

HISTORY OF ALIENATIONS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF SIND. 94

VOLUME II.

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**MEMOIRS OF HEREDITARY JAGIRDARS, KHAIRATDARS, PATTADARS,
AND HISSADARS IN SIND.**

P R E F A C E.

These Memoirs are intended for the use of District Officers in Sind, and it is hoped that the Talukawar list of Alienees, prefixed to this volume will prove of special service to Assistant Collectors.

It will be observed that sufficient space has been left in the various family trees to enable District Officers from time to time to bring them up to date, if so disposed.

It may be noted that there are really only three Classes of *permanent* Jagirs in Sind, *viz.*, (1) those known as 'First Class;' (2) those granted to 'members of the Four Great Talpur Families;' (3) those granted to 'Selected Sirdars.' The distinctions between these three classes are fully set forth at pages 1 to 2, 64, 76-77, and 161 to 164 of these Memoirs.

The credit of this compilation is due to Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C.S., LL.B., who has spared no pains to make the volume as complete as possible.

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J. POLLEN, LL. D., B.O. C.S.,

Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

1888.

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13.	Mir Allahdad wd. Mir Ahmad Khan	109
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* Besides these there are Shah nawaz Khan wd. Fateh Ullah, and Abdullah Shah and Inayat Ali Shah and Agha Khan. *Vide* Chapter II. of "Alienations in Sind."

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MEHAR.

FIRST CLASS JAGIRDARS.

10.	Wadero Muhammad Khan wd. Dato Khan, (grandson of Ghaibi Khan)	40
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SIRDAR JAGIRDARS.

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35.	Ghulam Shah wd. Ikhtiar Khan	220
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TALPUR JAGIRDARS.

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23.	Mir Ghulam Ali wd. Mir Khan Muhammad	122

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FIRST CLASS JAGIRDARS.

10.	Wadero Muhammad Khan wd. Dato Khan, (grandson of Ghaibi Khan	40
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* *Vide* also Chapter VII. of "Alienations in Sind."† *Vide* also Chapter VI. of "Alienations in Sind."

INTRODUCTION TO THE MEMOIRS

OF

FIRST CLASS JAGIRDARS.

The First Class Jagir Alienations or Grants, at present existing in Sind, correspond in general character and description, with those enumerated in the statements submitted to Government by Mr. Ellis as Special Commissioner for Jagirs, with his No. 30, dated 10th November 1858.

The reason for classing all these grants as First Class Jagirs was simply the fact, that they dated from a period, anterior to the rule of the Talpur dynasty. In other words, they were classed as First Class Grants, because there was evidence to show that they had been in existence before 1783, *i. e.*, before the date of accession of the Talpurs, and that they had remained, during the reign of these Rulers, up to the Conquest of the country by the British in the possession of the family of the original grantees.

It was considered that if these grants had been recognised by the Talpurs (who were not remarkable for generosity in confirming the grants of their predecessors) there could be little hesitation in admitting the hereditary rights of the holders at the date of the Conquest (1843).

It was therefore proposed to continue these grants in perpetuity, without deduction, to lineal male descendants of the holders at the date of Conquest (1843).

The great antiquity of these grants, and their recognition by the Talpurs, added to the fact that many of the holders were descendants of the ancient Rulers of the country whose possessions had been gradually encroached upon by conquering races, until they were content to hold in Jagir as subjects a portion of the territory they had formerly ruled as Chiefs, placed the propriety

of admitting the hereditary character of the Jagirs beyond a doubt. The Government of Bombay therefore strongly recommended that the alienations should be continued without deduction, and the Government of India in their letter No. 711 of the 5th April 1859 sanctioned, as recommended, the hereditary continuance of all the fourteen Jagirs shown in Mr. Ellis' statement.

One of these fourteen Jagirdars having died without leaving any heirs male, his Jagir lapsed to Government. But two other First Class Grants were made after April 1859, and thus the number of First Class Grants is now fifteen.

As has been more than once stated, the distinctive privilege granted to First Class Jagirdars was that their waste lands were not liable to resumption. The other conditions of their grant are the same as those of Talpur Jagirdars. It would be noticed that in the Sanad of Ghaibi Khan alone, provision was made for the levy of Nazarana from his successor.

SECTION I.

THE NUMRIAS.

1. In his Memorandum of men of rank in the Karachi Collectorate submitted by Captain Preedy, the Collector, to the Commissioner, in 1847, he gave the following information regarding this tribe :—

“ The tribe appears originally to have been of Rajput origin. The first of the family whose name has been recorded was Essab Khan, who, accompanied by his eight brothers, set forth from Rajputana, and after many adventures arrived at Kech in Makran, where they were well received by the Chief of that place.

“ After sojourning for some time at Kech, the Numria or *Nau Mardi* (literally nine men) brothers, assassinated the Chief of the place on account of a gross insult offered to the elder brother by the latter. In consequence of this, they were obliged to fly the country, and they returned to the Western frontiers of Sind, where they settled and intermarried with the inhabitants of the country. In a few years, they became a very numerous and powerful tribe, and gradually obtained possession of the whole of the Hill country lying between the Habb mountains and the Indus, on the East and West, and the Malir and Baran rivers on the North and South. For many years fierce contests were maintained between them and the Khosas, but the latter were eventually driven beyond the Baran river. This happened about 70 years ago, since which time the Numrias have held undisturbed possession.....

“ The Numria tribe is still divided into nine different families, who intermarry with each other and with the Jokhias. Four Chiefs of this tribe still levy ‘ *Nath* ’ a kind of black mail on all merchandize passing between Sehwan and Karachi, and between Karachi and Kotri by the Hill routes. Their names are Mir Khan and Juma Khan, who reside at Dubah near the Baran river, and Dhioji Khan and Majid Khan, who reside at Dummanj. The rates at which ‘ *Nath* ’ is paid to these Chiefs, is three annas per camel load between Sehwan and Karachi, and one and a half annas per camel load between Karachi and Kotri, and *vice versa*. In consideration of this ‘ *Nath*, ’ the Numria Chiefs guarantee the safety of the whole of the merchandize, camels and attendants, and should any thing be lost, are bound to make it good. They detach two or more of their followers as guides with each Kafilas, who receive 2 Rupees each for the trip between Kotri and Karachi, and 4 Rupees between Sehwan and Karachi. These guides are expected to supply the travellers with wood and water on the march. The subject of this black mail was, I believe, referred by His Excellency the Governor to the Supreme Government, but no orders have been received respecting it.”

2. This account agrees in several particulars with that recorded by Pottinger, Burnes, and Masson, and may be compared with the following given by Mr. Frere (in his No. 198, dated 6th June 1852) to Government :—

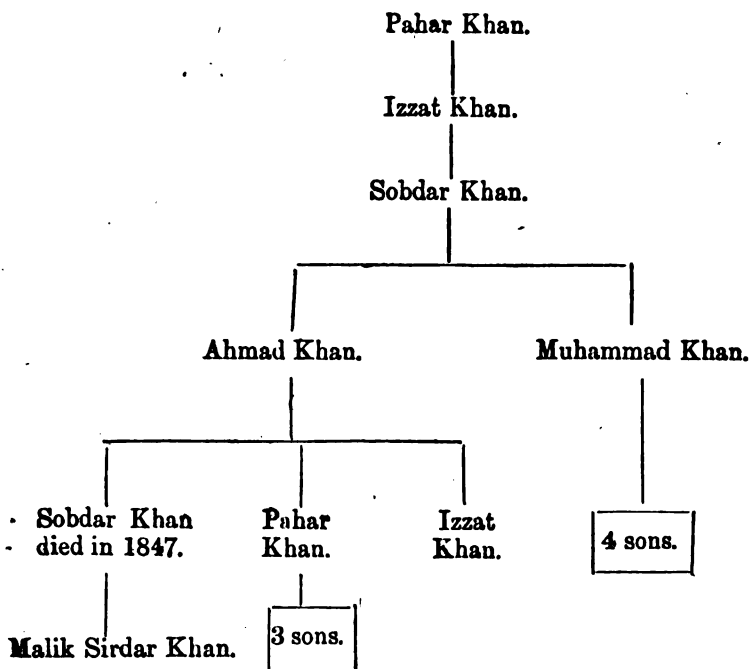
“ They are probably the largest tribe in Lower Sind. . . . They appear to have been among the first of the Baluch hordes which invaded Sind, and seem to have been settled in the districts they now inhabit from the earliest times of such detailed and authentic history as has been preserved of this part of the country.

“ Their Maliks (or Chiefs) held extensive Jagirs as vassals of the Delhi Emperors, practically almost independent of any local superior, and under the Kalhoras their possessions were much more extensive than latterly under the Talpurs.

“ They were allied by marriage with the latter dynasty, and are intimately connected in the same manner with the Jam of Bela, the Khan of Kalat, and others of the most influential families in Makran and Baluchistan.”

**1. MALIK AHMAD KHAN NUMRIA (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED
BY MALIK SIRDAR KHAN.**

1. Mr. Ellis in his Memorandum dated 10th June 1852,
Genealogy. gave the following genealogy of Malik Ahmad Khan.



2. One of Ahmad Khan's daughters was married to Mir Karm
Position. Ali and another to the Jam of Bela. His sister
was married to Mir Nur Muhammad, and his son Sobdar
was married to the sister of the Jam of Bela. He held almost
sovereign powers in the hills near Kotri and Jerruck, and even
after the Conquest he enjoyed the produce of the Liquor, Opium,
Ferry and Fishery farms in Kotri, besides its Customs and
Transit duties. He even exercised his proprietary right over the
unoccupied waste in Kotri to such an extent as to sell parcels
of it for building sites, and for a long time he used to obtain a

perquisite called '*Nathi*' from those who require ground in or about Kotri.*

3. After the Conquest Ahmad Khan made his Salam to the Governor and on receiving a Salam Parwana applied to the Collector to be confirmed in his possessions. He was, however, not able to produce any Sanad except for his Jagir of Bampto which had been given to him by the Amirs in lieu of a share, owned by him elsewhere. The Sanad was copied by the Collector's establishment, and returned to Ahmad Khan who, it appeared afterwards, did not take good care of it and lost it. On the 5th December 1843, Captain Preedy submitted a list of Jagirdars who held no Sanads, to the Secretary to Government, in which he stated that Ahmad Khan enjoyed the Government share of the land tax in Kotri, but that he had no documentary evidence to prove his title, and that as the Daftars of the Kalhoras were not available even at Haidarabad, Captain Rathborne had not been able to throw any light on the subject. The Secretary in his No. 1250, dated 6th December 1843, replied as follows :--

" His Excellency is of opinion that parties without Sanads but who " can satisfactorily prove to you that they were in undisputed possession of " Jagirs on the 17th February last, should be confirmed in such rights, provided of course they have made their Salam to the British Government. " You should institute, however, a most searching enquiry into all such cases."

4. It was not very difficult to determine Ahmad Khan's claims to those of his Jagirs which were not on the hills. But the Collector felt considerable doubts as to the course he should adopt in respect to the Kohistan Jagir. :

" Under the rule of the Amirs, Ahmad Khan and other chiefs of the " Numria tribe were allowed to cultivate the land around the village of " Humrani, and in the village lying amongst the mountains which form a " Western frontier without paying any part of the produce, or any money " rent to Government." *

* See No. 167, dated 12th September 1851, from the Deputy Collector, Jerruck, to the Collector of Karachi, and No. 307, dated 2nd September 1851, from the Deputy Collector, Sehwan, to the Deputy Collector, Jerruck and No. 578, dated 27th March 1851, from the Collector Karachi, to the Commissioner.

* No. 110, dated 6th March 1846, from Collector, Karachi, to Secretary, Sind Government.

5. Ahmad Khan asserted that he and his ancestors had enjoyed this privilege since the time when Sind was tributary to the Delhi Emperors, and that it had never been disputed by the Kalhoras or the Talpurs.* He laid claim, on the plea of former possession "to the whole of the hill country extending from "the borders of the cultivated land in the valley of the Indus on "the East, to the left bank of the Hab river on the West, and "from below Jerruck on the South, to within a few miles of Lakki "on the North, a tract of country averaging about 6,000 square "miles in extent."† He offered to bind himself and his tribe to report all offences and apprehend all offenders, if his hill Jagir was restored to him in its entirety. When the Deputy Collector of Kotri sent measurers to survey and mark off all tracts cultivated by him, he declared he would not have those tracts at all if his waste was to be taken from him. Eventually he and Sir Charles Napier at a personal interview at Karachi, came to an arrangement by which not only this question but various others mainly arising out of the occupation of part of his gardens at Kotri by the Indus Flotilla Department, and the abolition of town duties and customs, were finally settled. Under this arrangement he obtained Rupees 400 for damage done by the troops to his garden at Kotri, and was confirmed in his enjoyment of the ferry, liquor, opium and fish contracts of Kotri as heretofore. The Government acquired "the whole of his gardens at Kotri in exchange for the Govern- "ment gardens near the Mesa Shikargah, and the garden of "Mir Nur Muhammad and at Karaku at the rate of five fruit "trees for every three received from the Jagirdar's gardens. Sir "Charles Napier, moreover, accepted the reason given by Ahmad "Khan for the failure of his sons to make their Salam to him, "and agreed to regrant to Sobdar the Jagirs of Ghallu and Latif- "pur in the Haidarabad Collectorate, and to Pahar Khan his Ja- "girs situated near Petara and in Syatri, minus $\frac{1}{4}$ th to be deducted

* No. 319, dated 1st May 1846. Collector of Karachi to the Secretary, Sind Government.

† No. 428, dated 5th May 1848. Collector of Karachi to the Commissioner.

“ as rent, from Kharif 1257. A. H.” These concessions probably induced Ahmad Khan to consent to the settlement of his claim to the Kolistan Jagir, on the following basis :—

“ All the lands in the Hill tracts which have been cultivated by Ahmad Khan or his followers within 5 years from this date to be measured, and the same to be made over to him under a new Sanad bearing His Excellency the Governor’s seal. The rest of the Hill country belongs to Government.”*

6. Under this settlement the cultivated tracts were pointed out to an experienced Kardar, Rijhumal, and to measurers who were paid by Government, and such tracts were marked off by them. But the Government gardens from the Baran river to Nurpur, could not show as many fruit-trees as the Jagirdar was entitled to, and he accordingly agreed to accept for the balance 600 bigahs of good land in Kolab Mesa. The Sanad for the hill Jagir and for Kolab Mesa was sealed by Sir Charles Napier, and forwarded to the Jagirdar through the Deputy Collector on the 13th of July 1847.

7. The Jagirs regranted to Sobdar and Pahar Khan “ minus $\frac{1}{4}$ th ” were saddled by the Collector of Karachi, with the payment of two annas per bigah for waste. This the Jagirdars refused to pay, and it was not until Mr. Frere’s time that the original condition imposed by Sir Charles Napier was alone adhered to, and the Jagirs were restored. Sobdar Khan died in May 1847, and this event appears to have weighed heavily on his father’s heart, and hastened his end which came in December 1850. He left a will, dated 15th December 1850 (10th Safar 1267 A. H.) attested by the Kazi and Mufti, as well as by several other witnesses, under which he had made a complete distribution of the following property among his brother, his sons, and his grandsons :—

1. Liquor, Drug and Ferry contracts of Kotri and the fisheries of Multani, Guggai, Karaka† and Mihrani.
2. Fishery of Deh Rajo Nizamani.
3. Fishery of Dhandh of Rajo Nizamani.
4. Budhapur Jagir produce.

* No. 424, dated 14th November 1846, from the Collector of Karachi to the Deputy Collector of Kotri.

† Correctly Káro Khaō.

5. The produce of the following after deducting Muhammad Khan's share—

Shawl.		Chaubandi.
Rajo Nizamani.		Nurshah-ki-Wasi.
Karala (in Nai Baran).*		Karrerri.
Dingi,	} in Kotri.*	Bahsurah.
Bandra,		Kasi Andha.
Khanpur.		Manjhu.

6. The produce of Dhabu.
 7. The produce of Dabhri after deducting Muhammad Khan's share.
 8. The produce of Chejja.
 9. The produce of the Hill Jagirs—

Khanto Terai.	Karchat.
Jhangri.	Taung.
Sumbak.	Taku.
Shahji and adjacent land.	

10. Mir Nur Muhammad's garden—

Mir Bela garden.	Manjhand garden.
Rajar do.	Mesa garden.
¼th Chaubandi.	

11. Two Pakka wells.
 12. Khanpur Ferry.
 13. Produce of the Shawl Dhandh.
 14. Produce of Bampto.
 15. Nai Baran Fishery.

8. On the 10th of June 1852, Mr. Ellis, Assistant Commissioner in Sind drew up a Memorandum which was forwarded to Government by Mr. Frere, and which contained all the particulars necessary for the decision of Malik Sirdar Khan's claim to a regnant free of assessment. The proofs produced by the claimant were but few. He rested his claim "on his notoriously ancient "possession," and Mr. Ellis had no doubt that the family, which was one of the oldest of those in the Province, had formerly a large tract in their possession, over which they had ruled with unlimited power and unquestioned authority.

* *Vide* Lieutenant Stewart's No. 63, dated 28th April 1853, to the Collector of Karachi.

"From portions of this tract," wrote he, "they were gradually dis-
 "possessed by the more powerful chiefs who acquired an ascendancy over the
 "country generally, and thus we should expect documents to have been
 "issued by the ruling power when taking away and transferring to others
 "portions of the Numria's country, rather than when allowing the Chiefs to
 "retain possession of tracts which they had held from time immemorial."

9. There were, however, two Sanads issued by Nur Muhammad and Murad Ali Shah, Kalhoras, dated 1741 and 1763, respectively, and confirming the Numria Chief in the Jagirs held by him at that date, which were much more extensive than those he was possessed of at the Conquest—but which could not be accurately identified, partly owing to the constant change of names, and partly owing to many of the lands having been exchanged for others. There were also a few '*Takids*,' or letters of injunction of the Talpur dynasty, either conferring new grants in exchange for previous possessions, or originating in some temporary obstruction of which the Jagirdar had complained, and which the order was intended to remove. Many of these related to Ferries and Fisheries, the right to which was held by the Numria chief and continued by Sir Charles Napier, although, as a general rule, such rights were resumed by him. Sir Charles Napier had departed from his Jagir rules in the case of the Karmati Chief on the ground of the antiquity of that Chief's holding, and Mr. Ellis had no doubt that the case of the Numria Chief deserved similar treatment. Otherwise Mr. Ellis showed, that under the ordinary principles, the Jagirdar could hardly avail himself of any one of the many Jagirs in his possession with advantage.

10. The Jagirs or their equivalent, which had been in possession of the family from the time of the Kalhoras, or even from an earlier period, had been distinguished from those of later acquisition in a Memorandum given by Malik Ahmad Khan immediately after the Conquest, the correctness of which Mr. Ellis saw no reason to doubt. Such ancient Jagirs were the following:—

Manjhu.
Kasi Nabina* and Petaro.
Wasi Pir Muhammad Shah.
Chaubandi.
Khanpur.

Kotri.
Kabrokah.
Shawl.
Rajo Nizamani.

11. These and the 600 bigahs in Budhapur, and the 2,829 bigahs in the Hill tracts granted by Sir Charles Napier, were recommended by Mr. Ellis for hereditary confirmation "to the lineal descendants of Malik Ahmad Khan." The lands of Bampton had been acknowledged by Ahmad Khan to have been granted by the Talpurs—and these, Mr. Ellis recommended, should be confirmed to the heirs on the principles ordinarily enforced on the succession to Jagirs in the Karachi Collectorate. In the Bampton Jagir alone Ahmad Khan's brother, Muhamamd, had no share. In all the others he was entitled to $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the produce, which Mr. Ellis recommended should be continued by Ahmad Khan's heir, and on failure of Ahmad Khan's line, confirmed to Muhamamd Khan's family.

12. Regarding the fisheries, Mr. Ellis concurred in opinion with the Collector that the fisheries of the lakes and streams in the estate should remain with the Jagirdar, but that the Indus Palla fisheries, as well as the ferries, the liquor and drug contracts should be in the hands of Government.

13. As, however, the authorized enjoyment of these rights under the former Government had been satisfactorily established, Mr. Ellis recommended that their value annually to the heirs of Malik Ahmad Khan should be fixed at the average net receipts of the last five years, and paid annually. Malik Ahmad's brother had enjoyed Rs. 250 (Haidarabad) from these contracts, and these, Mr. Ellis was of opinion, Sirdar Khan should be directed to continue. Mr. Frere agreed with Mr. Ellis in his recommendations, and forwarded them to the Bombay Government. The Chief Secretary in reply wrote as follows (No. 5873, dated 8th September 1852, Revenue Department) :—

* Called also Andeh-ji-Kasi.

"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the possessions of the late Malik Ahmad Khan, Chief of the Numrias, cannot be considered in the light of Jagirs, concerning the continuance of which Government are at liberty to make such rules as may seem to them expedient, but that they should be considered as hereditary possessions to be continued undiminished to the lineal male heirs. His Lordship in Council would recognize this right in its fullest extent, and in any case in which abolition of any particular cess may be necessary, its fair value should be given."

14. The letter then ended with a request to the Commissioner to report the amount of money compensation to be awarded in lieu of the net proceeds of revenue, derived by the Jagirdar from the fisheries, farms, liquor contracts, &c., and also from a fresh piece of land which had been sometime ago taken up by the Flotilla Department. A copy of this letter was sent to the Collector of Karachi by Mr. Frere, with a request to transmit a draft Sanad and to furnish the other details required by Government. Subsequently on a petition from Sirdar Khan, Mr. Frere directed that portions equivalent to the interest possessed by the Numrias in the Jagirs of Shawl, Manjhu and Deh Rajo Nizamani should be marked off. This was, however, a very difficult thing in practice. Shawl was in the hands of Mir Sher Muhammad and Deh Rajo Nizamani in that of Rajo Nizamani. These Jagirdars paid the expenses of cultivation, and took half the produce instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, as was usually the case. Irrespectively of this private arrangement the Jagirdars had to hand over to the Numria chief one-eleventh of the *entire* produce, free from any expense of cultivation, and it was, therefore, clear that the demarcation of one-eleventh of the land to Malik Sirdar Khan would not be equivalent to the right he possessed. The case was, however, different with regard to Manjhu, the Jagir of Mir Muhammad. There the Numrias enjoyed nothing more than the fourth share of the profits of the Jagir. This fourth share was taken on the whole extent of Manjhu, as it was at the time of Mir Muhammad's death, and not merely on the cultivated portion of it.

15. Lieutenant Stewart who was charged with the settlement

of the case, proposed to double the eleventh share in the Shawl and Deh Rajo Jagirs, and to allot out of Manjhu a fourth share contiguous to the Jagirs held by the Numrias in the Taluka of Kotri. This last proposal was unreservedly sanctioned by Mr. Frere*—but as regards the Shawl and Deh Rajo Jagirs it appeared to him that, the allotment of $\frac{1}{11}$ ths of the land would not sufficiently provide for the share of expenses of cultivation which then fell upon Mir Sher Muhammad and Rajo and were deducted before the Numria's $\frac{1}{11}$ th was taken. He therefore directed this point to be reconsidered. The Shawl Jagir had been given by the Mirs, *bil mukti*, that is, without any measurement or specification of boundaries, and it had been added to by the alluvial deposits of the river. Its division therefore led to a very long correspondence which effectually delayed the settlement. But the division of this Jagir was not the only question which had to be decided before the Sanad could be framed. The Malik claimed the right to sell land at Kotri for building sites. This, Lieutenant Stewart refused to recognize, and the Commissioner approved his decision. The Malik was also a sharer with Government in the produce of Chaubandi and Nai Baran to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ th in the former, and $\frac{1}{5}$ th in the latter. The average yearly proceeds of both were not more than Rs. 31-4, and Lieutenant Stewart therefore proposed to convert this into land at the rate of a Jireb per Rupee, and to add it to the Malik's Jagir of Kasi Nabina. It appeared, however, to Mr. Frere that the Jagirdar would lose by this arrangement, as no allowance would have been made for fallows :—

"Unless the land is such," he wrote, "as to produce a crop every year, I consider that he should have thrice that amount or 3 Jirebs for every Rupee of annual value. On this point, therefore, further inquiry should be made."

16. The annual allowance to be made to Malik Sirdar Khan in lieu of his enjoyment of the Liquor, Drug, Ferry and Palla Fishery contracts was fixed by Lieutenant Stewart at Rs. 3,035, and

* No. 433, dated 25th February 1853, to the Collector of Karachi.

the 5 per cent. cess to be paid by the Malik was fixed for his life at Rs. 293-0-0. Both these were approved by Mr. Frere.

17. There still remained the question of Malik Ahmad Khan's will. Lieutenant Stewart intimated to the Malik that Government would not interfere in the private arrangements made in it, but that it would be expected of him that the shares apportioned to each individual as named therein would be given over to him without let or hindrance. This intimation was approved by Mr. Frere†.

18. The Malik further asked on the 8th of April 1853, that 183 date trees and 5 Mango trees growing in and immediately around the town of Kotri, as well as the Jagirs of Tak and Buran in Manjhund, and Shaheji in Jerruck be inserted in the draft Sanad. Lieutenant Stewart reported that the trees in question were in the possession of the Malik, and that he had not entered them in his draft Sanad separately, as he thought there could be no doubt regarding the right of the Malik to anything that might be produced on the lands held by him and on which these trees grew. As to the Jagirs, Lieutenant Stewart explained, that they had been omitted owing to the non-arrival of one or two of the reports called for from the Kardars, who had been directed to report the boundaries of all lands held in Jagir by the Nunnias within their separate charges. Mr. Frere's order was dated 18th May as follows:—

"It appears there is no occasion to enter separately the date and Mango trees referred to, and the lands omitted in Lieutenant Stewart's list will now be inserted."

19. The amount of the allowance settled for the Sayer revenue enjoyed by the Jagirdar was reported to Government, and sanctioned by them in Resolution No. 2770, dated 6th June 1857, Revenue Department.

20. In the Collectorate Roll framed by Captain Pelly, the Malik's landed possessions were shown as follows in the First Class :—

† No. 433, dated 25th February 1853, to the Collector of Karachi.

Bigahs. Wiswas.

Malah and Uplan in Shah Bandar...	659	9	
Bampto in Ghorabari...	5,211	9	
Shawl in Tatta ...	15,489	9	
Deh Rajo Nizamani in Tatta ...	*522	13	* 523 bigahs in the Sanad.
Kotri in Kotri Taluka ...	9,702	12	
Khanpur do. ...	5,761	15	
Dubhoe and Dhubo do. ...	*1,894	11	* 1,895 bigahs in the Sanad.
Andha-ki-Kasi do. ...	*2,426	12	* Kasi Nabina in the Sanad with 2,427 bigahs.
Wasi Nurshah do. ...	3,434	16	
Karrah do. ...	*903	15	* 904 bigahs in the Sanad.
Budhapur do. ...	*522	12	* 523 bigahs in the Sanad.
Jutteara do....	117	5	
½th Manjhu do. ...	*1,776	7	* 1,775 bigahs in the Sanad.
Deh Mir Khan in Karachi ...	46	2	
Sumbak do. ...	30	5	
Wahi do. ...	90	5	
Nurreri do. ...	7	7	
Poyani do. ...	*12	19	* 13 bigahs in the Sanad.
Shahu do. ...	9	1	
Jangahri do. ...	*182	13	* 183 bigahs in the Sanad.
Gangyaro do. ...	305	7	
Mitri do....	*31	17	* 32 bigahs in the Sanad.
Kandi Tarai do. ...	*164	18	* 165 bigahs in the Sanad.

Bigahs. Wiswas.

Banharo in Karachi ...	...	*87	19	* 88 bigahs in the Sanad.
Mulh do...	...	*9	10	* 10 bigahs in the Sanad.
Shahaji do.	...	*66	9	* 67 bigahs in the Sanad.
Tongh do.	...	1,233	6	
Daira do.	...	93	3	
Bahl do.	...	*66	13	*67 bigahs in the Sanad.
Patta Kurchat do. ...	...	32	1	
Karchat Bataro do...	...	33	5	
Tukko do...	...	116	0	

To these was added the Jagir of Ghalla granted by Sir Charles Napier to Sobdar Khan, a comparatively new grant, which was confirmed to the Malik for his life. (*No. 228, dated 4th February 1858, from the Commissioner, to the Assistant Commissioner for Jagirs*).

21. In the Sanad (No. 99) issued in 1861, the wiswas were knocked off, and the bigahs increased in several places to make up for them. The total hereditary possessions and revenues confirmed to the Jagirdar were 51,040 bigahs, and 3,035 Rupees respectively. The operative clause of the Sanad ran as follows :—

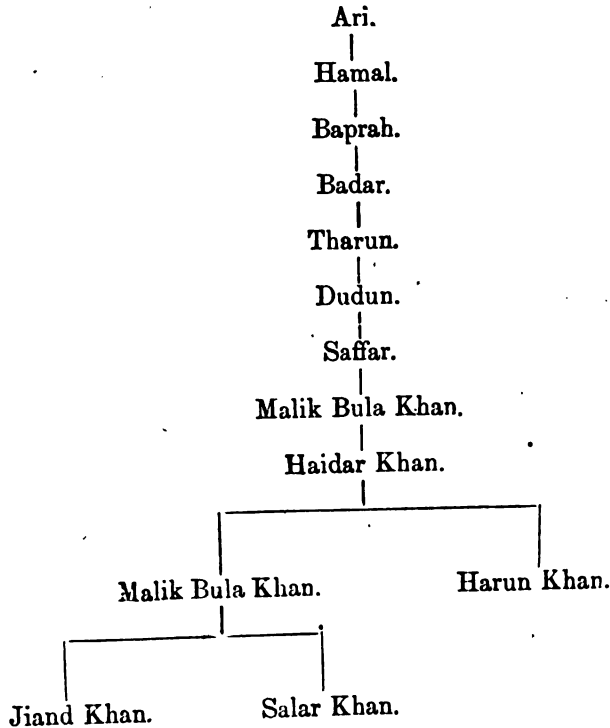
" In consideration of the history and repute of your family, the anti-quity of your Jagir, your own position as Sirdar of your tribe, and of the " good conduct of your tribe under British Rule, it is ordered that, with " the single exception of the aforesaid Jagir of Ghalla,.....the whole of " your Jagirs above noted, according to the established boundaries, together " with the said yearly money allowance of Rs. 3,035 (three thousand and " thirty five) be accorded to your lineal heirs male (failing whom, at any time " to the lineal heirs male of your grandfather Ahmad Khan) free of all as- " sessment except 5 per cent. for Roads and Schools calculated on the net " annual produce."

22. It would be observed that this clause secured nothing to the heirs of Muhammad Khan, the brother of Malik Ahmad Khan, for whom Mr. Ellis had made a favourable recommendation.

2. BULA KHAN, NUMRIA (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED
BY JIAND KHAN.

Genealogy.

1. Bula Khan's genealogy was given
by Captain Pelly as follows:—



2. Like Malik Ahmad Khan, Bula Khan was not merely a Jagirdar but enjoyed* the town duties and customs as well as the *Sar Shumari* and *Peshkash* of Unarpur. He was measured out 220 bigahs of land in Unarpur, as compensation for the loss of these sources of revenue.

Position.

Estate.

3. Bula Khan made his Salam rather late—but he was, nevertheless, restored to

* No. 143, dated 17th March 1846, from the Collector of Karachi, to the Secretary to Sind Government, and No. 523, dated 5th November 1846, from the Deputy Collector of Kotri, to the Collector of Karachi.

his Jagir of Unarpur† and his rain lands in the Karachi Taluka. Besides these he claimed also one-half of the Jagir of Choria in the Haidarabad District—the other half being in the hands of Mir Khan Muhammad. It appeared that Bula Khan and his son had been in possession of the Jagir of Budhapur and Godho after 1841, when Mir Shahdad gave them one-half of Choria in exchange. They enjoyed the produce for one year, but in 1842 Mir Mir Muhammad wishing to extend some hunting ground he had adjoining this town land, arranged with Mir Shahdad that the whole of Choria should be given to him, he providing elsewhere for both Mir Khan Muhammad and Bula Khan. But before this provision could be made Sind became a British possession, and the two Jagirdars not being in possession of Choria could not, under the Rules, be continued in it. Sir Charles Napier having verbally granted one-half of the Jagir to Mir Khan Muhammad it was restored to him. (*No. 81 of 1847 from the Secretary to the Sind Government, to the Collector of Haidarabad*)—but no exception having been expressly made in favour of Bula Khan, Captain Rathborne refused to hand over his moiety to him. (*No. 205, dated 7th February 1849, from the Collector of Haidarabad to the Commissioner*). The Jagirdar petitioned repeatedly for his portion of the Jagir, and at length Mr. Frere holding that his case was altogether indetical with that of Mir Khan Muhammad authorized its restoration, “subject to a revision of the claim on the death “of the present incumbent.”

“As a general rule,” he wrote, “I am reluctant to restore Jagirs the “claim to which has not been recognized during so many years of the British “Rule, but if ever a case can be admitted as an exception to that Rule, this “would seem to be admissible.” (*No. 929, dated 12th April 1853, from the Commissioner to Captain Stack.*)

4. Bula Khan also claimed the Hill Jagirs—marginally noted.

† No. 884, dated 17th December 1844, from the Collector of Karachi to the Secretary to the Sind Government.

1. Thariri.
2. Lands watered by the streams Dang and Shore.
3. Chool.
4. Charra.
5. Odh.

He had no documentary evidence, and in its absence evidence was taken from Zamindars, and the Kardar was asked to refer to the *Khasras* of cultivation. On reading all the evidence laid before him, Mr. Frere held that the Jagirdar had only substantiated his claim to Thariri, and this was restored to him. (*No. 1309, dated 17th May 1853, from the Commissioner to the Collector of Karachi*).

5. Bula Khan died on the 31st May 1853, and Captain Pelly

1. All Unarpur inclusive of the recent increment and of commutation in lieu of dues abolished	...	...	9,259	14	reported the extent of his holdings as marginally noted, after having the rain lands measured out.† Refer-
2. Half Choria	...	...	3,074	0	ring to the Resolu-
3. Thariri in Jerruck...	...	...	1,204	12	tion of the Bom-
4. Rain land of Makans :—					bay Government
Desui	...	...	519	15	in 1852 on the sub-
Kápat	...	...	120	13	ject of Malik
Akro	...	...	1,087	8	Ahmad Khan's
Kabar Kullo	...	...	307	5	Jagirs he wrote :—
Sari Sing	..	...	557	14	
Hathal Buth	...	...	101	19	
Sokaj	...	...	287	17	
Anjeri and Talah Undeh..			525	0	
Napierian Bigahs...				17,045	17

"On the whole it appears that the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner throughout regarded the tenure of the chief representatives of the Numria tribe, as based upon immemorial occupancy, and strengthened by the antiquity, numbers and good behaviour of the grantees. A tenure so based and strengthened must be admitted as an exception, and when so allowed, should seem incapable of falling otherwise than in the First Class "Jagir regrants."¶

6. Mr. Frere accordingly recommended to Government that, Bula Khan's family might be dealt with in the same way

† No. 7, of 1855, dated 19th July 1855, from the 1st Assistant Commissioner for Jagirs to the Commissioner.

¶ Report No. 21 of 1855, from the 2nd Assistant Commissioner for Jagirs.

as that of the elder branch, whose possessions had been decided to be hereditary, and the Bombay Government were pleased to approve his recommendation. (*Government Resolution No. 5128, dated 11th December 1855, Revenue Department*).

7. In the Collectorate Rolls, the one-half of Choria in the possession of Jiand Khan was shown to be 2,511-4 bigahs in extent, although Mir Khan Muhammad's moiety was shown to be 3,019 bigahs. In the statement of First Class Jagirdars prepared by Major Goldsmid, for submission to Government, the area of Choria was entered in accordance with the Collectorate Rolls, and there was thus a difference of 563 bigahs. On this account the total possessions confirmed to the Jagirdar by the Sanad (No. 100) of 1861, were 16,484 bigahs. The Sanad contained the same operative clause as Malik Sirdar Khan's.

3. MUHAMMAD KHAN, NUMRIA (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY
Muhammad Khan. KAISAR KHAN.

1. Muhammad Khan was brother of Malik Ahmad Khan,
Genealogy and Position. whose genealogy has been already given.

2. He possessed the Jagir of Wesirki in the Guni Taluka,
Estate. besides being co-sharer with his brother in some other Jagirs. Wesirki was, in 1853, ascertained by measurement to contain 4,748 Mirs' bigahs. It had been confirmed to Muhammad Khan by Sir Charles Napier, and on Muhammad Khan's death on the 22nd December 1851, Captain Stack, calculating its average produce for the last 5 years, fixed the cultivated portion at 632 bigahs, and adding 15 per cent. for a boundary line recommended that 727 Mir's bigahs in all (=532 Napierian bigahs) be regranted to Kaisar Khan, the son of the deceased Jagirdar, subject to an assessment of two annas per bigah, which he commuted into a fixed payment (Rs. 53) equal to one-fourth of the average income of the land.*

3. Mr. Frere, however, considered this to be a case calling for some modification of the existing rules. As however, Kaisar Khan was not the Chief of the tribe, and as the Jagir in question was not of great antiquity, having been granted in 1842, in lieu of three shares granted in 1818, 1828 and 1828, respectively, Mr. Frere did not recommend the adoption of such a liberal decision as had been sanctioned by Government in the case of Malik Sirdar Khan.

"But the antiquity of the family," he wrote "and their possession of extensive Jagirs long before the domination of those from whom we took the country, are circumstances which ought to be borne in mind in deciding on this claim."

4. He therefore authorized the remission of any payment on account of quarter-produce, and in other respects sanctioned the settlement proposed by Captain Stack.†

* No. 62, dated 7th May 1853, from Captain Stack to the Commissioner.

† No. 1823, dated 30th June 1853, from Mr. Frere to Captain Stack.

5. On the 18th November 1857, Kaisar Khan petitioned for a grant of equal amount on the right bank of the Indus near Malik Sirdar Khan's Jagirs, as the Kardar had ordered him to take the land on the side of Guni, where it was salt and waste, and as even an allotment from the arable portion would put him to the necessity of spending Rs. 400 on canal clearances alone. Major Goldsmid recommended that the 532 bigahs regranted to the Jagirdar might be considered hereditary, and in the First Class, and this was approved by Government. But the allotment was subsequently exchanged, at the Jagirdars request, for 316 bigahs in Khirdahi in the Ghorabari Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate— (*Vide Commissioner's No. 277, dated 18th August 1859, to the Collector of Karachi*), and this Jagir was confirmed to Kaisar Khan and his lineal heirs male by the Sanad (No. 101) issued to him on the 24th of May 1861.

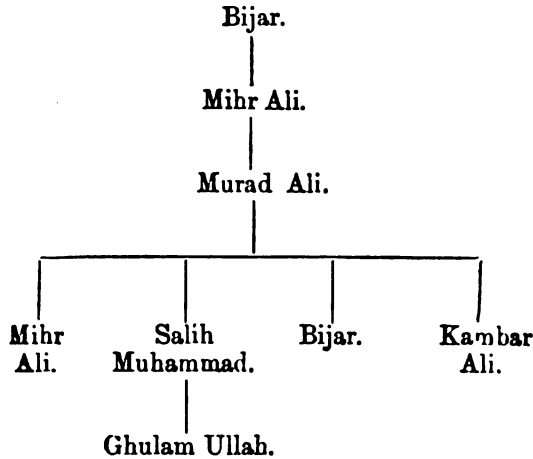
THE JOKHIAS.

Captain Preedy wrote about this tribe as follows in 1847 :—

“ The Jokhia tribe is of Rajput origin. They formerly occupied a mountainous district ‘ Kungara ’ north of Shah Bilawal, whence about 150 years ago, they descended to the valley of the Habb River, and as their numbers increased, gradually spread themselves over the lands lying between the Habb and the Malir rivers. Their first chiefs were of no celebrity, but in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, Bijar Jokhia who was a sepoy in the service of that Prince, obtained the chieftainship and title of Jam for the following service. The district of Sakra including Darajah and Soveri Bunder was at that time governed by a Hindu *Rana* or chief named Arjun, a man of great bodily strength and possessing great influence in the Delta. Ghulam Shah was anxious to dispossess him of his territories, but having no just pretence for attacking him, he was anxious to have him assassinated. This, however, it was no easy matter to accomplish, as the *Rana* was noted as a brave and powerful man, and being on his guard he had constructed a temporary building on an island to which he repaired every night with a few followers to sleep. Bijar Jokhia, however, undertook to accomplish his destruction, and having collected about twenty resolute men of his own tribe, he and they swam over at night to the island where the *Rana* reposed, and making a sudden onslaught sword in hand killed him and all his followers before they recovered from their surprise. Ghulam Shah, on hearing of this success seized upon the *Rana*’s lands, and appointed Bijar, Jam of the Jokhia tribe; and the latter having obtained great renown by his exploit, easily obtained an acknowledgment of his supremacy from the whole tribe. Being of a restless, intriguing disposition, Jam Bigar soon contrived to involve himself in quarrels with his neighbours. The *Karmatis* he dispossessed of the valley of the Malir river, and having gained a victory over the *Numrias* near the Habb river he compelled them to move further north, and he and his followers occupied the whole of the lands lying between the Habb and the Gharra Creek.”

4. JAM MIHR ALI.

Lineage and Position. 1. This Chief's genealogy was as follows :—



2. He was one of the few Muhammadan Sirdars, who on the first arrival of the English Army in Sind, professed friendship for the new power, being probably influenced partly by the persuasions of Seth Naumal, the Native Agent of the British, and partly by the correct idea he and his followers had conceived of its strength and its resources. On the arrival of Sir John Keane's Army at Vikkur in 1838, the Jam came forward and supplied a thousand camels for the use of the troops and Commissariat, and as this was done at a time when the Amirs, under a semblance of friendship, were in reality doing all in their power to retard the movements of the force, the assistance was the more valuable, and as an acknowledgment of his services on this occasion, the Jam received from Sir H. Pottinger a present of 1,000 Rupees. From that period until the commencement of the war, the Jam continued very useful to the British, frequently supplying many hundreds of camels for the use of the numerous regiments and detachments which were hastily pushed forward towards Upper Sind and Afghanistan, at the commencement of hostilities in Kachi, and in consequence of the subsequent disaster at Kabul.

He also rendered a great service in conveying the post between Karachi and Haidarabad.

3. When, however, the war broke out, the Jam was unable to disobey the commands of his liege lord and master Mir Nasir Khan, and was actively engaged in cutting off the communications of the British Army, and stopping their supplies. But neither he nor any of his tribe, committed any wanton act of cruelty or spoliation.*

"In the beginning of February 1843," wrote Captain Preedy in 1847, "the Jam was directed by the Amirs to muster his tribe and in conjunction with the Karmatis and Numrias to occupy the town of Karachi, and, if possible, to drive us out of our Camp. The Chiefs assembled their men, but the news of the victory at Meani so damped their ardour, that they did not dare to approach within forty miles of Karachi."

4. After the victory of Haidarabad, the Jam came in and made his Salam, and the Jagirs which he had held under the Amirs were restored to him. In addition to these Jagirs, the Jam had the privilege of levying customs and transit duties on all merchandize passing from Karachi to Tatta, on all imports and exports at Gharra, and a Rupee per maund on all the Ghee manufactured in the districts occupied by his clan, *viz.*, those lying between the Habb and the Gharra Creek on the East and West, and between Cape Monze and the hills whence the Malir river takes its rise in the North and South, a space of about 3,000 square miles according to Captain Preedy. He also enjoyed the proceeds of a monopoly for the manufacture of spirits at Gharra, which had been a source of great profit to him so long as a Cantonment had been maintained there. The total income derived by him from these various sources was about 6,500 Rs. per annum, and this amount Sir Charles Napier, on the abolition of the transit duties and the introduction of the Bombay Customs regulations in Sind, offered to bestow upon him as compensation. Unhappily, however, for himself he preferred receiving a grant of land in Jagir instead, and being allowed his choice of the whole Karachi Collectorate, selected

* No. 3006, dated 22nd December 1852, from Captain Preedy to the Commissioner.

Dumani, 8,000 Napierian bigahs in which were made over to him in Kharif 1846-47. But the Jagir was situated on the Baggar stream, which was in a very fluctuating state. The Jam was unable to provide for the proper clearance of the Canals, and to add to his troubles, the price of grain went down very low. The result was that his receipts, which in his first year had amounted to Rs. 3,000, dwindled down in 1851 to Rs. 500 only, and in 1852, when the Commissioner with the Collector was in the neighbourhood of his usual residence in the Hills, he "complained of " his utter inability to provide himself even with the common " necessities of life, to say nothing of luxuries, which a Chief of his " power, rank and importance might not unreasonably aspire to."* Mr. Frere having satisfied himself by enquiries that his complaints were not exaggerated, directed the Collector to advance Rs. 200 and twenty Kharwars of grain to the Jam, in order to relieve his immediate necessities, and recommended to Government that one-half of Dumani might be resumed, and a pension of 250 Rs. a month settled on the Jagirdar. The Bombay Government, were accordingly pleased, under the authority of the Government of India, to sanction this pension "in lieu of one-half of the land or 4,000 Bigahs " which the Jam had "received from Sir Charles " Napier." (*Bombay Government letter No. 753, dated 18th February 1853.*) Their action was approved by the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 58, dated the 26th October 1853.

5. The monthly pension of Rs. 250 was insufficient for the Jam. He was anxious that the whole of his Jagir should be resumed, and a pension of Rs. 500, in lieu of it, settled upon his nephew whom he wished to adopt as his heir. The Collector, however, did not support his request, and Mr. Frere eventually ordered that the moiety in the hands of the Jam should be taken under Government management, and one-half of the net proceeds, after deducting the expenses of canal clearance, and collection and other charges (besids Hakaba if the net proceeds should exceed Rs. 250)

* Mr. Frere's No. 462, dated 31st December 1852, to Government.

be made over each season to the Jam.*

6. The Jam was found possessed at the Conquest of 16,000 Mir's bigahs in the Duaba, and of 7,900 Mir's bigahs in Syatri (Ghorabari). The earliest of his Sanads was granted by Ghulam Shah, Kalhora, on the 27th Shaiban 1173† A. H. and stipulated that the grantee, who was the Jam's grand-father, was to protect travellers and Kafilas *en route* between Karachi, the Hills and Sehwan.

7. Captain Pelly in his Syatri Taluka Roll recorded 3 sharers in what was called the Nai Jagir, consisting of the Makans of Bal Thaim, Marri and Seri. These were the Jam, his nephew Ghulam Ullah, and one Rahimdad, Jokhia. Rahimdad, however, had died in 1849, and the Collector, Captain Preedy, had resumed $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Jagir of Nai upon the principle that such was a fair proportion of the lapse, and 389 more Napierian bigahs being the excess of the whole Jagir discovered on remeasurement in 1850. Captain Pelly on revising the case in 1856, ordered restoration of the fourth part upon the later acknowledged principle that the Jam's Jagir was not divisible, he having never been looked upon in the light of an ordinary Jagirdar. This regrant was virtually confirmed by the Acting Commissioner, Brigadier General Jacob, in a general sanction accorded to Captain Pelly's Jagir Settlements. The excess of 389 bigahs was, however, not restored.

8. In the Collectorate Roll, the Jam's possessions noted in the margin were registered in the First Class. Major Goldsmid had already expressed an opinion that they ought to be so registered. Mr. Ellis agreed with Major Goldsmid, but distinguishing between the permanent and the casual sources of the Sayer revenue for which the Jagir of Dumani had been substituted, proposed to make the unresumed half of it hereditary, and to withhold the half already resumed,

1. Bal Thaim,	} Bigahs.	4,235
Marri.		
Seri.		
2. Half of		
Dumani.	4,000	
3. Binda.	9,680	

* No. 1642, dated 24th Jan. 1853, to the Collector of Karachi.

† Or 1,193—the writing being not very legible.

for which the pension of Rs. 250 had been granted for the Jam's life, and his proposal met with the sanction of the Government of Bombay, as well as of the Government of India.

9. But the Jam raised the question of the 389 bigahs that had been resumed from him, insisting that they were in his original boundary. Mr. Inverarity believed this assertion, and recommended to Government that it should be restored. He also specially reported the regrant which had been made by Captain Pelly.

10. The Bombay Government in their letter No. 1090, dated 17th March 1860, considered it "as a general rule inexpedient to disturb a settlement effected 10 years ago, and the correctness of which there" was "hardly reason to doubt, as the proportion between the lesser and greater scale of land measure was sufficiently well ascertained." "It is possible, however," wrote they, "that this land formed portion of a *Makan* with a defined boundary, in which case it would be reasonable, when restoring the resumed share of Rahimdad, to restore this portion also."

11. The Commissioner explained that the excess resumed was "part though not necessarily a 'completing part' of two *Makans* shown to have been in the Jam's possession, until the death of Rahimdad caused a remeasurement." The amount was trifling and the case came most clearly under Sir Bartle Frere's Circular No. 1543, of 8th October 1857, (*page 100 of continuation of No. XVIII, Selections from Bombay Government Records*) and also of his instructions to the Assistant Commissioner in his letter dated 30th November 1857.

"The present reference," Mr. Inverarity continued, "is so far urgent that a chief like the Jam, old, fractious, and seldom looking below the surface of things, naturally sets great value on every inch of his hereditary possessions, and in large grants, like those of the First Class, it is not improbable, that an occasion of remeasurement such as that now referred to may show 3 or 400 bigahs more or less than the figures registered at any time. In future contingencies of the kind, a simple report would perhaps, suffice, without entailing on the Commissioner, the necessity of entering each time into explanatory detail."

12. In reply, copy of the letter of the Bombay Government to the Government of India was sent to Mr. Inverarity "as illustrative of the amount of detailed explanation necessary in cases of this kind." This letter after briefly narrating the circumstance, stated that the excess was claimed "as *bona fide* part of the "Jagir of Nai"—that the Commissioner believed there had been no encroachment—that the difference was solely owing to a variation in the mode of measurement—and that the land was of very trifling value. The Government of India in their No. 2472, dated 31st October 1860, Home Department, sanctioned the addition of 389 bigahs to the grant of land in the First Class already confirmed.



THE KARMATIS.

1. Captain Preedy wrote about this tribe as follows :—

“ This tribe of Baluchis came originally from Halab* on the frontier of Persia. On their march towards Sind, they took possession of Karmat in Makran, where they remained for a considerable time, and from which place they derive their name. From Karmat they gradually extended themselves towards Sind, until finding themselves strong enough to cope with the Burrey tribe, which then occupied the Districts lying between Karachi and the Habb river, they crossed that stream and dispossessed the Burreys of their lands. After their conquest, the Karmatis settled on the bank of the Malir river, whence they extended themselves into Sakra, where their chief man resides, and where he obtained a Jagir on condition that when his services might be required, he should muster his tribe for the defence of Tatta.”

2. The Karmati tribe could muster about 400 men. Their Chief Ibrahim Khan, joined the Jokhias and the Numrias in order to attack the English Camp at Karachi in 1843, but the confederates dispersed without waiting for a battle, on a small force moving out against them.†

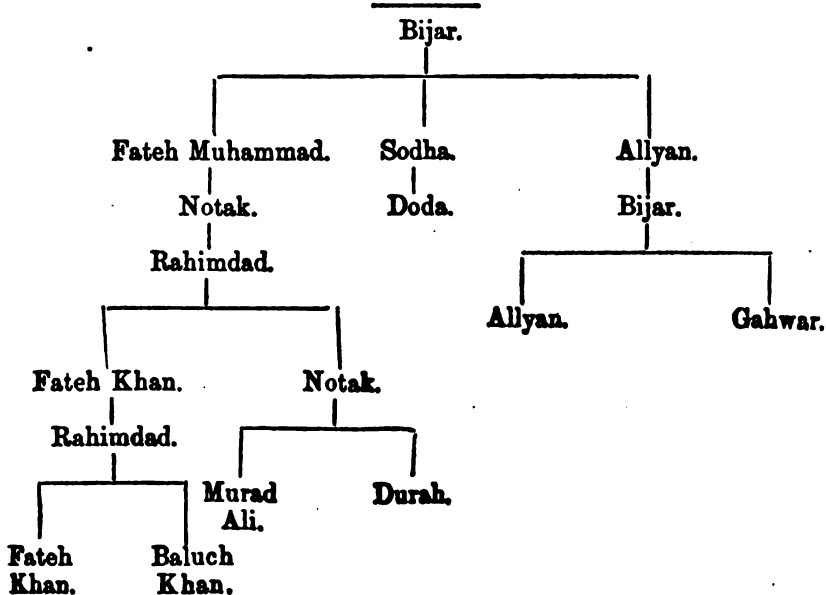
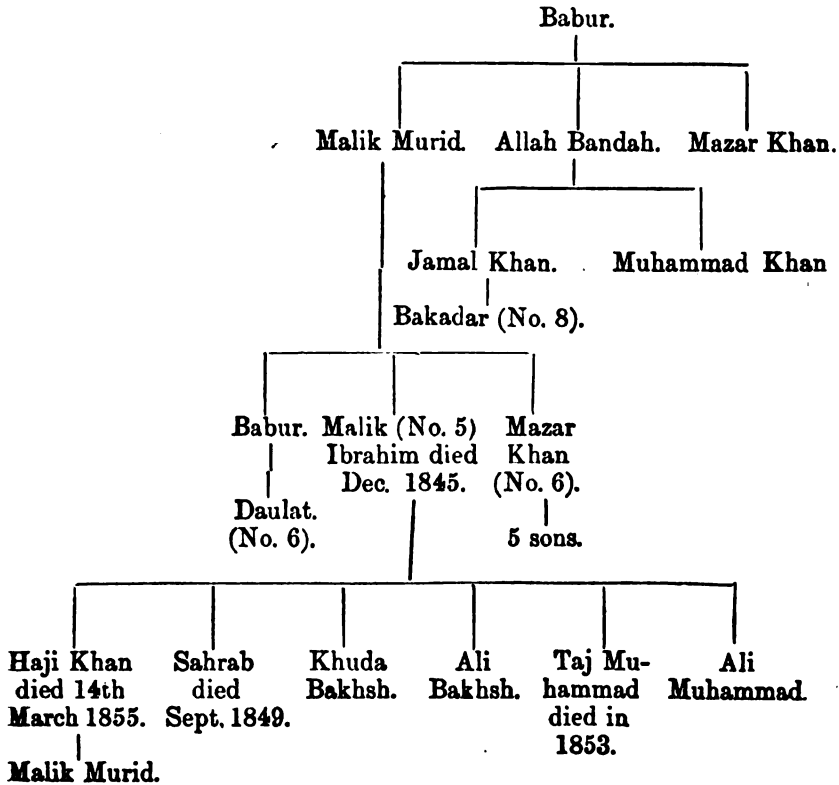
3. This tribe appears to have been a very ancient one. In the time of Aurangzib, two cousins by name Bijar and Babur gave in to the Muhammadan Government a Deed of Contract dated 14th Rajib, A. H. 1103 (A. D. 1691), engaging to protect travellers and caravans from highway and other robbery *en route* between Lahori Bunder and the Thana of Budosar, and Aurangzib, in the same year, granted these Karmatis an allowance in *Dams* equivalent to about Rs. 9,600 of our currency. This allowance was declared in the Sanad of grant to be in form of Jagir and Inam in Sakra, being the very locality in which the tribe are at present Jagirdars. Mean Mir Muhammad, Kalhora (*alias* Allahyar Khan) confirmed to Murid Karmati the father of Malik Ibrahim, the Jagirs held by his ancestors. This confirmatory deed bore date 27th Rabi-ul-Awal, A. H. 1162. On the 5th

* Aleppo.

† Captain Preedy's list of men of rank in his Collectorate sent in 1847, to the Commissioner.

Jamadi us Sani, Mir Fateh Ali, continued to Malik Murid, Allah Bando, Fatch Khan and Mazar, the Jagirs of Otari, Bukera, Ratul, Sammejani, Garbabru, Chuck, Mirakur, Bupra, Rahi and other lands in Sakra, these being the identical Jagirs this tribe at present hold. They had been confirmed in them by the successors of Mir Fateh Ali.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BABURANI BRANCH OF THE KARMATIS.



No. 5 MALIK IBRAHIM KHAN, KARMATI (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY HIS SIX SONS.

No. 6 MAZAR KHAN AND DAULAT KHAN, BROTHER AND NEPHEW, RESPECTIVELY, OF No. 5.

No. 7 RAHIMDAD AND ALLYAN.

No. 8 MUHAMMAD KHAN (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY HIS SON BAKADAR KHAN.

1. Of the three brothers Malik Murid, Allah Bando and Mazar Khan who were grantees from Mir
 Genealogy and position. Fatah Ali, Mazar Khan died without heirs, while Malik Murid left three sons Malik Ibrahim (No. 5), Mazar Khan (No. 6) and Babur who dying early left a son Daulat Khan (No. 6). Allah Bando's representative is No. 8. Rahimdad and Allyan were descended from Bijar.

2. Malik Ibrahim, Mazar, Daulat, Bakadar, Rahimdad and Allyan were in possession of certain Jagirs
 Estate. in Sakra at the Conquest. The first three held 23,712 Mirs' bigahs (=17,359 Napierian bigahs) in Baburani, Karah, Sammejani, Otharki, Rahi and Bukrani, Malik Ibrahim's share being one-half, and that of each of the remaining two one-fourth. Muhammad Khan held 24,265 Napierian Bigahs in Wuhreh and the last two held Chach, Mirakhur, Bukrani and one-half of Babro, containing 10,275 Napierian bigahs.

3. Malik Ibrahim died in December 1845, and Sir Charles Napier informed his sons and relatives at a personal interview that as they were descended from one of the oldest families settled in Sind, and as they had, since the Conquest, conducted themselves peaceably to the satisfaction of Government, an exception would be made in their favour and their lands would be regranted to them without the usual deductions. The Collector of Karachi was present at the interview, and obtained the following autograph order from Sir Charles :—

" I will grant to Hadji Khan, Karmati, the Jagir held by his late father without deducting the Fourth from either heirs or from his co-heirs.

C. J. NAPIER,
Governor.

" This is a special favour of Government because this is one of the ancient Chiefs of Sind.

10th September 1846.

C. J. N."

4. " A reference was subsequently made to His Excellency to ascertain whether this exception was to be considered applicable to the lands of Mazar Khan and the other branches of the Karmati family also, and he decided that it was.*"

5. On the 28th September 1846, Sir Charles Napier granted two Sanads one for 12,060 Mirs' bigahs (=8,828 Napierian bigahs) to the six sons of Ibrahim Khan, and the other to the following :—

	Mirs' bigahs.		Napierian bigahs.
Mazar and Daulat	...11,654-18 =		8,531
Bakadar	...33,148-14 =		24,265
Rahimdad	... 9,357-12 =		6,850
Allyan	... 4,678-15 =		3,425

Both Sanads were similar in wording. The division of the land held by Malik Ibrahim Khan, Mazar, and Daulat had been made by the parties, and Sir Charles confirmed it by his Sanad.

6. One of the six brothers—Sahrab Khan, died in 1849, without male issue, and another, Taj Muhammad in 1853. The shares of both were not resumed but allowed to the survivors. In March 1855, Haji, the eldest, died and his share was granted to his son Malik Murid. On the 7th July 1855, Captain Pelly in his Appendix I to his Sakro Roll, recommended that all the Jagirs of the Karmatis (Nos. 5 to 8) should be put in the First Class, as it was clear they had held " in Sakra since the time of the Delhi Kings." As however, Bakadar's holding in comparison with that of the sons of Ibrahim Khan, seemed to him inconsistent with the relative

* No. 294, dated 26th February 1850, from the Collector of Karachi, Captain Preedy, to the Deputy Collector of Ghorabari.

position of these incumbents, he suggested that upon the demise of the parties in whose names Sir Charles had granted his two Sanads, a re-apportionment of the entire lands therein confirmed should be made, and only $\frac{1}{5}$ th granted to the heirs, the remaining $\frac{4}{5}$ ths being equally divided between the sons of Ibrahim Khan on the one hand, and the heirs of the remaining parties named in the two Sanads on the other. He also recommended that in the event of any grantee dying without heirs, his share should be thrown into the general alienation, but should not be resumed.

7. Major Goldsmid agreed with Captain Pelly in all his proposals, except that of lumping together the whole estate. His reasons on this point met with the Commissioner's approval (*No. 85 of April 1858*), and in the list of First Class Jagirdars submitted to Government, the heirs of Ibrahim Khan were accordingly recommended for a hereditary grant of 8,828 bigahs, Mazar and Daulat for 8,531 bigahs, Rahimdad for 6,850 bigahs, Allyan for 3,425, and Jamal Khan son of Bakadar, who had died in February 1858, for 24,265 bigahs. These recommendations were sanctioned by Government.

8. Before, however, the Sanads could be issued, Allyan died in December 1859. He left no male issue, but the Government was pleased to admit his brother Gawhar as a lineal descendant of Bijar to Allyan's share, and the Sanad (No. 104) was, therefore, issued to Rahimdad and Gawhar. Malik Ibrahim's heirs were confirmed hereditarily in their possessions by Sanad No. 102, Mazar and Daulat by Sanad No. 103, and Jamal Khan by Sanad No. 105.

THE JATS.

1. Lieutenant Leech in his printed Report of 1839 wrote regarding this tribe as follows :—

“The Jats inhabit the Jati Pargana about Mughirbi; their Sirdar’s name is Ghulam Hussen; they owe allegiance to Mir (Mir) Muhammad; they amount to 12,000 altogether in family feuds, including those in Cutch and Warai, whence every other man comes to join his brethren on emergency, but in the Mirs’ feuds only 800 present themselves at muster.”

2. In A. D. 1727 the Emperor Muhammad Shah of Delhi granted what was then called the ‘*Thanadari*’ and ‘*Zamindari*’ of Jati, to Hamal Jat in consideration of his engaging to put down the robbers and marauders who in those days infested the Rann of Cutch, and from time to time made predatory incursions into Tatta. This grant continued to be enjoyed by Hamal’s descendants in the time of the Kalhoras and even of Mir Fateh Ali. Mir Ghulam Ali, however, appears to have interfered with their grant, for we find Mirs Karm Ali and Murad Ali continuing “as much of it as consisted in 13,700 Mirs’ bigahs.” They also awarded to the family 28 kharwars of grain and 1,200 Rs. in cash, yearly. The family had for generations maintained intimacy with the Cutch Durbar, and enjoyed great influence in the Taluka called after them.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

Hamal or Hamar Khan.

|
Miran Khan.

|
Rodo Khan.

|
Darya Khan.

|
Bakadar Khan.

|
Ghulam Hussen.

|
Jahan Khan.

9. **MALIK GHULAM HUSSEN, JAT (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED
BY JAHAN KHAN.**

1. Malik Ghulam Hussen was fifth in descent from Hamal,
Position. the governor and grantee of Jati in the time
of Muhammad Shah.

2. He was found at the Conquest in possession of 13,700
Estate. Mirs' bigahs in Jati, and these were
restored to him by Sir Charles Napier at the
intercession of Colonel Roberts, the Political Agent at Cutch. On
his death, however, in 1846, Captain Rathborne sequestrated the
Jagir, probably on the ground that it had not been granted heredi-
tarily by Sir Charles. "Soon after the family took the *Ijara*
" (farm) of the whole District, and so were, for the time, content
"to let matters rub on, but the farm eventually ruined them instead
"of restoring them to prosperity."* Jahan Khan then applied to
the Commissioner for the regrant of his Jagir, and Captain Pelly
reported that the Jagir having been granted by Mirs Karm
Ali and Murad Ali fell in the 3rd Class, and recommended that as
an exceptional case the chowth might be remitted. Mr. Frere,
however, asked the Collector whether Jahan Khan did not deserve
to be ranked in the class of Sirdars, and to be registered among
hereditary Jagirdars. Jahan Khan in the meantime went to the
Rao of Cutch to crave his counsel, and the Rao on causing a
search to be made in his archives, found the original Sanad of
Muhammad Shah to Hamal, a copy of which was sent to Captain
Preedy by the Political Agent, who pleaded very strongly for the
Jat Chief. Captain Pelly accordingly recommended that Jahan
Khan should be placed in the First Class, and the Acting Commis-
sioner, Colonel Jacob, agreed to this proposal, and the Govern-
ment of Bombay, as well as the Supreme Government confirmed it.
At the time of the settlement, his Sanad (No. 106), accordingly,
secured 9,591 Napierian bigahs in Jati to his heirs.

* Colonel Le Grand Jacob, Political Agent, Cutch's letter to Captain Preedy,
Collector of Karachi, dated 27th January 1856.

THE CHANDIAS.

1. Lieutenant Leech in his printed Report on the Sindian Army wrote, in 1839, regarding this tribe as follows :—

“The Chandias are under Wali Muhammad. He resides at Ghaibi *Sultan* and commands 1,000 men. The Chandias are divided into Ghaibianis, Bhandas, Sarejas, Ajwanis, Sakhanis, Khashas and Bagais. The Amirs are assisted by 8,000 men. In this caste was a Maghsi, who about a year ago killed (one of the) Rind (tribe) who sent a messenger to the Chandias, saying that they were going to war with the Maghsis and deprecated the Chandias assisting their enemies. The Maghsis secretly sent one of their principal men to the Chandias, seeking for protection which was secretly granted, and when the battle commenced, the Chandias came in, and decided the day in favour of the Maghsis, and 120 men of the Rinds were killed.”

2. The part taken by the Chandias in Sir Charles Napier's Campaign against the Hill tribes will be presently stated.

10. WALI MUHAMMAD CHANDIA (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED
BY WADERO GHAIBI KHAN.

Genealogy.

1. Wali Muhammad's genealogy is thus
given by Major Goldsmid :—

Mirza Khan.
|
Ghaibi Khan.
|
Wali Muhammad Khan.

Position.

2. The admission of this Chief's heirs to the class of First Class Jagirdars solely depended upon his position, and it is therefore necessary to dwell on it at greater length than has been done in other cases. Just before the battle of Miani Wali Muhammad had followed the British army with his Contingent, (which according to Sir William Napier, numbered 10,000 warriors) so closely that he was within one march of the battle field when the action was fought. The victory, however, arrested his further progress, and "he retreated across the Indus to his own country, where, in concert with others, he resisted all Ali Murad's attempts to take possession of the lands ceded in right of the turban. These confederates being too strong for the Amir, he proposed a conference to which they came, twenty-nine in number, with a hundred and fifty followers; but Ali Murad having prepared an ambuscade killed several and captured the rest, amongst them Wali Chandia." The prisoners were taken by the Mir to Sir Charles Napier who, however, expressed his regret at the treatment they had experienced, and restored to them their liberty and their possessions. "The scene with Wali," writes Sir William Napier, "was thus described at the time" :—

"He is a fine vigorous old man, resembling in look a large owl; for his white hair and beard, thick, and clustering like feathers, discloses of his bronzed countenance little more than a very hooked nose, and two immense round black lustrous eyes, which he kept fixed on the General without a

"wink, and in perfect silence, until the speech which announced his restoration to freedom was interpreted. Then he eagerly asked, 'Is this true? Am I free? may I go?' 'yes.'! The old man rushed without another word from the house, and made for his own country with headlong haste, and, it was falsely supposed, with a heart more touched by the wrong than the redress; but when safe amongst his tribe he exclaimed,—the Feringhi "General has given me my life, my land and my sword! I am his slave!"*

3. In 1844, accordingly, Wali Muhammad offered his services against Bija Khan, Dumbki, who with Darya Khan, Jakhrani, had expelled the Khyhiris from Kachi in 1827-28 in Kalat—had been expelled in turn by Major Billamore's expedition in 1839—had been finally restored to the land of the Khyhiris by Mr. Ross Bell, then Resident in Upper Sind—but had resumed his plundering incursions into Sind after the evacuation of Kachi by the British troops.† "Already Kach Gundava had been rendered "desolate and the Sindian frontier was nearly as miserable, few "villages were left standing, and scarcely any cultivators were "to be found between Shikarpur and Puliji the stronghold of Bija." Mir Sher Muhammad had taken refuge with the Bugtis, Jakhranis, and Dumbkis, and these had in 1844 committed an inroad with unusual ferocity. The attempt of FitzGerald to surprise Bija in Puliji had signally failed, and as the hot weather had set in, Sir Charles Napier willingly accepted the offer of the Chandia Chief, to whom he had publicly given a sword of honour at the Durbar held in May 1844 for his onslaughts on the robbers. Before long Wali Muhammad succeeded in killing above forty of the Jakhranis, and sent in more than five hundred head of their cattle.‡ He had a blood feud with the Dumbkis, "and from his stronghold, "thirty miles west of Larkana, he could launch several thousand "warriors against their hills where the Marris were his allies."§ But the Marris were shortly afterwards worsted by the Bugtis

* "Administration of Sind"—page 62-63.

† *Vide* Records of the Sind Irregular Horse—page 275.

‡ "Administration of Sind"—page 107.

§ *Ibid.* page 118.

and when Wali answered his friends' call for help—he was also defeated.*

4. Wali, however, though unsuccessful in this contest was able to catch a noted robber, Naubat Khan, for whose capture a reward of 1,000 Rs. had been offered by Sir Charles Napier. This reward together with Naubat Khan's sword was given to him at a public Durbar held in Larkana by the Governor, and Sir Charles Napier in his letter to Lord Ellenborough dated 19th December 1844 praised the Wali's 'perfect fidelity'.† In this same month Sir Charles fixed his plan of operations against the Hill tribes, and on the 16th January 1845 crossed the frontier, Wali Chandia leading his advanced guard.‡ The Chief was assigned the task of scouring the ravine of Tung—the Chandias being, in Sir Charles' opinion, 'good feelers'.§ Captain Jacob had great difficulty in getting the Chandias to wear some distinguishing mark, but at last they agreed to carry a piece of blue cloth in their turbans. They declared there was no water at Tung—but still carried out the order. They found Bija gone but some cattle remaining, and, to quote the words of Sir Charles Napier, "Wali did his job like an "artist, no sheep or goat escaped."¶ He was told to plunder the Bugtis well, (the Bugtis whom Sir Charles called "the Pindaris "of the Indus)" and Sir Charles wished to establish him at or near Puliji || provided he took the Khyhiris under his protection and paid the Government share of the produce to the Kalat Prince. Captain Jacob, however, on sounding the Chief at a conference, found him averse to settling there, and on asking him to think over the matter was told the Chandias would not consent to settlement, unless all the lands of Bija Khan were

* "Administration of Sind"—page 124.

† Administration of Sind—page 356.

‡ Do. do. page 183.

§ Do. do. page 194.

¶ Records of the Sind Irregular Horse—page 62.

|| *Ibid*—page 64.

given them free in Jagir, and unless they were regularly paid during the first year by the British Government, the country being deserted.

" This," wrote Captain Jacob, " is of course absurd, and the Chandias " know it to be so. I am certain from what I have now seen of them, that " even if they were to agree to settle here they would not, and could not " do it ; the terror with which they look on these Kachi looters and the men " of the hills is beyond belief. I am certain that they would all run away " immediately our troops were withdrawn from their neighbourhood on the " approach (or report of the approach) of the Dumbkis, Jakhranis, &c. The " fellows' dark countenances actually turn pale at the thought of remaining " here."

Hereupon Sir Charles wrote to Captain Jacob :—

" Wali had better go home, as he won't take a crown ! We must throw " him overboard as an ally, for his future co-operation would not be worth " paying for." *

5. And again on 6th February 1845 :—

" Send home the Chandias with all sorts of butter ; as there are no " parsnips in Sind, fair words must do for the present, as the money and " parsnips are together."

6. Captain Jacob, however, recommended that as the 800 Chandias who had followed Wali " had been put to considerable " inconvenience and dreadfully frightened", they might be paid at the rate of 2 annas a day per head, which had been promised to them by Sir Charles. " I think," he added, " it would be as " well to let them go home at once. They are quite useless."† They had been only 20 days with the force, and were, therefore entitled to 2,000 Rs. only. Their place was taken by the Marris who agreed to occupy the Bugti Country—and henceforward we lose sight of Wali Muhammad Chandia altogether. He died on the 27th of June 1850‡, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ghaibi Khan.

7. Wali Muhammad left a Jagir in Dera Ghaibi and Mirzapur in the Larkana Taluka. These villages had been granted as such to him, and several other

Estate.

* Records of the Sind Irregular Horse—Vol. I, page 67—68.

† Do. do. page 69—71.

‡ Letter from the Acting Collector, Shikarpur, to the Commissioner, No. 334, dated 2nd July 1850.

Chandias, by Mir Murad Ali under a Sanad dated the 2nd Rabi-us-Sani A. H. 1233 (= A. D. 1817) in lieu of pay and 1,733 Mirs' bigahs of Seri previously held.* The villages of Dera Ghaibi and Mirzapur had never since the Conquest been measured, but were at a rough calculation taken to extend to about 40,000 bigahs, of which, however only about five or six thousand were cultivated, as the Jagirs ran principally along the foot of the Hala mountains and depended for their supply of water upon rain. The most productive portion lay in the vicinity of Wagan and Kambar where it received some irrigation from the Nurwah at the tail of the Ghar.†

8. The Collector stated‡ that the resumption of the waste lands would be tantamount to depriving the Chief "of the "commonest means of support", and to the confiscation of the "whole of his Jagir.

"Moreover", he continued, "the land intrinsically would be of little "value to us were we to take it, while the retention of the Chandia Chief "in a position of respectability and honour amongst his own people, and "the advantages thereby accruing to Government from having a frontier "tribe of their strength faithful and well disposed to us, would appear to be "of great political expedience, and therefore of paramount importance."

In another letter‡ the Collector doubted whether Sir Charles Napier's rule for the resumption of waste lands at all applied to rain lands, for they were left waste not because the Jagirdar *would* not cultivate them but because he *could* not, and they were by no means useless to him.

9. Mr. Pringle was "disposed to extend every reasonable "indulgence to so respectable and influential a Chief as the head "of the Chandia tribe"—but was not prepared to set aside the rules laid down deliberately and authoritatively by Sir Charles

* The Sanad contained the usual reservation of "Sayer contracts—tax on fisher-
"men and Poll tax" in favour of the ruling power and secured to the
Chandia co-grantees of Wali Muhammad their "subsistence and allowance"
from the Jagir.

† Letter from the Acting Collector of Shikarpur to the Commissioner, No. 434, dated
28th September 1850.

‡ No. 453, dated 17th October 1850.

Napier, without any precedent.* He, therefore, forwarded the correspondence to the Collectors of Haidarabad and Karachi with a request to be informed as to whether the rules had been applied in their Collectorates to lands similarly situated. Captain Preedy replied that a similar question had been mooted on the death of Haji Khan, Laghari, whose lands in Kacha, a pargana for the most part a vast inclined plain sloping upwards from the valley of the Indus, were situated near the Hala mountains, many miles from the River or from any canal, and depended for their supply of water upon freshes from the Nai Gaj impeded and retained by means of *bunds*. Captain Preedy had recommended that the Jagir should be regranted in its entirety on condition of the regrantee keeping the *bunds* in good order and the enclosed areas free from jungle and ready for cultivation. But Sir Charles Napier had regranted it, "minus "the waste lands and subject to a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce." Captain Rathborne stated that Sir Charles had refused to concede the "barren hills and plains" claimed by the Numrias and the Jokhias and that his main object was not to part with rights which at some time or other might prove "essential to the future interests both of Government and of the people," with the progress of civilization. The Jagir, moreover, had been only recently granted, and could have no hereditary associations connected with it, and Captain Rathborne did not see how the deviation advocated by the Acting Collector could be admitted without extending the same indulgence to the other Sirdars, many of whom, in his estimation, "held a much higher position than Ghaibi Khan." He therefore suggested that in accordance with the precedent of Sir Charles Napier in the case of the Numrias, the Chandia Chief should be allowed free of rent all land cultivated within the last 5 years, and Mr. Pringle eventually agreed with this view†, though he

* No. 1587, dated 8th October 1850, to the Collector, Shikarpur, and No. 1771, dated 24th October 1850, to Do.

† Captain Rathborne's No. 890, dated 14th November 1850, and Mr. Pringle's No. 1914, dated 20th November 1850, to the Acting Collector of Shikarpur.

accompanied the regrant with the present of a valuable matchlock worth 400 Rs. at the recommendation of the Acting Collector.

10. Ghaibi Khan, however, was by no means satisfied with this decision, and when the measurers went to his Jagir he petitioned the Commissioner personally at Larkana, and asked him to stop the survey, "a thing that never had been done before". Mr. Frere on the 4th March 1851, sent the petition for report to the Collector who replied that "by confiscating the uncultivated portion of the Chandia Jagir" the authorities were acquiring "no gain in the remotest degree for Government," and rendering the tribe and their chief "dissatisfied and disaffected to our rule." He estimated Ghaibi Khan's followers at from five to six thousand men, who were mostly located on his Jagir, and calculated the extent of land of which the Jagirdar would be deprived under Mr. Pringle's decision at a lakh and a half, or a lakh and three quarters of bigahs. The Jagir, moreover, could not be divided into cultivated and uncultivated portions, as these were too much intermixed to admit conveniently of any such partition, and it would, therefore, be necessary to resume a large slice on one side of an extent equal to the whole amount forfeited. This, the Collector said, would effectually reduce the Jagirdar's position in comparison with the other frontier Chiefs in the Kelat territory, whose estates adjoined his.* On this point he invited a reference to the Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, who on reading the whole correspondence gave it as his opinion that, "the Chandia lands and Chandia tribe being peculiarly situated" the question should be decided on as a special case—that "the Chandia Chief should be confirmed in the possession of all parts of his father's lands during his life time," but that the terms of the grant "should clearly express that the Jagir (was) liable to be resumed, or that the conditions under which it is held, modified to any extent Government (might) think proper on the death" of Ghaibi Khan, or in the case of misconduct on the part of himself or his

* No. 159, dated 5th March 1851, and No. 207, dated 21st March 1851.

tribe* Mr. Frere agreed with Major Jacob and recommended to Government that "the course proposed by him" should be "adopted as a special case, not applicable as a precedent to "Jagirs in general," to which, he thought, it was not parallel.

"A large majority of them have valuable lands which they cannot, but "which Government can, turn to account. The amount of revenue so given "up is very great compared with the importance of the Jagirdars, and the "possession of the Jagir is frequently detrimental to improvements, such as ex- "tension of irrigation, to which the intervention of a large Jagir in the "hands of a pauper Jagirdar is often a serious obstacle."

11. None of these objections could with equal force, according to Mr. Frere, be urged in the case of Ghaibi Khan. The value of his resumable lands, present and prospective, was very small. The existence of the Jagir in friendly hands was a matter of little importance, and "perhaps beneficial rather than other- "wise." The Jagirdar, moreover, was head of a tribe, which in character, comparative civilisation, and habits held a position between the Baluchis of the Hills and those who had long settled in Sind, and which it was desirable to keep well affected.† The Bombay Government in their reply‡ entertained no doubt that in a political point of view the adoption of the course suggested by Mr. Frere was advisable, and accordingly authorized, "subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court "of Directors, the continuance of the lands in question to Ghaibi "Khan for his life, liable to be resumed on the conditions on which "they (were) held to be modified as Government (might) deem "expedient after his demise, or in case of misconduct on the "part of himself or his tribe." The regrant was "to be con- "sidered personal to Ghaibi Khan for his life, as a special case, "and not to be regarded as a precedent." The Court of Directors confirmed the order of the Bombay Government in favour of Ghaibi Khan, "it being fully understood that the eventual "disposal of his Jagir (was) open to reconsideration on his demise.§"

* No. 82, dated 15th April 1851, from Major John Jacob to Mr. Frere.

† No. 650, dated 24th April 1851, from the Commissioner to Government.

‡ No. 2675, dated 20th June 1851, Political Department.

§ Despatch dated 3rd November 1852, para. 46.

12. In Captain Pelly's Taluka Roll of Larkana we find the following two Jagirs registered in the name of Ghaibi Khan :—

Settlement.

Dero Ghaibi, unmeasured but estimated to contain 1,47,025 bigahs.

Mirzapur unmeasured, but estimated to contain 1,47,024 „

In his Mehar Roll there is a third Jagir in Ghaibi Khan's name, Khari Ustillah containing 2,000 bigahs, the origin of which Captain Pelly had apparently been unable to trace, as he left the column of "grantee" blank. This Jagir was not mentioned by the Collector of Shikarpur, and the Persian records do not show how it came to be in Ghaibi Khan's possession. Captain Pelly quoted the Despatch of the Court of Directors, and did not feel himself called upon to make any recommendation as the Jagir had been dealt with in the Political Department. He, however, ignored the fact that this Jagir had never been brought to the notice of Government, and that Mir Murad Ali's Sanad was altogether silent regarding it. Major Goldsmid also made no distinction between the Jagir granted by Mir Murad Ali and this one, and, after referring to the Despatch, submitted that Ghaibi Khan's possessions (2,96,049 bigahs), registered in the Taluka Rolls might be "considered a first class hereditary grant saddled with the "conditions (already) attached to the tenure." Mr. Ellis concurred in this recommendation. He said the reason why Ghaibi Khan's Jagirs did not date farther back than 1818 was probably to be found in the fact that until that year the border chiefs had not been sufficiently reduced to subjection to acknowledge a superior, and that whenever cultivation was extended by canals cut at the expense of the British Government—the rule applied to the territory of the Khan of Kelat could be also applied to the estate of Ghaibi Khan, who would receive "half only of the tax on the produce realized, the other "half being taken by the British Government." The Bombay Government felt some hesitation in recommending this Jagir for hereditary confirmation, but eventually decided that if the rule

referred to by Mr. Ellis was strictly enforced there would be no sacrifice of the interests of Government. As, however, the position of the Chief was a peculiar one they suggested that a Nazarana also might be imposed on each succession. The Government of India, however, thought it scarcely worth while to impose upon the Jagir any exceptional conditions.

13. Ghaibi Khan's Sanad secured to his heirs the whole of the Jagirs of Ghaibi Dero, Mirzapur, and Khari Ustillah "according to the established boundaries," in perpetuity, "free of all assessment, except 5 per cent. for Roads and Schools, but subject, should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a Nazarana not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each succession." The areas of the 3 Jagirs were given according to the Taluka Rolls—but in the column of remarks it was noted that the estimates had been made by the Kardars in 1853. This is the only Jagirdar whose heir is liable under the Sanad to pay a Nazarana.

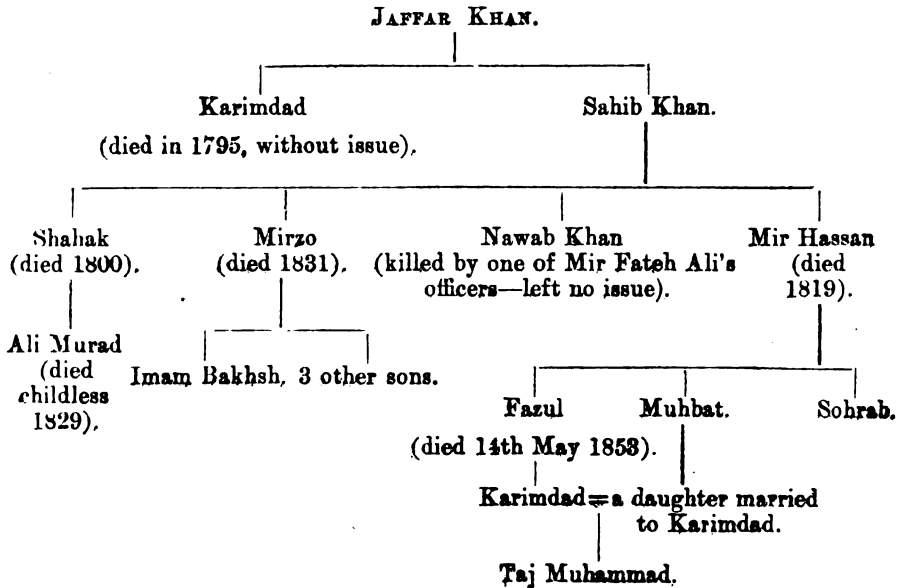
14. At the time the Sanad was given it was not recollected that there was a charge against Ghaibi Khan of sending armed men to take forcible possession of the Dhar Yaru Hill on the West side of his Jagir from the Chutta tribe. The hill was declared to belong to the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, but on account of the delay made in reporting upon this point—Ghaibi Khan was merely cautioned, on the 10th March 1862, not to repeat his offence.

"The British Government," wrote the Commissioner, "would see its Jagirdars prosperous and happy, but they must be loyal and true subjects of Government, and to be loyal and true they must abide by the Laws of Government, which do not sanction aggression and violence."

* No. 104, dated 10th March 1862, to the Collector of Shikarpur, Political Department.

**11. FAZAL, MARRI (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY KARIMDAD,
AND
IMAM BAKHSH, MARRI.**

The full genealogy of the Hajizai Marris to which the
above Jagirdars belonged will be found in the
Genealogy. Sub-section devoted to the Sirdars of this tribe.
It is here only necessary to give the following short tree :—*



2. Mir Nasir Khan married a daughter of Fazul who was
the mother of Mir Abbas Ali. The family, ac-
cording to Captain Stack, was one of "rank and
consideration."*

3. The following Ahdnamah was executed by the first four
Amirs, though sealed only by Mir Fateh Ali
according to usual practice, on the 17th Shaiban,
1204 or A. D. 1789.

* Captain Stack's report, No. 169, dated 24th October 1853, to the Commissioner.

"The Amirs, Fateh Ali, Ghulam Ali, Karm Ali, and Murad Ali "give their Baluch word and engage (عهد و سخن بلوچی) (as follows):—

"The Makan of Chanrath with Kheti Korai appendant to it, from the "date hereof, is fixed as blood money for the murder of Nawab Khan* and "conferred (امداد شد) by way of Jagir (بقرار جاگیر) on Shahak, Karimdad, "Mirzo and Mir Hassan, Marris. The said Marris keeping the said lands "in their possessions for ever (مدام و مستدام) (Mudam Mustadam) to enjoy "their produce season by season. We and our heirs (اولاد) will sanction "this in such wise that from these and their heirs (اولاد) whether they remain in "our service or not, the lands now given shall never be resumed. This "parwana is written as an Ahdnamah."

This Ahdnamah was subsequently confirmed by the seals of Mir Fateh Ali's colleagues and successors up to the date of the Conquest.

4. On Karimdad's death in 1795 his share was enjoyed by the remaining survivors—his nephews. One of these, Shahak died in 1800, and his son Ali Murad was admitted to his share ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd)—Another of them, Mir Hassan, died in 1819, and his 3 sons (of whom Fazul was the eldest) divided his $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share amongst themselves by a private arrangement to which the sanction of the ruling power was not obtained. Ali Murad died childless in 1829 and Mir Nasir Khan gave his share to Karimdad, the eldest son of Fazul. Mirzo the remaining survivor of the original grantees died in 1831 and his sons, the eldest of whom was Imam Baksh, divided his $\frac{1}{3}$ rd into 4 shares by a private arrangement unsanctioned by the Amirs. Fazul's brother Muhbat died without male issue in April 1851, bequeathing his $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his father's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share to his daughter's son Taj Muhammad whom he had adopted as his son. But this share was resumed by the Collector of Karachi. Fazul himself died on the 14th May 1853, when the whole tangled skein of family rights was unravelled by Captain Stack who recommended that the private

* "An agent named, Arzi Larkar having been despatched by the Mirs to procure a supply of camels proceeded to the village in which were residing Nawab Khan and his family. The villagers complained of the exactions that were being made on them by the Mir's Agent, and represented their grievances to Nawab Khan, who at once proceeded to the camp of Arzi Larkar, but was shot by that person while endeavouring to obtain redress," (Lieutenant Stewart's No. 161, dated 17th October 1853, to the Collector).

divisions should be ignored, and suggested a mode of settlement which, however, did not meet with the Commissioner's approval. Mr. Frere was of opinion that as the original title deed had been granted to four individuals without any reservation on account of individual services, and without a special division into shares, it was not "equitable to resume any portion so long as "legitimate male heirs of the original grantees, or of any one of "them," were in existence. The special recognition of Karimdad by Mir Nasir Khan was not held conclusive by him against the rights of survivors, as Karimdad was himself one of several heirs and as on one of the co-grantees' death in 1795 his share had devolved on the survivors. He therefore suggested that the whole of the Jagir of Chanrath with Korai, inclusive of the portion resumed by the Collector of Karachi, "be confirmed hereditarily "to the legitimate male heirs of the original grantees, and continued in the name of Karimdad son of Fazul, and Imam Bakhsh "son of Mirzo, the eldest representatives of the grantees," without any deduction of Chowth, or of waste lands, the tenure being not a service tenure and being expressly of a permanent nature.*

5. Mr. Frere's letter was sent to the Inam Commissioner, Mr. C. J. Manson, who inquired about the extent and value of the Jagir, and the exact term used for 'heirs' in the Ahdnamah, and recommended that in the Registers the following additions should be made to the names of the senior representatives :— "and "other descendants, male and female, (or only male, as the case "may be) from the bodies of the four original grantees."

6. The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Bellasis, after calling for a report from Captain Goldsmid was of opinion that the term '*Aulad*' used in the Sanad meant strictly 'male issue', and that the addition of the above clause in the Registers "might lead "to an inference injurious to the rights of claimants in other cases "where no such details (had) been entered, should a question be

* No. 438, dated 16th November 1853, from the Commissioner to Government.

"hereafter raised and a comparison instituted." The value of the Jagir was Rs. 1,712 after deducting Canal expenses, and the extent recorded was 20,880 Napierian bigahs.*

7. The Government Resolution† ran as follows :—

"In the opinion that the grant should be viewed as an undivided one, and continuable as a whole, His Lordship in Council concurs. Government also approve of Mr. Frere's proposed settlement
 "The effect of this settlement will be to prevent alienation from the family by decrees of Civil Courts, in fact to entail the estate on the family for whose benefit it was granted, and to ensure that in the event of the race becoming extinct, the revenue will lapse to the public. And no claim to inheritance by adoption or illegitimate issue can be advanced. The validity of the confirmation given by this Government is, of course, contingent on the Government of India approving of the rules which are to be submitted with the Commissioner's plan for settlement of Jagir claims in Sind."

8. Under this Resolution the portion of Muhbat Khan resumed by Captain Preedy was restored to the Jagirdars—but its distribution became a source of internal contention. Karimdad claimed the whole share as he represented Fazul the elder brother of the deceased. The younger brother, Suhrab, yet alive, claimed an equal share. Captain Goldsmid while on circuit used his good offices and succeeded in bringing about a family arrangement under which Karimdad agreed to give 3 shares out of 7 to his uncle from the proceeds of the restored land. The bond of agreement was witnessed by Captain Goldsmid, and he received the Commissioner's thanks for the trouble he had taken in securing "to a respectable family the peaceful possession of a property which would otherwise have been wasted in fruitless lawsuits".‡

9. In the Collectorate Roll of Karachi, Captain Pelly entered the total area of Chanrath and Korai in Dadu as 17,193-18 bigahs. The measurement made in 1845 had shown these to

* No. 173, dated 31st May 1854, to Government.

† No. 3182, dated 29th June 1854.

‡ No. 111, dated 11th January 1855, from Mr. Frere to Captain Goldsmid.

be 31,068 (Mir Nasir Khan's bigahs) and the portion of Muhbat which had been resumed by the Collector in 1851 was 2,609-18 Mirs' bigahs. In the Statement of First Class Jagirdars submitted to Government in 1858 by Major Goldsmid Chanrath was shown in Dadu and Korai in Moro, and their areas were entered as 18,809 Napierian bigahs and 5,787 Napierian bigahs, respectively.

12. ALLAHADAD, GABOL.

This Jagirdar was given his small holding of 14 Napierian bigahs in Ranni-ka-Kot in *perpetuum* under the concluding paragraph of His Excellency's proclamation of 1847.

Origin of estate. This Jagirdar was given his small holding of 14 Napierian bigahs in Ranni-ka-Kot in *perpetuum* under the concluding paragraph of His Excellency's proclamation of 1847.

Settlement. 2. It was proposed by Mr. Ellis to confirm this Jagir as the holding was in a wilderness—a desert tract in which this small patch of ground was cultivated with great labour. The proposal was sanctioned.

Death. 3. The Jagirdar died in 1876 without male issue and his grant lapsed to Government. (*Vide Collector of Karachi's No. 2686, dated 19th of January 1877*).

13. MAKHDUM HAMID GANJ BAKHSH.

Genealogy. The Genealogy of this Jagir was as follows :—

Makhdum Hamid Ganj Bakhsh.

Shamsuddin.

Makhdum Hamid Ganj Bakhsh.

2. This family were settlers in Uch in the Bahawalpur territory and are said to be of great repute and sanctity. In 1847 the Nawab of Bahawalpur interceded with the Commissioner for the exemption of this Jagirdar from certain exactions levied from him, and Mr. Pringle ordered that they should be discontinued. (*No. 12, dated 3rd January 1848*).

3. “It appears,” wrote Major Goldsmid, “that for many years—certainly from the time of the Kal-
 Estate. “horas—this family of Makhdums has been in possession of the large Jagir of Kadirpur; so it is declared in Mir Sohrab’s Sanad of the 15th of February 1791, A. D. which in itself is a document of more than 50 years prior to the British Conquest.” The extent of Kadirpur was entered as 6,785 bigahs. It was situated in the Ghotki Taluka.

4. Mr. Ellis agreed with Major Goldsmid that the Jagir should be ranked in the First Class and as this
 Settlement. proposal was sanctioned, the Jagirdar’s Sanad No. 98 secured to the lineal male heirs as usual the whole of Deh Kadirpur “in consideration of the antiquity of his Jagir.”

14. SALAR, LAKHI.

In his Memorandum on Shikarpur, page 16, Major Goldsmid after describing the capture of Shikarpur by Nur Muhammad, Kalhora, and referring to his Brohi Campaigns in which his Lieutenant Murad Gunga won fresh laurels, made a eulogistic mention of the good services of "Mir Bahram, son of Shahdad Khan, Talpur Baluch, "Shah Bahra, and Raja Lakhi." Salar Lakhi was a grandson of this Raja who was a 'Khalifo' or Deputy* of considerable distinction at the Court of the Kalhoras. Raja had nine sons, one of whom Bilawal gave the name to Bilawalpur in Sehwan, and the other Tajo father of Salar to Tajpur in Matari. "Raja and "his family had no doubt very large alienations in Seri and "Deradari, among others the whole Pargana of Santani."†

Genealogy and position.

Estate.

2. Salar stated to Major Goldsmid that on the accession of the Talpurs to power his relations fled the country. He, and Bilawal, however, returned and obtained the allotments of Pallano Makan from Mir Sohrab under a Sanad dated 11th June 1809, on condition of bringing it under cultivation, digging a canal at their own expense, and employing other than Government Zamindars. The grant was confirmed by Mir Ali Murad on 11th September 1844, and on the resumption of Naushahro from His Highness it was reconfirmed to Salar under the orders of the Commissioner, dated 8th March 1853.

3. In his Naushahro Roll, Major Goldsmid had recommended Salar for a second class hereditary grant—but in his report on first Class Jagirdars he included him among them. As the grant was comparatively trifling and could not be well diminished, being only 218 bigahs and worth only Rs. 16 a year, and as the family in former days ruled whole districts, Mr. Ellis felt no hesitation in supporting Major Goldsmid's recommendation, and it was finally approved.

Settlement.

Death.

4. Salar died on the 6th December 1865.

* The Kalhoras being a sacerdotal class their Khalifas were generally their chief disciples. Mir Bahram and Shah Bohra were such—besides being Military leaders.

† Major Goldsmid's report in his Naushahro Taluka Roll (*heading No. 3.*)

SETH NAUMAL.

Seth Naumal by assisting Sir Henry (then Colonel) Pottinger to get camels at considerable risk to himself and to his family, who were then in the Mirs' hands, enabled Lord Keane to advance from Vikkur, and up to the period of the Conquest continued to render important services to the officers of the British Government, whenever they found themselves thwarted by the hostility or apathy of the Mirs and their officials.* For these services, "he was led to expect "a considerable grant of Jagir in perpetuity. He subsequently "fell under the displeasure of Sir Charles Napier in consequence "of being accused of improper interference with the Police and "Revenue Administration,"† in his capacity as Head Kardar of Karachi. He vacated this post in June 1847, but was subsequently cleared of all blame and re-instated in the favour of Government. A Jagir of 1,000 bigahs was sanctioned for his life, at the instance of Mr. Pringle and the Bombay Government, by the Government of India,‡ but in the hope of getting the Jagir increased, he "coquetted on the subject" till he "virtually lost "the grant."§ Some excuse was, however, found in the fact that such a Jagir in Sind was not at all equal to what it was in India, and that at his age it was not very prudent in him to lay out money in improvements with a view to future returns. On these grounds, Mr. Frere recommended that in lieu of the grant a life pension of Rs. 100 per mensem might be conferred on him. The Bombay Government in all cases preferred "grants of money "to grants of land free from assessment, and more especially so "in Lower Sind,"¶ and the Government of India at their

* Mr. Frere's No. 17, dated 15th January 1852, to the Bombay Government Revenue Department.

† No. 344, dated 24th October 1859, from Mr. Frere to the Bombay Government.

‡ Despatch No. 6 of the Court of Directors, dated 4th April 1849, and No. 410, dated 13th November 1849, from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay.

§ Mr. Frere's No. 17, dated 15th January 1852, to Government.

¶ No. 1143, dated 21st February 1852, to Government of India.

recommendation approved the issue of the pension. Seth Naumal however, prayed (a) that the pension might be counted from the date he left the service, and (b) that it might be conferred hereditarily upon him. The second prayer Mr. Frere considered "obviously unreasonable" after the liberality that had been shown to the Seth, and as regards the first Mr. Frere suggested that the pension might be given retrospective effect from the date of the grant of the Jagir of 1,000 bigahs. The Bombay Government accordingly sanctioned the payment of the pension from the 5th of May 1849, "the date of receipt at Bombay of the Honourable Court's Despatch of 4th April 1849, No. 6."

2. In the year of the mutiny, Seth Naumal "contrived to show the same devotion to the interests of the British Government as during the earlier part of his life."

"His extensive mercantile connections gave him every means of correspondence with all the great centres of trade, not only in Sind and the Panjab and Central and North-Western India, but in the countries beyond our border as far as Bassora, Herat, and Bokhara. The knowledge so obtained was always placed unreservedly at the service of Government, and he was in the habit of communicating every few days throughout the mutiny all that he so heard of any public interest."

3. He was not called on to render such assistance as he had rendered to Pottinger and Outram, "in providing funds, supplies, or carriage," but he was ready had he been required; and when the defection of the Bengal Army was at its worst, was urgent to be allowed to raise and bring to Sind a force of Arab and Negro mercenaries from Muscat and Zanzibar." For these services, Mr. Frere thought that it would "be no more than a suitable mark of the approbation and favour of Government," if the pension then drawn by him were continued for "two more generations, or during the lives of his son and grandson," and if he were further allowed to select from the lands he cultivated or held in mortgage a Jagir of 1,200 bigahs to be held rent free by him and his heirs male in perpetuity.*

* No. 344, dated 24th October 1859, to the Government of Bombay.

4. The Bombay Government considered it undesirable to assign a Jagir from lands held in mortgage by the Seth, and suggested that the grant should be "from other suitable lands" to be selected by the Commissioner in consultation with the "grantee." In other respects, they supported Mr. Frere's recommendation.† The Government of India sanctioned the pension "for two lives further," and assigned "as Jagir, lands" bearing an assessment not exceeding 1,200 Rs. per annum continuous free of assessment to Seth Naumal and his lineal male "heirs."‡

5. The land selected by Naumal was Deh Dera Duri, Tapa Talti, Taluka Sehwan. It contained 10,457 bigahs, of which 4,157 bigahs were salt and unculturable, about 3,500 pakka uncultivated bigahs, and 1,000 kacha uncultivated bigahs. The total land cultivated in 1859 in Rabi and Kharif had been 1,591 bigahs and the Government Revenue for 1859-1860 had been Rs. 1,208—the average revenue for the previous three years having been Rs. 1,347. The Deputy Collector, Sehwan, recommended that if this village should be granted, it should be settled by the Settlement Officer and an assessment fixed on each field, waste or fallow, which the Seth should not be at liberty to enhance.§ The Acting Collector of Karachi thought it was necessary to make a large allowance of fallow as the land was very salt, and as the Seth would be put to great expense in cutting jungle and brushwood, and in preparing the land, and recommended that the whole Deh should be transferred to him on condition that he would in no way interfere with the rights and privileges of the Zemindars, but levy the Government demand alone as it was then levied without enhancing it.* He was in reply requested to specify "the boundaries, extent, rates, &c." of the Deh in order that the same might

† No. 5044, dated 17th December 1859, to the Government of India.

‡ No. 681, dated 20th January 1860, Proceedings in the Financial Department.

§ No. 574, dated 13th July 1860, from the Deputy Collector, Sehwan, to the Acting Collector of Karachi.

* No. 2039, dated 17th November 1860, from the Collector to the Commissioner.

"be entered in a Sanad of the usual description."† This information was duly furnished‡ and a Sanad was sent to the Collector, with a request that he would attach and attest the schedule of rates in Persian and hand over the Sanad to the grantee.

6. On the 3rd December 1866, Seth Naumal petitioned the Commissioner for the purpose of securing the devolution of his Jagir on his two sons instead of on his eldest son. Mr. Mansfield, however, in submitting it to Government stated that he had been in the habit of constantly receiving similar applications from Jagirdars and holders of rent-free land, but that he had always refused them as he had considered himself bound by the rules sanctioned by Government regulating succession to rent-free lands. The Government Resolution§ ran as follows :—

"The memorialist should be informed that the main object of continuing the Jagir is to support his family name, and that this object would be defeated were Government to sanction the property being sub-divided."

7. Seth Naumal died on the 16th
 Death. September 1878.

† No. 2423, dated 17th November 1860, from Commissioner to Collector.

‡ No. 2108, dated 23rd November 1860, to Commissioner.

§ No. 153, dated 14th January 1867.

16. SAMATJI SON OF JAGUJI

and

HABUJI SON OF HAJIJI.

Jaguji the father of Samatji was uncle to Ratansing the Rana of Parkar. He murdered the Rana and usurped his authority, but in November 1832 having been mixed up with certain banditti who had carried off four hundred head of cattle from Chorar on the eastern frontier of Cutch, he absconded to avoid the field force under Captain Roberts sent from Cutch by the Political Resident there to punish the depredators.

2. Jaguji remained in exile from the date of Captain Roberts' force entering Parkar until he was given up to the British Government by that of Sind. He was detained in Cutch as a State prisoner, and subsequently a prisoner at large, on a subsistence allowance of one rupee a day.

3. In 1844 A. D. however, the small village of Budhesar in Parkar was given to him by Sir Charles Napier in lieu of the money allowance, and he was allowed to reside there. He enjoyed the revenues of the village till August 1852, when he died and the village was resumed—a few ploughs of land being allotted to his more immediate relations for free cultivation. His son and his other male kindred appealed against the resumption of the village to the Commissioner in Sind in December 1854, when the Commissioner was in Parkar. The appeal was decided in February 1856, and the appellants were informed that the late grant was one of grace and that the resumption could not be disturbed. It was Rana Karanji's revolt which gave an opportunity to Samatji and his son of rendering valuable services to Government and earning the Jagir of Budhesar, besides a pension, as stated at page 292 of Chapter I, Section VI.

Death.

4. Habuji died on the 22nd of December 1860, and Samatji in March 1871.

CHAPTER II.

INTRODUCTION TO THE MEMOIRS OF HOLDERS OF
*JAGIRS OF THE FOUR GREAT TALPUR FAMILIES.

“ Soon after Sind became a British possession, the Governor
 Origin of these distinct grants. promised the members of the Four
 Great Talpur Families that, in the settle-
 ment of their Jagirs, he would allow them certain privileges
 which were not contemplated for other Jagirdars. There is now

* The materials for this part of the Summary are as follows :—

(The references in the text relate to them unless where expressly stated otherwise).

1. Major Goldsmid's Memo. No. 111 of 1857 and its Appendices *i. e.*,
 - A. Containing the genealogical tree of the Four Families and a detailed report and tabular statements regarding their possessions.
 - B. Roll of every member or professed member of these families holding alienated land in Sind, but not included in the list of members recommended for Sirdarship or special provision.
 - C. Alienations of these families lapsed under the British Government.
 - D. Nominal Roll and Summary of Report and Appendices.
 - E. Settlement of the Jagirs of these families (Statement B. in the old Jagir Summary).
2. Major Goldsmid's supplementary Report No. 138, dated 1st June 1858, regarding the Jagirdars in the Districts resumed from His Highness Mir Ali Murad.
3. Letter of Mr. Ellis, Special Commissioner for Jagirs to Government, No. 12 dated 3rd July 1858, forwarding 1 and 2 with his proposals.
4. Letter dated 11th September 1858, from the Bombay Government to the Government of India forwarding 3.
5. Reply of the Government of India No. 1633, dated 27th October 1858, generally sanctioning the Settlement but calling for explanations on certain points.
6. Letter No. 4412, dated 28th December 1858, from the Bombay Government to the Government of India, furnishing the necessary explanations.

no record of the occasion or of the exact words of the promise, or proclamation, nor is it ascertainable to what individuals it was made; but that such a pledge was given, is proved beyond all question, by the terms of a notice issued in 1847 by Sir Charles Napier, in which express reference is made to his promise in favour of the Four Great Talpur Families." (Mr. Ellis's letter para. 7).

2. The notice thus referred to, dated 24th March 1847, runs as follows :—

"With regard to the four families, whose estates His Excellency promised to continue to descendants without the deduction of one-fourth, that is those not for pay or civil services: these families, the Shāhwani, the Shahdadani, Khanani, and Manikani, who are poor and held their Jagirs since Mir Fateh Ali's time or before and their title to inherit which has never been disputed to them, their lands will be regranted as per rule, without looking to the dates of their Sanads. This favour is done them as their rank is high and noble, and also as the uncultivated land which they have to give up is of great extent." (Mr. Ellis's letter para. 9).

3. The proclamation, therefore, however it may have been worded, must have meant, (1) that all lands held for pay or for civil service were to be excluded, (2) that the uncultivated land was to be given up, (3) that regrants to the heirs of the recognised Jagirdars of the Four Families would not be determined or regulated by the date of the original title deeds, and (4) that such regrants

Terms of original proclamation.

7. Letter from the Government of India No. 550, dated 31st January 1861 approving forms of Sanads.

8. Mr. Maxwell Melvill's Roll.

9. Sanads.

10. File E, parts I & II, containing correspondence about the Jagirs of the four families and several other files, relating to the same, in the Commissioner's Office.

11. Certain printed books and memoirs mentioned in the text.

would be made without exacting the payment of a fourth of the Jagirdar's share of the produce, to which all other Jagirdars were liable upon succession. (*Ibid.* paras. 10-12).

4. On these points the proclamation was clear enough, but it was not exactly clear what was meant by the words "Four Families". Did they mean all the members of these families in possession of Jagirs, or all the members so in possession, whose rank was "high and noble"—or merely the heads of the Great Families. This last construction was found unworkable, for it was "impossible to find four so decidedly superior each in his individual branch, as to sanction the distinction". The first was held to be hardly in accordance with the spirit of the Governor's proclamation. "Many Jagirdars professing to be members of the above four families" wrote Mr. Ellis "cannot satisfactorily trace their descent, though acknowledged as Talpurs, but very many held an inferior position as mere retainers, which would not justify their being classed among the Talpur aristocracy". The second interpretation was therefore adopted, and the proclamation was held to extend "to all members of the Four Great Families provided they held a position entitling them to a favour specially accorded, on account of the claimants' rank". (*Ibid.* p. 13, 14, 15.)

5. The next thing to be done was to draw up a list of all such members. Major Goldsmid prepared this, and explained that in framing it, he was guided by three considerations—

(1st.) Genealogy, in other words, blood relationship, to an original privileged grantee under the Mirs ;

(2nd.) Social position *i.e.*, the consideration formerly accorded to the Jagirdar or his ancestors under the Mirs, and the estimation in which he was now held by the people ;

(3rd.) Extent and value of holdings. (Goldsmid's Memo of 1857, paras. 7, 8, 9, 10.)

6. Accordingly, he omitted all persons whose doubtful pedigree or want of social position, or petty holding, implied

that they were not during the Talpur rule, considered as members of the Four Great Families allied to the reigning Mirs.

Shahdadania.

1. Mir Bijar.
2. Mir Mahmud (deceased).
3. Mir Ahmad.
4. Mir Ali Muhammad.
5. Mir Jahan Khan.
6. Mir Ghulam Shah.
7. Mir Fazulali.

Shahwanis.

8. Mir Ali Bakhsh.
9. Mir Budho.
10. Mir Ahmad Khan (Mir Ali Murad.)
11. Mir Muhammad Hassan.

Khananis.

12. Mir Muhammad Khan.
13. Mir Ahmad Khan.
14. Mir Sher Muhammad.
15. Mir Mihrab.
16. Mir Mubarak.
17. Mir Muhammad Ali.
18. Mir Ghulamali Haidar (Mir Jan Muhammad.)
19. Mir Ghulam Ullah (Mir Mubarak.)
20. Mir Ahmad Ali.
21. Widow of Mir Ali Muhammad.
22. Mir Ali Murad.

Manikanis.

23. Mir Khan Muhammad.
24. Mir Fateh Khan.
25. Mir Fazul Ali.
26. Mir Ghulam Muhammad.
27. Mir Ali Muhammad (Mir Ghulam Hussien.)
28. Mir Haidar Ali.
29. Mir Muhammad Ali.
30. Mir Allahbakhsh (Mir Muhammad Hassan.)

Khananis.

31. Mir Muhammad walad Rajo Khan.
32. Mir Ahmad Khan.
33. Mir Nasir Khan Manikani.
34. Mir Abdullah (Ghulamali walad Abdullah.)

Supplementary.

35. Mir Muhammad Khan.
36. Mir Ahmad Khan.
37. Mir Murid Haidar.
38. Mir Jam Nindo.
39. Mir Karam Khan.

The names placed between parenthetical marks in the above list are those originally shown by Major Goldsmid, but as it is of importance having regard to the Sanads to know who was recognised as Jagirdar at the conquest or at the time of resumption, Major Goldsmid's arrangement has been slightly departed from, and the above list shows the Jagirdars so recognised.

Jagirdars belonging to the privileged families in the Districts resumed in 1852.

7. But there were certain

Mirs in the Districts resumed from H. H. Mir Ali Murad in 1852, who though belonging to the favoured families could hardly have been contemplated by Sir Charles Napier's proclamation, as they were under the Rais or Lord Paramount of Upper Sind, when the proclamation was made. Mr. Ellis was of opinion that "as the holders belonged to the same family, and occupied the same position, as those to whom the proclamation referred, it would not be just or politic to apply to them a less favourable settlement than it accorded to their brethren." (Mr. Ellis's letter para. 39). The settlement, however, actually proposed for them differed, in some particulars, from the rule generally recommended, but the reasons for granting them a favourable settlement, appeared to the Bombay Government unanswerable, and were accepted by the Supreme Government. The first list then framed by Major Goldsmid corresponds with the list entered in the margin.

8. It was however reduced to 36 by rejecting the claims of Nos. 31, 32 and 33 for the reasons

stated in the following extract from Mr. Ellis's letter. "The claims of Nos. 31 and 32 may be rejected. These chiefs are not, properly speaking, of the Khanani tribe, they belong to the Daryakhananis as descendants of Daryakhan and not of Mubarak, Daryakhan's brother, from whom all other professed Khananis derive descent. As chiefs of the Daryakhanani branch, these Jagirdars will receive consideration, when a separate report is submitted, on the Sirdars of Sind, but I concur in Major Goldsmid's recommendation to exclude them from the present settlement.

"The next, Nasir Khan (No. 33), though probably he might be included in the Khananis, could not be considered as one of the Great Families, having no special importance, by right of family descent, such as is enjoyed by others who have been included in the list. His name is therefore omitted." (Paras. 18 and 19.)

9. Having determined the list of the privileged Talpur jagirdars, the next important question How to fix extent of resumable waste. for decision was, as to the system to be adopted in fixing the extent of uncultivated lands liable to resumption, on regrant to the heirs of the recognised jagirdars. On this point Mr. Ellis wrote as follows: "The difficulty of ascertaining what lands are uncultivated, has occupied the attention of every officer connected with the Jagir enquiries in Sind, and various subsidiary rules, have been provisionally tried in the hope of devising the means of determining satisfactorily the amount of land resumable as uncultivated. The proportion of waste in jagirs is however so large, that a settlement based on such resumption, can hardly be satisfactory to the holder. Captain Stack calculated that two thirds of a jagir might be considered as cultivated, and I have no doubt, that in most cases this is quite within the mark.

"At the same time it must be borne in mind, that the jagirdar should be allowed some margin for the risks attending all cultivation in Sind, and when it is important to secure, as a matter of policy, the contentment of influential chiefs like those

to whom this report relates, the State need hardly hesitate to incur a loss that is merely nominal, and to allow the retention by the jagirdar of more waste land, than he would otherwise be strictly entitled to.

“Major Goldsmid has proposed, for the settlement of the present claims, that one-third be deducted for the waste land, on the death of existing incumbents, and that a regrant of two-thirds be allowed. I beg very strongly to recommend that this proposition be carried out, and that in settling the jagirs of the Talpur families, one-third be resumed as uncultivated, though the proper portion may actually be greater.” (Paras. 27, 28, 29).

10. While discussing the case of Mir Ahmad, No. 36, Mr. Ellis suggested, however, a modification of this recommendation, to the effect, that a jagirdar asserting his waste lands to be less than one-third, should be allowed to demand a measurement by which he should be made to abide. (Para. 44).

11. The Bombay Government explained to the Government of India that, although under the rule, which had hitherto prevailed in Sind, more than one-third would probably be found resumable as waste land, a fixed limit of resumption would obviate the vexation, arising from attempts to determine the actual amount of waste, and the discontent of the jagirdar, owing to a too extensive resumption. Accordingly the calculation of the regrants on this basis, was sanctioned by the Government of India. Nothing was said regarding the modification recommended by Mr. Ellis in his para. 44, but the proposed settlement with Mir Ahmad was sanctioned.

12. The third question for determination was, whether the terms on which individual Jagirs were held under the Mirs, were binding on the British Government. “Many of these Jagirdars,” wrote Mr. Ellis, received from the Mirs ‘*Ahdnamas*,’ or solemn agreements, ratified under oath by writings in a Koran, while some were even assured of the hereditary continuance of their possessions.

"These agreements of the Mirs, do not appear to have been considered by Sir Charles Napier, as fettering in any way the right of the British Government to dispose of the Jagirs under whatever rule might be established, and accordingly we find that, at the outset, he subjected the possessions of Mir Ali Bakhsh (who held an hereditary guarantee from the Mirs) to a payment of one-fourth of the nett proceeds of his estate."

"In the same way, when it is proposed to allow an hereditary title subject to certain conditions, there appears to be no valid reason for excepting the three* hereditary grantees from the con-

*No. 8 Mir Alibakhsh.

No. 9 Mir Budho.

No. 23 Mir Khan Muhammad.

ditions, generally prescribed for others

"of similar rank. That Sir Charles Napier

would not have excepted them from the

operation of the ordinary rules on this point, is evidenced by the records, which prove that the cases of both, Mirs Ali Bakhsh and Khan Muhammad, were some years ago under consideration, with a view to a permanent settlement on these very terms."

"Had it been determined to confirm these three chiefs in their hereditary possessions without deduction, Bigas 6,80,000, would have been regrantable to them alone, but no such expectations have ever been held out to them, nor would such a regrant have been in conformity with the principles followed by Sir Charles Napier after the conquest, and which have hitherto formed the basis of the Jagir Settlement in Sind". (Paras. 30-33).

13. These views were agreed to by the Government of Bombay, and acted upon by the Government of India.

14. The fourth point to be decided was, whether the seven Talpur Jagirdars marginally noted, who were already paying one-

No. 8 Mir Ali Bakhsh.

No. 13 Mir Ahmad Khan.

No. 16 Mir Mubarak.

No. 27 Mir Ghulam Hussen.

No. 29 Mir Muhammad Ali.

No. 30 Mir Muhammad

Hassan.

No. 34

No. 31 Mir Ghulam Ali.

fourth of their nett produce, should be compelled to pay it in future. Five, Nos. 8, 13, 16, 27 and $\frac{34}{31}$ out of the seven, were sons or successors of Jagirdars, who fell in the battles of Mesani or Dubba, fighting against the English. In all such cases

the practice had been to regrant the Jagirs, subject to the above-mentioned liability. The sixth (No. 27) succeeded his father early in 1844, probably before the pledge had been given to the Talpur families, while the seventh, (No. 30), paid one-fourth as a fine, because his father had failed to make obeisance to the Governor upon the conquest of the country. Major Goldmid recommended that one-fourth of the land should be resumed in lieu of the produce, in all the above cases, except in that of No. 27, whose landed estate was so small that Major Goldmid thought the deduction of one-third on account of uncultivated land would suffice. Mr. Ellis concurred in this view. He however wrote "In two or at

Whether standing liability to payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce was to continue. "most three cases, owing to the proposed "resumption of land in lieu of one-fourth

"produce, the quantity of land to be resumed will be very large, "I would request sanction for the Commissioner to exercise his "discretion in such cases, whether to resume one-fourth of the land, "or to lease the resumable land to the Jagirdar for a term of years "at a valuation of one-fourth of his estate. If the boundaries be "marked off now, there will be no difficulty, in carrying out the "resumption at any future time, and if such a course be more "acceptable to the Jagirdar, I see no reason for refusing to adopt it". (Para 37). In accordance with Mr. Ellis's proposal, the deduction of one-fourth of the land, except in the case of No. 27, was sanctioned by the Government of India, the sanction being included in the general sanction of the Settlement proposed.

15. The fifth question to be solved was, whether the above named Jagirdars should be liable to the same deduction as others,

Whether heirs of hereditary grantees from Mirs were liable to deduction of waste. on account of uncultivated land. On this point Mr. Ellis was of the following

opinion:—"No case occurred in Sir Charles Napier's time, and "the rule now adopted for the resumption of only one-third is so "much more favourable to the Jagirdar than the complicated "method formerly in force that, in my opinion, it would not be "proper to assume this point in the Jagirdar's favour, especially "as the deduction of one-fourth in these cases was an essential

“condition of the first grant by the British Government, to which
 “rather than the grants by the Mirs, we ought to look in deciding
 “on alienations in Jagirs”. (Para 34). This view was approved by
 “the Government of India, and the effect was that the heirs of
 “Jagirdars paying one-fourth produce, were subjected, on regrant,
 “to a deduction of one-fourth of the total area of their Jagirs on
 “account of such produce, and to a further deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of
 the remainder for waste.

16. The sixth question was, whether the present incumbents
 should be at all disturbed, or the settlements made long ago

Whether present incumbents *e.g.*, those with Mir Mahmud and Mir
 should be disturbed. Mahrab, be altered. Mr. Ellis recom-
 mended that they should not be. (Para 35). The decision arrived
 at may be gathered from para. 5 of the letter of the Bombay
 Government, dated 28th December 1858, to the Government of
 India which ran as follows :—

General decision that proposed
 Settlements should not come into
 operation until death of existing
 Jagirdars.

* Nos. 10 and $\frac{34}{31}$

“It will be carefully explained to
 “the Jagirdars, that the proposed settle-
 “ments will not come into force until
 “their death, the only exceptions being
 “in cases * in which owing to the recent
 “demise of a Jagirdar, the present possessor has been allowed to
 “succeed provisionally pending an authoritative decision.”

17. The only remaining question was, whether the portions
 resumable on the demise of existing incumbents, should be forth-
 with defined. Mr. Ellis thought it was desirable “to mark them

Whether resumable portions
 should be defined forthwith.

“out at once, so that when the existing
 “incumbents died, the claims of their
 “heirs could be settled, without trouble and further reference”;
 “and” he continued “as all depend on the same principle, there
 “will, I apprehend, be no difficulty in deciding at once upon the
 “whole of the claims, which I have now the honor to submit.”

This proposal also was approved by the Government of
 Bombay and the Supreme Government, and the Commissioner
 was requested to take immediate steps, to carry it into effect.

18. Mr. Ellis concluded his report with the following

remarks :—" When the cases above discussed have been settled, the whole of the Jagirs held by the Four Great Talpur Families will have been disposed of. A few of the ex-Amirs or their immediate descendants have patches of land around their residences, but the continuance of these lands, as well as of the money pensions which they enjoy, is more properly matter for discussion in the Political Department. In that Department the cases of the

* Those in the Resumed Districts. "five Jagirdars last mentioned* have hitherto been discussed, but this is

"simply owing to the accident of their claims having come under review during the political transactions consequent on the resumption of Amir Ali Murad's territory. There is nothing, as I have before observed, to distinguish their holdings from those of the Talpurs who, like them, were not reigning princes, but connected by blood with the reigning family. The pensions allowed to the ex-Ameers and their families, on the other hand, depend on circumstances, which hardly enter into the consideration of ordinary Jagir claims.

19. "The late Acting Commissioner, in the letter now re-submitted, recommended that these Jagirdars should receive pensions

Whether commutations of land holdings into pensions expedient. "their Jagirs being resumed. I cannot advocate the adoption of this course

"The position held by a pensioner is very different from that secured to a Jagirdar, and to resume the landed possessions of these Jagirdars and to force them to receive pensions in lieu would not only be opposed to the principles hitherto adopted in Sind, and to which the Jagirdars have been accustomed, but would probably be so unpopular as to defeat the very object of such alienations. Commutations of land-holdings for cash pensions are usually viewed with suspicion, and the former are considered a more stable and permanent provision than the latter, for the conversion into money payment is but too often a prelude to total resumption.

20. "Though I would deprecate the adoption of the suggestion as a rule, it is not improbable that some individuals who dislike

“ the trouble of managing their own estates, may apply for a cash allowance in lieu of land. Such applications may be worthy of favourable consideration, if proceeding from the Jagirdars themselves, but until they make the application, it would, I think, be unwise to attempt the change.

21. “ The result of the settlement now proposed, will be that
 Result of proposed settlement. “ nearly nine lacs and three-quarters of
 “ bigahs will be regranted hereditarily
 “ to the lineal male heirs of the respective Jagirdars, whose
 “ names are entered in Statement E,* and will be enjoyed free
 “ of any tax, save for education and road funds, or other local
 “ taxes, to which Jagirdars may become liable in common with all
 “ others.

22. “ This amount, at first sight, appears large, but it must be borne in mind that the amount confirmed, at the conquest, to these families was just double the extent, being upwards of nineteen lacs of bigahs. Of this amount three lacs have already lapsed since 1843, by failure of direct heirs or other causes, and nearly half a lac will not be regrantable at all, having been originally assigned as pay for specific purposes.

23. “ The amount of land now in possession of these Jagirdars is fifteen lacs and eighty-six thousand bigahs, but the whole annual revenue derived from these holdings is estimated to be within one lac and sixty thousand rupees. This estimate is not founded on very accurate data, but I have reason to believe it not far from the mark, and with proposed deductions, the future alienated revenue, will certainly not reach a lac and a half of rupees per annum. Thus the revenue of these estates is by no means in proportion to their great extent.

24. “ Though no decision is called for, in regard to the pensions to the ex-Ameers and their connections, yet in order to show at one glance all alienations in favour of the families connected with the late reigning princes of Upper and Lower Sind, Major

* Of Major Goldsmid now incorporated in the appended Statement.

“ Goldsmid has at the Commissioner’s request, prepared a statement
 “ of cash pensions paid to the ex-Ameers and their immediate fami-
 “ lies and descendants. This statement shows that the alienations
 “ are—

“ Cash pensions to the ex-Amirs their families

“ and other Talpurs Rs. 3,71,956

“ Lands held in Jagir by the Four Families

“ including the five supplementary names... ,, 1,59,450

“ Total Rs. 5,31,406 ”

(Paras. 50 to 56).

25. The Government of Bombay in their letter No. 3002, dated 11th September 1858, concurred in the opinion that no attempt should be made to force on the Jagirdars pensions in lieu of land, and the Government of India agreed with them and accorded a “ general sanction to the measures proposed by

Settlement formally sanctioned
 by both Government of Bombay
 and Government of India.

“ the Government of Bombay for the
 “ settlement of the estates of the Chief
 “ Talpur families in Sind.”

26. Copies of the letter No. 3002, of the Government of Bombay, dated 11th September 1858, to the Government of India, the reply of the Government of India No. 1633, dated 27th October 1858 conveying their general sanction and calling for

Order to carry it out.

certain explanations, and the explanations furnished by the Bombay Govern-

ment in their letter under date the 28th December 1858, were forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Frere was requested to carry out the settlement of the estates of the Chief Talpur Families, in that province, in the manner proposed, with special reference to the proposal to mark out the resumable portion at once. The demarcation was however postponed under later orders as has been stated in the first Chapter.

27. To complete the settlement, Sanads were issued on March 28th, 1861, in the following order :—

Issue of Sanads.						
No. 1, Mir Bijar...	Shahdadānis.
No. 2, Mir Ahmad	...	...	...	...	...
No. 3, Mir Ali Muhammad Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 4, Mir Alibakhsh	Shahwanis.
No. 6, Mir Budho Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 6, Mir Alimurad Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 7, Mir Muhammad Khan	Khananis.
No. 8, Mir Ahmad Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 9, Mir Sher Muhammad Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 10, Mir Mubarak Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 11, Mir Muhammad Ali Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 12, Mir Jan Muhammad Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 13, Mir Ali Murad Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 14, Mir Mubarak walad Ghulam Ullah	Manikanis.
No. 15, Mir Khan Muhammad	...	...	...	...	...
No. 16, Mir Ghulam Muhammad	...	...	...	...	...
No. 17, Mir Ghulam Hussen	...	...	...	...	...
No. 18, Mir Haidar Ali	...	...	...	...	...
No. 19, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan	...	...	...	...	...
No. 20, Mir Muhammad Ali	...	...	...	...	...
No. 21, Mir Muhammad Hassan	Mirs in the Re- sumed Districts.
No. 22, Mir Jam Nindo	...	...	...	...	...
No. 23, Mir Murid Haider	...	...	...	...	...
No. 24, Mir Karam Khan	...	...	...	...	...

The following two were issued on the 4th May 1861:—

No. 79, Mir Muhammad Khan...

No. 80, Mir Ahmad Khan ...

28. The form of the Sanads was approved by Government Contents and provisions of in their letter No. 550, dated 31st January 1861. Each Sanad stated (1) what was found in the Jagirdar's possession at the conquest, (or on resumption of Mir Ali Murad's territory) (2) and what was then and afterwards continued to the Jagirdar and (3) then proceeded to confirm the Jagirdar in his present actual possessions for the term of his life, and (4) to lay down that a certain specified number of Bigahs, generally two-thirds of these possessions, were to be permanently accorded to his "lineal heirs male", and failing them "to the lineal male descendant of the Jagirdar recognised "at the conquest" or on resumption of the aforesaid territory (5)—that the remainder was to be given to Government, either in the Jagirdar's life-time if he so pleased or by his heir after his death and (6)—that if there was sufficient waste land to cover the Government demand on this account, *i.e.*, on account of resumption of waste, he would not "necessarily have to give up one "inch of productive soil," the only provision being that "the "permanent Jagir consist of one consolidated and well defined "land alienation, where the possessions are contiguous, and as far "as practicable, complete makans". Option, however, was given to the Jagirdar's immediate heir to postpone this permanent settlement in his own individual case, if he liked, and to enjoy all the land "found in and allowed possession at the "conquest," and (in the case of Jagirdars in the resumed Districts,) on resumption of Mir Alimurad's teiritory, "on payment of an "assessment equal to quarter produce, or on resumption of a quarter the whole amount of land". This quarter produce implied—as was stated in a note—"quarter of estimated net revenue". The option was restricted to the first successor. The permanent settlement was not to be deferred beyond the second succession. The existing Jagirdar could, thus, give up one-third of his Jagir at once to Government, retaining the rest and handing it down to his heirs as an unquestioned hereditary estate; or he could retain

for his natural life the whole of his Jagir undiminished in extent. In the event of his choosing the latter course, his immediate heir could surrender the one-third—retaining the remainder as a permanent possession—or, if he preferred it, instead of surrendering the third, could give up—or pay an assessment (equal to one-quarter produce) on—one-fourth of the entire Jagir. In the event of his preferring to surrender this one-fourth or pay this quarter produce—then the permanent arrangement *viz.*, the resumption of one-third of the whole estate was postponed until the succession of the next heir. The next heir was obliged to make the surrender of the one-third out of the estate to which he succeeded, or rather to select the number of Bigahs permanently regratable according to the Sanad, and to give up the remainder which on measurement was found to be sometimes less and sometimes more than one-third.

29. The Jagirdar was further assured that his holding would be “free of all assessment” except “5 per cent. cess and water rate.” “5 per cent. for Roads and Schools” calculated on “the estimated net revenue of the Jagir”, and that with respect to the payment of water rates he would be “subject to the Local Rules in force to meet the Government expenditure on canals, due regard being had to the particular circumstances of your Jagir”. The Sanad wound up with the following clause.

“But be it distinctly understood that failing loyalty and good behaviour on your part or that of your successors, the Sanad will be revoked and the grant resumed”.

30. So much for the general Settlement It remains now to describe what was done in the case of each individual Jagirdar and in the following pages each family will be treated of *seriatim*, and the proceedings that led to the settlement of 1858 in each case will be very fully detailed. The subsequent history of the Jagirs from 1858 will appear from the Statement annexed to the end of this Chapter.

SECTION I.

The Shahdadanis.

1. The Talpur Tribe or Clan claim one Kuka or Begam as their common ancestor. This Kuka or Begam had two wives one from the Bagrani tribe of Beluchis, the other from the Mari tribe. By his Mari wife he had five sons: Hotak, Ali, Manik, Jiwan and Miran. Hotak had two sons Shahdad and Shahak; Ali also had two sons, Mubarik and Darya Khan; Manik had four sons, Allahyar, Tháro Khan, Chato and Saindad. The Shahdadanis (from whom sprang the reigning Mirs of Hyderabad and Khairpur) are descended from Shahdad; the Shahwanis from Shahak's son, Shahu, the Khananis from Mubarik, and the Manikanis (from whom came the reigning Mirs of Mirpur) from Manik.

2. "Shahdad quitted his native mountains in Beluchistan for the left bank of the Indus, and colonized at a distance of 12 miles from the ancient ruins of Brahmanabad, the town which still bears his name" (Sindh Selections Volume I, page 105). He had rendered some important state services to his spiritual and temporal ruler Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora Ruler of Sind, and had been rewarded with a Jagir styled "Pat Baran" (rainfed waste) which has been identified with Shahdadpur and Konhera (Major Goldsmid's Appendix A). Mir Shahdad died in 1147 A. H. (1734 A. D.) and was buried at Shahpur in Konhera.

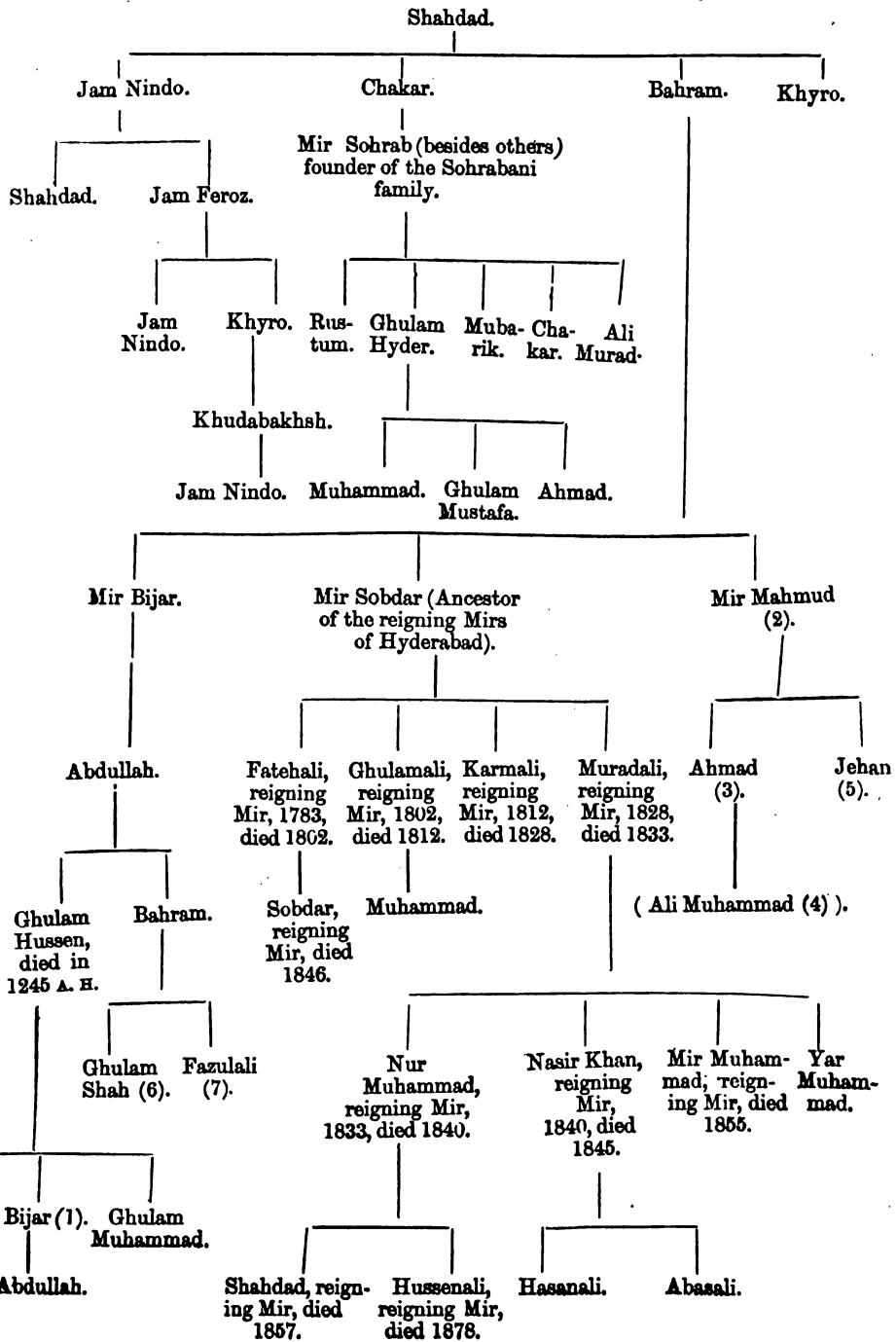
3. He left four sons: Mir Jam Nindo Khan, Mir Chakar Khan, Mir Bahram Khan, and Mir Khairo Khan. The Talpur race first came prominently into notice in Sind in the person of Mir Bahram Khan who did good service to the Kalhora prince Nur Muhammad (1719 A. D.—1757 A. D.) The next Kalhora prince after Nur Mahammad was Ghulam Shah who died in 1772. "The demise of Ghulam Shah," writes Burnes, in his Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sind: "left the musnud vacant for his eldest son Mian Sarfraz Khan, who, far inferior in talents to his sire, was equally unprincipled in conduct, and to whose capricious tyranny is ascribed the ruin of his line. Among the most distinguished personages at his Court was Mir Bahram Khan the chief of a Balochi tribe, named Talpur, whose members had for many generations, held the highest offices of the State, and whom from an impulse of jealousy and suspicion for which history can show no foundation, he ordered to be put to death, together with his son Sobdar Khan." This cruel order was carried into execution.

4. Bahram however left two other sons alive, Mir Bijar Khan and Mir Muhamud Khan, the former of whom was absent on a pilgrimage to Mecca at the time of his father's murder. On his return his life was treacherously attempted by Ghulam Nabi, a brother of Ghulam Shah, who had succeeded to the throne, but this attempt failed and Ghulam Nabi was slain in battle by the followers of Bijar who, however, "with a magnanimity scarcely to be expected, was the first to take the oath of allegiance to Mian Abdul Nabi, the brother of his fallen enemy." Abdul Nabi rewarded this magnanimity by asking the assistance of the Raja of Jodhpur in compassing Mir Bijar's death. From this Raja, writes Burnes "two assassins were sent as messengers on business to Mir Bijar Khan, and approaching him under the pretext of secret information plunged their daggers into his breast, when he instantly expired. On this event, no bounds could restrain the fury of the Talpurs, who flew to arms in great numbers, and

"a series of bloody commotions followed which brought about
 "a total revolution in the Government of Sind. Mian Abdul Nabi
 "fled into the mountains of Balochistan, and after various attempts
 "to recover his power (in one of which, through the assistance of
 "the King of Kabul he was partially successful ; and added to his
 "crimes the murder of Mir Abdulah Khan the son of Mir Bijar)
 "he passed the remainder of his life as an exile in poverty and
 "contempt. Mir Fateh Ali Khan the son of Sobdar Khan,
 "and grandson of Bahram Khan, whose bravery and persever-
 "ance, excited by revenge, had been chiefly instrumental in
 "effecting the change, was by the general voice called to the
 "direction of affairs, and was shortly afterwards confirmed as
 "ruler of the country by the patent of king Timur Shah.
 "On his own elevation this prince liberally resolved to admit
 "to a participation in his high destiny his younger brothers, Mir
 "Ghulam Ali Khan, Karim Ali, Khan and Murad Ali Khan, and
 "the four agreed to reign together under the denomination or title
 "of the Amirs or Lords of Sind. While they all lived the strong and
 "unvarying attachment they evinced for each other, gained
 "them the honorable appellation of *Char Yar* or 'the four
 "friends.' " (Burnes' Visit to the Court of Sind).

5. It is unnecessary to narrate here how the Shahdadani
 lost their dominion. Suffice it to say that the battle of Miani
 fought on the 17th February, 1843, put an end to their rule. The
 reigning Mirs were sent to Bombay and Surat as prisoners
 and thence to Calcutta. They were, however, allowed to return
 to Sind in 1854. The following family tree shows the descent of
 those Shahdadani Jagirdars who were recognised at the conquest.
 The numerals affixed to the names indicate, in correct order, the
 Jagirdars so recognised, and also their number in the Statement of
 Roll of the Four Great Talpur Jagirdars attached to this Chapter.

Genealogical Tree of the Shahdadani Jagirdars.



No. 1, Mir Bijar.

1. Mir Bijar, was the great grandson of Bijar the brother of Mir Sobdar, whose sons were the "*Char Yār.*" His sister was married to Mir Shahdad one of the last reigning Mirs.

2. The following translation of an entry in the grantees' Koran will show the estimation in which
 Social position. Mirs Ghulam Hussen and Bahram, the father and uncle of Mir Bijar, were held by the Four Rulers of Hyderabad. Mir Ghulam Hussen had been lured away by Mir Sohrab (who had founded the practically independent dynasty of Khyrpur in Upper Sind) but had eventually returned to his allegiance.

Mir Fateh Ali, Ghulam Ali, Karm Ali and Murad Ali enter into agreement with Mirs Ghulam Hussen and Bahram thus :—

"As the former has returned we forgive his offence, and in consideration of what the two Mirs have promised in writing in the Koran, we restore to them the provision formerly made on their behalf with their former Jagirs. And the character (or position *آبرو*) of Ghulam Hussen and Bahram and their dependents, shall be maintained provided they be not rebellious. Their enemies shall be our enemies and their friends our friends. But they must fulfil their agreement in the Koran." Then followed the seals of the Four Amirs.

3. On Mir Ghulam Hussen's death a sanad was issued by
 Estate. Mir Murad Ali, dated 19th Zil Kaid A. H. 1245 (1829 A. D.), in the name of Mir Bijar and his two brothers, Abdullah and Ghulam Muhammad, regranting to them their father's lands, specified in columns 10 to 12 of the Statement at the end of this Chapter and amounting to 1,66,498 Napierian bigahs. At the time of the conquest Mir Bijar was the only surviving brother, Sir Charles Napier confirmed this

grant, (*vide* his No. 2264 dated 1st September 1845, to the Collector of Hyderabad and Sanad No. 1, dated 28th March 1861, which states the fact of this possession), and he also decided in his No. 3178, dated 12th December 1846, that Mir Bijar's claim to the share of his deceased brothers "should be confirmed without any deduction."

4. At the Settlement of 1858, the Mir was confirmed in his possessions subject of course to the ordinary liability on regrant to his heirs.
 How settled.
 Mir Bijar died on December 5th, 1862. For details of the Death of Jagirdar. regrant *vide* Statement at close of this Chapter.

NO. 2 }
 „ 3 } *MIR MAHMUD AND HIS SONS.*
 „ 5 }

Genealogy. 1. The Genealogical tree of this Mir stands as follows :—

Shahdad
 |
 Bahram
 |
 Mahmud.

He was first cousin to the *Char Yar* (the four joint Rulers of Hyderabad) and uncle of Mir Sobdar. He was married to the youngest sister of Mir Suhrab, Ruler of Khyrpur.

2. This Mir and his two sons, Mirs Ahmad Khan and Social position. Jahan Khan, are mentioned by Burnes (*vide* his “Court of Sind,” pages 35 and 84) and there is no doubt that at that time they occupied a very high position at Court.

3. Mir Bahram, Mahmud’s father, received in or about Estate. 1771 A. D., from Ghulam Shah Kalhora 32 distinct town lands in ‘Derakhdari,’ *i. e.*, he was granted the right of management and cultivation of these lands with certain benefits and privileges attached. Mir Fateh Ali, under a Sanad dated 28th April 1776 (which was afterwards confirmed by a new Sanad and reconfirmed by Mir Sobdar),

Shahdadpur, Jumma
 and Dabhra 20,969—B.*
 Hala, Mahar 2,087—B.

regranted most of these town lands; among them were the lands marginally noted.

By another Sanad, of the same date, Mir Sehwan. Bilawalpur—22,473 B. Fateh Ali granted Deh Bilawalpur in Jagir to Mir Mahmud. This Sanad and some others relating to estates in the Karachi Collectorate were not marked with his seal by Sir Charles Napier in token of recognition.

* B. denotes Napierian Bigahs. Mirs’ Bigahs will be denoted by M. B.

On the 4th May 1786 (5th Rajib 1200 A. H.) Mir Fateh Ali by a Sanad granted Duaba, Samawati, 8,170 B. Samawati.

4. On the 27th July 1787 (11th Shawal 1201 A. H.) another grant in Jagir was made under a Sanad, and this was afterwards confirmed by a fresh Sanad, and on the 24th July 1803 (1st Rabi-ul-Sani 1218) Mir Ghulam Ali granted him "That" an estate in Sakrand.

Bedin, Kot Shah Ismael, 11,473 B.
Sakrand, That, 1,315 B.

5. On the 17th June 1838 Mir Sobdar Khan executed an Anjamnamah (Deed of Agreement) in favour of Mir Mahmud, which proves the Mir's right over the Jagirs marginally noted.

Shahdadpur, Gass, 4,883 B.
Karaho and Gundan, 9,547 B.

6. Besides these lands the Mir held 6,599 B. in Manjhu and 2,582 in Mundar. Manjhu was originally in possession of the influential clan of the Numrias, whose Chief, Malik Izat Khan, made it over, under the rule of the Kalhoras, to Mir Bahram, for purposes of cultivation, reserving a $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of the produce. The same arrangement appears to have been held good on the accession of Mir Fateh Ali, and to have been continued up to the conquest.

Sowhan, Manjhu, 6,599 B.
Dadu, Mundar, 2,582 B.

7. Mundar, according to Mr. Inverarity, Collector of Upper Sind, was assigned to Mir Bahram Khan by Mir Fateh Ali, as to a member of his own family, and without consideration of military or other service. Major Goldsmid, however, in his Memorandum No. 111 of 1857, was "inclined to believe that it was rather made over to the son Mahmud, as Mir Bahram was murdered prior to Fateh Ali's accession to power. It is unquestionably a very ancient tenure."

8. Thus then at the conquest, the Mir was found in possession of 1,02,600 B. in the Districts of Hyderabad, Karachi and Shikarpur, for Mundar at first belonged to the Upper Sind (now Shikarpur) Collectorate.

The Sanads referred to above, were confirmed by Sir Charles Napier on the 11th January, 1847 (*vide* his No. 90 of that date to the Collector of Hyderabad) and the Anjamnamah of Sobdar was confirmed on the 25th January 1847.

9. It appears from a letter No. 207 of 1843, without date, of Treatment of the Manjhu Jagir. Captain Preedy, Collector of Karachi to Captain Wells, Deputy Collector, that although no Sanad was produced in respect of the Manjhu holding, the Governor relying on the reports of the Kardars, that the land was in Mir Jahan Khan's possession on the 17th February 1843, ordered its restoration. Captain Preedy's directions were, to make over "the village of Manjhu and the adjacent lands, which formed part of the Jagir of Mir Jahan Khan walad Mir Mahmud, on the 17th February 1843, to the Agents of this Mir and of Ahmad Khan; three-fourths of the land revenue belong to Mir Jehan Khan and the remaining fourth to Mir Ahmad Khan."

10. As regards the Mundar holding, Mr. Arthur Young, Deputy Collector, Mehar, in his letter No. 101, dated 30th September 1850, to the Collector of Upper Sind, said as follows "the share (one-half) of the produce of 3 villages in Tapa Mundar, appears from all I can learn here, to have been granted to him (Mir Mahmud) or some of the family by the Kalhora Government" and continued by Mir Fateh Ali..... "The whole produce is collected by the Government, and the Jagirdar's share afterwards disbursed to him..... There can be no doubt that it (the grant) was allowed to Mir Mahmud, under the Talpur Government, as one of the reigning family, and not

“on account of military or other services.” The Collector in his No. 451, dated 16th October 1850, to the Commissioner, stated that although there was no original Sanad, his own records showed that the Mir had enjoyed the produce. “The sons” he continued “hold a confirmatory Sanad of Sir Charles Napier, giving to their father all that he possessed, at the time of the conquest.”

11. Mir Mahmud had died on the 23rd August 1849, leaving two sons, Mir Ahmad Khan and Mir Jahan Khan; according to the prevalent usage the produce of the then ensuing Kharif, 1261, was bestowed upon his two sons; but nothing was settled regarding succession to his Jagir up to 4th December 1849, (*vide* Captain Rathborne’s letter of this date to the Deputy Collector Jerrack No. 1336). From this letter it appears:—

Questions regarding succession and levy of two annas per Bigah on Mahmud’s death.

(1) that “the practice invariably followed hitherto since the “conquest” was to regrant the Jagir to the eldest son,

(2) that “in any case the whole of the uncultivated land in “the several Jagirs” lapsed to Government, and the cultivated was subject to a rent of two annas the Bigah which as is shewn by Captain Rathborne’s letter No. 356, dated 18th March 1850, to the Collector Upper Sind, included in the Hyderabad District the water tax or Hakabo.

12. Mir Mahmud’s heirs would not agree to these terms and Captain Rathborne in his No. 889, dated 14th November 1850, solicited the Commissioner’s instructions on the following two questions: “The first is—to which of the heirs “the regrant should be made—and the second—should it or should “it not be liable to the rent of two annas a Bigah.” On the first

Captain Rathborne recommends the succession of both the sons.

point he wrote: “But the sons as you are “aware are men of mature age. The eldest “Mir Ahmad Khan I should take to be at “least 50 and the other Mir Jahan Khan about 7 years younger,

“and as their father, long before the conquest, had been bed ridden and retired from the world, his estates were virtually in his sons’ possession.* Plans of division of them after his death, had long been drawn up, and there were orders of the Mirs confirming them. As the brothers were at enmity with each other the proportions laid down in the proposed arrangement were, as each prevailed over the other, occasionally changed, but no change was made in the principle admitted that they were on their father’s death to share their father’s Jagir between them.” The brothers, Captain Rathborne continued, had agreed to take equal shares, and he recommended that this scheme of partition should be sanctioned.

13. “As regards the 2nd point,” wrote he: “I would recommend that in this case, and in others of like nature, the operation of the rule be suspended. The large amount of land resigned to Government; the position these Sirdars held; the terms on which their Jagirs were originally granted; and the fact that before the Jagir Rules were introduced, the late Governor held out strong hopes, to the four principal Talpur Families, of exemption from this rent charge, are all strong points in favor of the remission; and if it be said that their father during his lifetime neglected to avail himself of the offer to convert his lands into a perpetuity on the terms proposed, it may be objected that their father was long before his death in his dotage, and the Jagirs were in the hands of trustees†; but that even if it were not so, the Government having in no case given a perpetuity Sanad, though the whole of the Nizamani very long

Captain Rathborne’s opinion regarding the levy of two annas per Bigah.

* This explains the order passed about the Manjhu holding.

† The trustees were appointed in accordance with Sir Charles’ order No. 2545, dated 6th September 1847, to the Collector of Hyderabad, (*vide* page). It appears from this Collector’s No. 1600, dated 16th November 1848, to the Collector of Karachi, that Mir Ahmad Khan himself was one of these trustees.

“since applied for them (*sic* !) and others have stated their
 “readiness to effect the commutation, I think, it would be unfair
 “to hold the Sirdars to the letter of the law.”

14. The Commissioner, Mr. Pringle, in his No. 1912, dated
 20th November 1850, concurred with Captain
The Commissioner agrees
 with Captain Rathborne. Rathborne “both as regards the immediate
 “questions at issue, and the general questions arising out of
 “them.”

15. But before the decision could be carried out, Mir Jahan
 Khan died in April 1851, without male issue.
Death of Jahan Khan
 before the Settlement. “The Rabi crop, 1262, minus the fourth
 “share lapsed on the father’s death, was given to the survivor
 “Ahmad Khan.” Several questions arose in connection with the
 regrant of the Jagir, and pending their decision the produce was
 kept in deposit.

16. The first question was, whether Jahan Khan’s share should
 lapse to the Government. The Commissioner
Jahan Khan’s share to
 lapse to Government. in his No. 1216, dated 25th May 1852,
 “looking to the total separation of interests between the pre-
 “sent claimant (Ahmad Khan) and his deceased brother, which
 “had existed for a long time before their father’s demise, looking
 “also to the fact that during the dotage of their father they had
 “for some years managed his estate, and had obtained from the
 “ruling authority, at divers times, Sanads defining the shares of
 “each,” decided the question in the affirmative.

17. The next point was as to the Gandha to be employed in
 measuring out the regrant. Mir Ahmad
Regrant to Mir Ahmad
 to be by the Mir’s
 Gandha. Khan wanted the Napierian Gandha of 7
 feet 6 inches to be used, but the Collector, in
 his No. 804, dated 28th June 1852, stated that this Gandha had

been used only in two cases of regrants, those to Rohal Khan Marri and Ali Muhammad Nizamani, and that in all other regrants the Mir's Gandha of 6 feet 5 inches had been used. The Commissioner in his No. 1656, dated 6th July 1852, replied : " The claimant has no right to have his Jagir measured " by the Napierian Gandha."

18. The 3rd point which required decision was the method of calculating the extent of resumable waste. The cultivated portion was measured and found to be 18,720 Jirebs " which with the " usual quantity of fallow allowed would bring up the amount " to about 44,000 Jirebs, Napierian measure, or 60,000 Mir's " measurement," (*vide* Hyderabad Collector's No. 447, dated 24th April 1852 to the Commissioner). The Collector suspecting this measurement to be false, called for a statement of the produce of the Jagir for fasl 1260. The Mir accordingly supplied this statement from which it appeared that he had received 1048 Kharwars in all, in kind, and Rs. 1,360 in cash. Calculating at the rates marginally noted, the Collector arrived at the conclusion that the area of the cultivated land in the Jagir was 15,047 M. B. The fallow land regrantable in proportion (to the two heirs) would be 32,579, making a total of 47,626 M. B. Out of this the Collector deducted 3,150 M. B., which he said had been granted to Mir Ahmad by Mir Murad Ali, and subsequently exchanged by Mir Sobdar for lands equivalent in value in the same parganah of Shahdadpur. These, it was asserted, formed Mir Ahmad's separate and independent Jagir, and not the deceased Mir's property. Out of the remainder he declared one-half 22,238 M. B.) to be Jahan Khan's share, and therefore lapsed to

The extent of resumable waste calculated in the Hyderabad District.

1 cultivated bigah = 7 Kasas of Paddy.
 = 5 Kasas of Barley
 or wheat or Rabi
 grains.
 = 4 Kasas of Juari
 and Bajri.
 = Rs. 1-6-0 (rent in
 cash).

Government. Thus the Mir was allowed to retain only 22,238 M. B. The Commissioner however objected to the above calculation, on the ground that the Mir himself did not state the cultivated area to be more than 42,000 M. B. Eventually the Mir was allowed a choice, out of several averages for the purpose of making the produce calculation, and estimating the regrantable area. He chose a two years' average (of the years' 1259 and 1260 A. H.), the result of which was that, the regrantable area was reduced to

Jamma and Dabhra	...	4,038
Mahar	...	183
Summawati	...	1,582
Kot Shah Ismael	...	1,154
That	...	3,301
Gass	...	686
Karahi and Khundan	...	1,975
		<hr/>
		12,919

17,226 M. B. (*vide* Commissioner's No. 1656 of 1852 to the Collector of Hyderabad). The area in N. B. actually regranted in the Hyderabad District, on the 30th December 1852, by Captain Fenning under the above decision is shewn

in the margin.

19. Thus only 3 holdings, Bilawalpur, Manjhu, and Mundar remained undisposed of. Major Goldsmid in his No. 86 of 1854, to the address of the Commissioner, wrote on this subject as follows :—“ It appears that on the death of “ Mir Mahmud Khan, a different method of Jagir adjustments was “ pursued in each Collectorate respectively. In Hyderabad there “ was an equal division between the sons, after deducting Govern- “ ment claims and waste land resumptions. In Shikarpur the “ arrangement was a regrant less a quarter. In Karachi waste “ lands were resumed, and the sons left in possession of the remain- “ der, without specification of land allotments to each. The two last “ settlements, can, however, only be considered as temporary and “ have been so treated in the present report.”

20. The Commissioner in his reply No. 1874, dated 3rd July 1854, said regarding the three undisposed of Jagirs. “ The only

"course is to begin *ab initio*, and to consider the various orders
 "which have at different times been passed by the Collector as

Major Goldsmid's proposal for the settlement of the Jagirs in the above Districts.

"superseded." Accordingly Major Goldsmid in his No. 336, dated 14th October 1854, made a full report from which the following extract is made. "It has been
 "ascertained that Ahmad Khan's legitimate half of the Bilawal-
 "pur Jagir, calculated according to the usual scale, on an average
 "of four years immediately preceding the succession (adding 15
 "per cent. for a defined boundary) amounts to ...Jirebs 2,252

"To this may be added for Manjhu „ 330

"And for Mundar* „ 1,250

"Making a total on the three Jagirs of „ 3,832"

21. The Commissioner sanctioned this adjustment, and as the

The Commissioner sanctions them.

Mir was anxious to retain his hunting ground in Manjhu, saw "no objection to
 "offering the Mir an equivalent for the
 "Mundar Jagir in Manjhu, bigah for bigah, up to the extent of
 "culturable land, and three bigahs for one beyond that amount."
 This offer was however not accepted during the time allowed for its acceptance, and it therefore fell through.

22. The settlements recommended for Government sanction in his letter No. 12, dated 3rd July 1858, by Mr. Ellis with the following remarks :—

"On the death of Mir Mahmud (No. 2) the terms of
 "the proclamation were followed in the Hy-
 "derabad Collectorate, and the Jagirs were
 "regranted, free of all tax, to the two
 "sons, one of whom, however, (No. 5), died
 "before the regrant was carried out, and his share lapsed to Go-

Mr. Ellis's remarks on submitting the settlements for Government sanction.

* In the tabular statement annexed to his Memorandum No. 111 of 1857, Major Goldsmid entered this as 1251, and therefore increased the total by one. The total regranted area therefore entered in his statement E. from which the figures in columns 3, 4 and 6 of the appended Statement are taken was 16,752.

“vernment. But the quantity of waste land resumed was so great, that Mir Mahmud’s successor was very ill-content with the settlement, and a revision in his favor would have been recommended had he not been found guilty of attempting to deceive Government.”* The settlement proposed was sanctioned.

Sanctioned by Government.

3 MIR AHMAD.

Genealogy.

He was a son of No. 2.

Social position.

2. “Much might be written” says Major Goldsmid “to show the high position of the family and especially of the late Mir Mahmud, but it will be sufficient for practical purposes to refer to their numerous alienations and undoubted genealogy, to place Mir Ahmad Khan in the same rank with “the.....Talpur Chief Bijar.” *Vide* also No. 2.

Estate.

3. For the estate inherited by this Mir from his father, *vide* No. 2.

Date of Sanad.

Mahar 3,060 B. 4th June 1818.
Kahah 1,464 B. 8th June 1818.
Nalah Sind 549 B. 8th June 1818.

Date of Sanad.

Kharo Marho ... 878 B. September 1842.
Kot Shah Ismael 3,959 B. November 1841.
Wasandi Sajan 2,190 B. November 1841.
Lyari and Belarah 2,306 B.

This Mir in his father’s lifetime received 3 Jagirs from Mir Murad Ali which are specified in the margin, 3 from Mir Shahdad Khan also specified in the margin and Lyari and Belarah, in exchange for “the Karya of Mir Ahmad and “Pannah of Fakirani Shahi” from

* “On the death of Jehan Khan, his brother Ahmad Khan put in a claim to the whole of his father’s estate of Bilawalpur, grounding it on a will, said to have been executed in the presence, and bearing the seals, of Mirs Nur Muhammad, Mir Muhammad and Mir Nasir Khan, and on the strength of this will and pending further enquiry, Ahmad Khan was allowed to retain possession of the whole Jagir of Bilawalpur, until the following year, when it was reported to me by Nindo Khizmatgar late Kardar of Talti that, the will on which Ahmad Khan grounded his claim had been rendered invalid by one of later date,” *vide* No. 31052, dated 1st June 1854, from the Collector of Karachi, to the Commissioner. Nindo’s allegation was confirmed on enquiry, in the opinion of the Collector,

**Addenda and Corrigenda to the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879
(Bombay V of 1879), in its application to Sind.**

Section 3.

Add the following clause:—

"(29) 'Theodolite or Traverse Station' means any stone, iron peg or any other mark whether natural or artificial erected, buried, set up, employed or specified by a Survey Officer or other Revenue Officer having authority in that behalf for the purpose of indicating the angular points of the base line taken for the purpose of any survey."

Section 125.

After the word 'boundary mark' the words 'theodolite or traverse station' should be inserted.

Section 136.

(a) for sub-section (2) and the first proviso thereto the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) In case of default by any person who is primarily liable under this section, the land revenue, including arrears, for the current year shall be recoverable from any person in possession of the land in that year and the arrears of land revenue, if any, of previous years shall be recoverable from any person who was in possession of the land in the year or years in which such arrears fall due."

(b) in the second proviso to sub-section (2) the word 'further' shall be omitted.

(Vide Government of Sind, Revenue Department, No. 19608-B., dated the 22nd May 1940.)

Price: Pies 6.

Mir Sobdar under the Anjamnamah, dated 17th June 1838, to which reference has already been made in treating of Mir Mahmud's Jagirs.

Thus the Mir held 14,406 Bigahs at the conquest. All the Sanads excepting that for Mahar bore the Governor's seal. That for Mahar was not in the Mir's possession, but was traced in the Hyderabad Mir's Daftar.

4. The Mir received a Salami Parwana and continued to hold all the above lands under it until 1858, when
 Its continuance by Sir Charles and in 1858. he was confirmed in their possession by the settlement sanctioned in that year.

The Mir's death. 5. He died on the 17th January 1867.

4 *MIR ALI MUHAMMAD.*

Genealogy. This Mir was the son of No. 3.

Social position. 2. *Vide* No. 3.

Estate. 3. He was found in possession of the Jagirs marginally noted and was confirmed in their possession by Sir Charles Napier, and afterwards under the settlement of 1858, (*vide* Sanad No. 3).

Panjmora and Khor	
Bhanda	6,471 B.
Pingarah Rahu ...	2,196 B.
Changlani	403 B.
	<hr/>
	9,070 B.

4. He held in addition 2,000 Jirebs in the Pargana Pingarah (Taluka Hala) on account of Sangat (followers), but these were resumed by order of the Collector of Hyderabad, dated the 30th October 1851. The Mir complained of this resumption, but the Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, after calling for a report, saw no reason for interference. (*Vide* his No. 377, dated 19th February 1853, to the Collector of Hyderabad).

5. The Mir died on 27th August 1863. His son Jan Muhammad succeeded to the regrantable portions of his estate as well as to those of No. 2. *Vide* Statement.

5 MIR JAHAN KHAN.

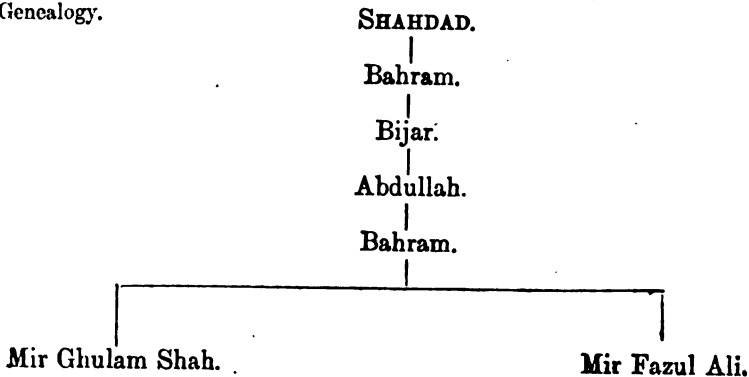
Genealogy. He was the youngest son of Mir Mahmud No. 2.

Social position. 2. *Vide* Nos. 2 and 3.

3. The Mir was found in possession of 20,489 B. at the Estate. conquest. He died in April 1851, it is said of cholera, without leaving male issue, and his whole estate, separate as well as inherited, lapsed to Government. It is therefore unnecessary to detail his possessions.

Nos. 6 & 7. MIRS GHULAM SHAH AND FAZUL ALI.

Genealogy.



Social position. "The Mirs Ghulam Shah and Fazul Ali are nephews of the Ex-Amir Mir Muhammad, their mother having been his sister," writes

Captain Rathborne (*vide Conquest of Sind*, page 506). Mir Ghulam Shah was in the service of Mir Sobdar, and Mir Fazul Ali in that of Mir Muhammad, when the Residency was attacked by Mir Shahdad. Mir Ghulam Shah begged Mir Muhammad to send an order to stop Mir Shahdad, and a confidential person was accordingly despatched, but Shahdad replied he had sworn to do the business, and would go on with it.

2. When Sir Charles Napier was proceeding by steamers up to Sukkur, the two brothers made their Salaam to him, and on his return from Sukkur with the intent of fighting the Amirs they offered him their services in a friendly letter. Sir Charles Napier's reply was follows :—

“I have received your letter expressing your readiness to afford every aid to Europeans, and placing your services at my disposal for which I have to thank you. I am perfectly convinced of your friendly intentions, and hope to find an opportunity some day of repaying you. Bear this in mind. “Dated 31st January 1843.” (*Vide letter No. 303, dated 25th March 1852, from the Collector of Hyderabad, to the Commissioner, forwarding a petition from the Mirs, with accompaniment.*)

3. . The Mirs were found in possession of 97,461 bigahs at the Conquest. They died in 1852 and 1853 respectively, without leaving male issue, and their whole estate lapsed to Government. It had been previously reduced in quantity by the resumption of one-half as fine for attempting to commit forgery—and in value by the levy of *Duanagi* (2 annas per jireb) upon the remaining half for the same cause.

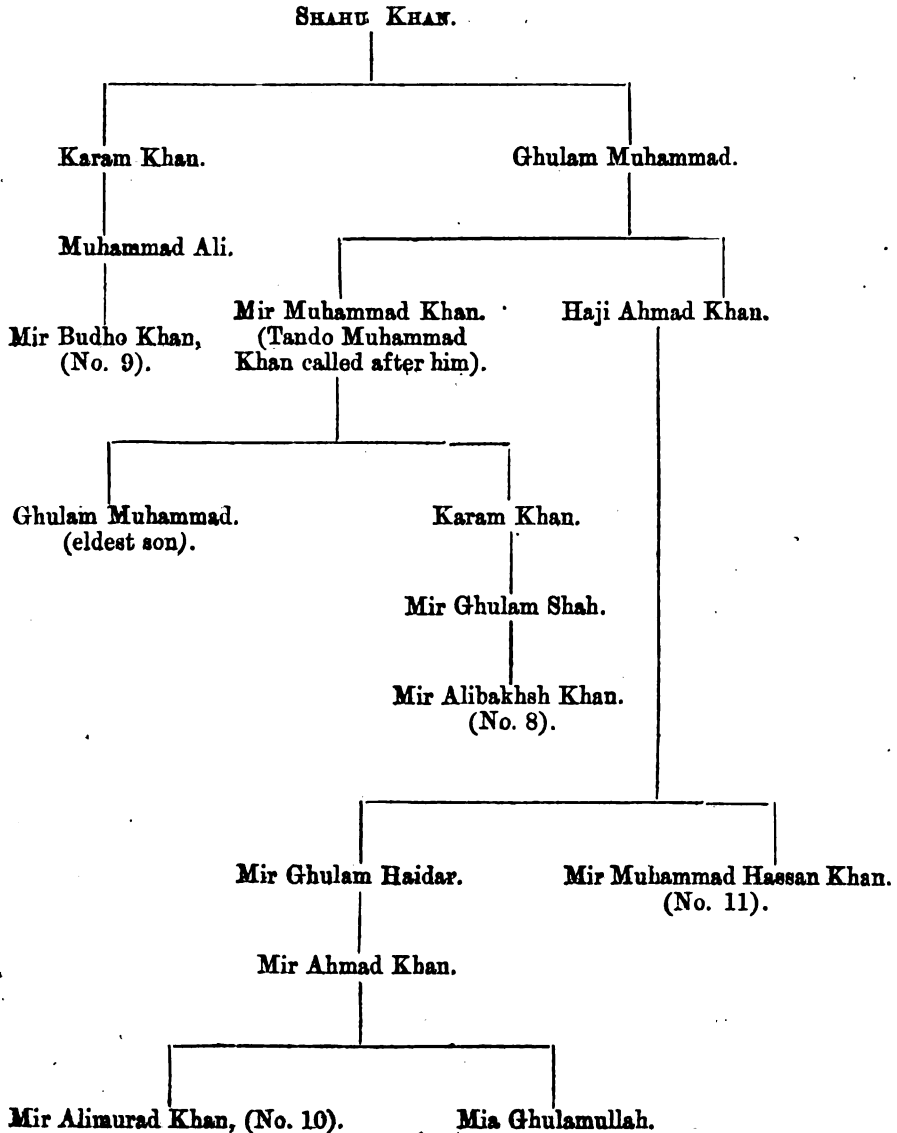
SECTION II.

The Shahwanis.

INTRODUCTION.

Shahu Khan had six sons, Karam Khan, Ghulam Muhammad, Sayad Khan, Muhammad Maluk, Murad, and Sirdar Khan. "But," wrote Major Goldsmid, "I am unable to discover the existence of privileges and immunities, such as were accorded to the superior Talpur Derahdars in any branch of succeeding generations out of the families of Ghulam Muhammad and Karam Khan. And indeed there appears no claim to the social position of a Sirdar in other than these two sections to which my recommendation has, in this respect then been confined."

2. The following genealogical tree shows the lineage of the four Jagirdars numbered 8, 9, 10 and 11, belonging to the Shahwani family :—



3. Their social position will mostly appear from the extent of their holdings and will not be separately dealt with in every case.

No. 8. ALIBAKHSH.

“ In the time of Mir Fateh Ali the town of Jerruck with
 “ the transit duties and the whole of the land
 Estate.
 “ adjacent called Dubbiar and Wiran, was
 “ given in Jagir to Mir Muhammad Khan”. (No. 140, dated 17th
 October 1845, from Captain T. K. Stewart,
 of the Mir's great grand- Deputy Collector, Jerruck, to the Collector,
 father. Karachi).

2. Mir Ghulam Ali, between 1802 and 1812, by an
 Ahdnamah in the
 of the Mir's grand-father's eldest brother. Koran confirmed the

Sanhra in Ropa... ..
 Jerruck on the further (right) bank of the river
 Imamwah Tarai, both banks with Tanda and Ijara. (This evi-
 dently includes the Jagir entered in the Jagir Rolls as
 Imamwah)... ..
 Gugha and Sayadpur (in lieu of original Jagirs)
 Ganjbahr and forest on both banks of the Pahjar
 Dodo (except Fateh Khan's Jagirs) with Makans of Mirpur
 „ Roshnai and
 „ Karya Chatto
 „ Bhurgri.
 6 Makans of Kabulpur
 Yesarki in Sammawati
 Bakharrah
 Pat Gahi
 Half Madah in Kacha (Kokar) except Mir Muhammad Ali's half,
 i. e., $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Madah
 Makan Kari Chaubandi of Ahmadshah... ..
 Badiani in (Sayadpur)

alienations marginal-
 ly noted to Muham-
 mad Khan's son
 Ghulam Muhammad
 and to his heirs
 پشت پشت .

Some of them had
 been held by Mir
 Muhammad Khan
 while others were
 new grants.

3. Ghulam Muhammad dying without heirs was succeeded
 by his brother Karam Khan in the possessions
 of the Mir's grand-father. detailed in para. 2, excepting 7 Makans in
 Imamwah and 3 in Ropa, which he agreed to surrender to his
 uncle Haji Ahmed Khan, being the latter's share of Mir
 Muhammad Khan's possessions.

4. On Karam Khan's death, Mirs Karam Ali and Murad Ali,
 by a Sanad dated 9th April 1818, granted
 Of the Mir's father. his possessions to his son Ghulam Shah who

lived to be the principal Sirdar in the Court of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan. But during the life of Ghulam Muhammad or Karam Khan (it is not certain which), the Shikargah made by the first grantee on the land was taken by Mir Ghulam Ali, and the Jagirdar was permitted to cultivate what part of it he could, on the condition that the game should not be scared therefrom. "It is not to be expected that he could realize much of the produce. In some seasons he got a few Kasas of grain, in others none at all. The town duties which were very trifling, increased with the size of the place, and these with the transit duties were also resumed by the Amirs' Government, and the amount of Hyderabad Rs. 80 per annum was allowed to the Jagirdar in lieu of them.

5. "Karam Khan's son Ghulam Shah continued to receive this small tribute, and his claims upon the land became almost nominal. He was killed at Meani, and his son Alibakhsh, the present claimant succeeded him in his extensive jagirs in other parts of Sind. After the conquest of the country by the British, he made no claim for the tribute formerly paid to his father". (*Vide Captain Stewart's letter quoted above*).

Death of the Mir's
father at Meani.

6. On the 5th December 1853, Captain Preedy, Collector of Karachi, in his No. 1383, directed the Deputy Collector of Jerruck to cause the north and south-eastern boundaries of the jagir of Mir Alibakhsh Talpur to be clearly defined, as he was entitled to the rent of the whole of the cultivable land around Jerruck, with the exception of the Government garden, the land inside the forest limits, and that called Dubbiar all of which belong to Government". From Captain Preedy's letter No. 1947, dated 24th October 1854, to Captain Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner for Jagirs, it appears that Mir Alibakhsh's jagir at Jerruck was called Kunera or Kunri.

The Mir's Jerruck Jagir
Kunera.

7. About the Jagir of Karya Chatta, Captain Goldsmid wrote as follows:—"It appears on enquiry that
The Mir's claim to the Karya Chatta Jagir. "the alienation designated Karya Chatta "was given over, before the Conquest, to "the mother of Mir Ahmad Khan (Shahwani). He is now "reported to have been in possession up to the date of his "demise. The donor Alibakhsh (No. 8) being, however, the re- "cognised grantee by Sanad, it is not considered that the aliena- "tion can be admitted otherwise than in his name, without the "special sanction of Government."

8. This Karya Chatta together with all the other jagirs (except Gugha and Sayadpur which were
Sir Charles' Settlement: not found in the Mir's possession) were confirmed to Mir Alibakhsh by Sir Charles Napier, subject to the payment of one-fourth produce, according to the usual rule followed in the case of those grantees whose fathers had died fighting against the English at Mcani or Dabba (*vide Sanad No. 4*). The Mir thus held 3,42,722 bigahs in all the three Districts.

9 In 1857 Mir Alibakhsh petitioned to be allowed to pay for a period of seven years a fixed money assessment in lieu of the one-fourth share, his reasons being the vexations to which he was subjected, and the expense entailed on him by the presence of the Government Karawahs upon his grounds. This and other petitions led to the adoption of the rule fixing the Chowth on a ten years' average. He also made a long representation as to the hardship of paying 3 annas a bigah for Hakabo throughout his jagirs on Sailabi land, and 3½ rupees per Charkha or 1½ per Hurla without reference to the amount of land brought under the operation of each. This complaint led to the framing of certain rules which have been detailed in the Chapter regarding Hakabo in the first Volume of this work,

The Mir's petition for settlement of Chowth and regarding the hardship of the Hakabo rules.

10. Under the Settlement of 1858, the Mir was confirmed in all his possessions at the Conquest on the following terms. His position was not to be interfered with for the term of his natural life, so long as he remained true and loyal. (*Vide Sanad No. 4*). But on his death 85,680 bigahs were to be deducted from his enormous holding of 3,42,722 bigahs on account of quarter-resumption, and 85,742 bigahs on account of one-third for uncultivated land, in all 1,17,422 bigahs. The remainder (1,71,300 bigahs) was to be regranted to his heir.

The Mir's death and
regrant.

11. The Mir died on 30th October 1869. For particulars of regrant *Vide* Statement.*

No. 9. MIR BUDHO.

Mir Budho was, according to Major Goldsmid, the head of the second or junior branch of the Shahwanis, and a Sirdar held in high consideration by the people of Central Sind. Mir Budho's father Mir Muhammad Ali was hereditarily confirmed in all his possessions detailed in columns 10 to 13 of the Statement,* by an Ahdnamah executed by Mir Ghulam Ali which contained the words "His *Aulad* (strictly male issue) shall " also become possessed of these Jagirs."

2. Mir Budho was found in possession of the above holdings at the Conquest, and was confirmed in them by Sir Charles Napier in February 1846, and by the Settlement of 1858, subject of course, to the ordinary liability on regrant and to the usual terms.

The Mir's estate—Sir
Charles' Settlement and
Goldsmid's.

* These Statements are reserved for the 3rd Volume.

*Nos. 10 & 11. MIR ALIMURAD walad MIR
AHMAD AND MIR MUHAMMAD HASSAN
walad HAJI AHMAD KHAN.*

Mir Murad Ali by a Sanad dated 28th July 1817 granted
Estate. Mhurrah Bulakhan to Mir Haji Ahmad Khan,
Of Haji Ahmad Khan. the grandfather of Mir Ahmad Khan, besides
Rs. 60 for ijara and other levies. By another Sanad dated 16th

<i>Original.</i>			Napierian Bigahs.		
Nuraye ...	...	...	34,370		
Kathiari ...	...	...	1,161	+	4,392
Yakhtiarwah }	...	...	
Mati ... }	...	...	5,076		
New Kak ...	...	...	.....		1,464
Mhurrho Bulakhan...	...	...	23,922	+	1,210
Those forming his share of his brother Mir Muhammad Khan's Jagirs divided between Karam Khan and Haji Ahmad Khan.					
From Inanwah.	Munah...	...	3,892		
	Sutiaro ...	...	1,913		
	Mulukwah ...	...	9,757		
	Hassanwah ...	...	.....		21,960
	Lakra ...	...	5,010		
	Karya Rahman ...	...	5,200		
	Chak ...	...	3,402		
	Thahri ...	...	5,003		
	Khabroth ...	...	3,781		
	Old-Sanhro ...	...	6,190		
	Old Kak ...	...	6,955		
	Manjri ...	...	811	+	811
	Dodi ...	...	236		
			1,16,679	+	29,837

July 1822, the same Mir granted him Yakhtiarwah in addition, and by a third dated 7th August 1822, two thousand Mir's bigahs in Gujah in Mhurrah Bulakhan in Jati. He was also confirmed in all his possessions marginally noted by an Ahdnamah of the same Mir.

2. On his death his son Ghulam Haider was regranted all his
Of Haji Ahmad Khan's jagirs by a Sanad dated 25th September
eldest son Ghulam Haider. 1825. Another Sanad dated 8th July 1829
confirmed to Ghulam Haider the jagir of Khabroth " according to
" possession in the time of Mirs Fateh Ali and Ghulam Ali."

3. Ghulam Haider before his decease procured from Mir

Of Ghulam Haider's son
Mir Ahmad Khan, and his
brother Muhammad Has-
san.

Nasir Khan a Sanad giving over his original jagirs to his son Ahmad Khan. But Ahmad Khan who, according to Captain Rathborne, was a free-liver, after his father's

death, made over to his uncle Muhammad Hassan (No. 11) a share of the family lands under an agreement for partition made with him. This division was afterwards confirmed by Mir Nasir Khan, (*vide Captain Rathborne's letter No. 104, dated 11th February 1846, to the Secretary to the Sind Government*), who on

½ Munjri	...	811	bigahs.
New Kak	...	1,464	"
Kathiari	...	4,392	"
Hassanwah	...	21,960	"
Guja and Ratol in Mhurro Bula- khan	...	1,210	"
		29,837	

24th July 1841, confirmed to Muhammad Hassan, No. 11, all the land marginally specified, and the rest of Mir Ahmad Khan's jagirs to his grandson

Ahmad Khan No. 10's father. This

Sanad was sealed by the Governor and both the Mirs continued to hold their lands under it.

4. It appeared from an endorsement on the Ahdnamah of

Mati and Yakhtiarwah =
Macheri and Garra 5,076
bigahs.

Mir Murad Ali forwarded by Captain Rathborne to the Secretary for his inspection, that

Mir Ahmad Khan at the Conquest was not

found in possession of Mati or Yakhtiarwah, these having been exchanged by Mir Nur Muhammad for Macheri and Garra, and that the "Chaubandi" of Ahmad Khan was excepted from the jagir of Kathiari handed over to Muhammad Hassan. The area of this "Chaubandi" was 1,161 Napierian bigahs and these belonged to Mir Ahmad Khan.

5. Mir Ahmad Khan died on 23rd February 1856. Under the

Estate of Ali Murad. Settlement of 1858 and the Sanad of 1861 his son Alimurad continued to enjoy the whole of the jagirs (1,16,679) subject to the payment of quarter-assessment, until 1875-76, when he applied for the permanent regrant, and was accordingly regranted his jagirs minus 38,879 bigahs, being one-third of this area on account

of uncultivated land. Mir Muhammad Hassan was also confirmed in his possessions under the Settlement of 1858, but he agreed to take a pension of Rs. 125 per mensem in lieu of his jagirs, and this arrangement was sanctioned.—*Vide Government Resolution 2645, dated 24th July 1860.* He was described by Captain Rathborne in November 1847 as “a very good man in his way but “hopelessly involved in debt.”

SECTION III.

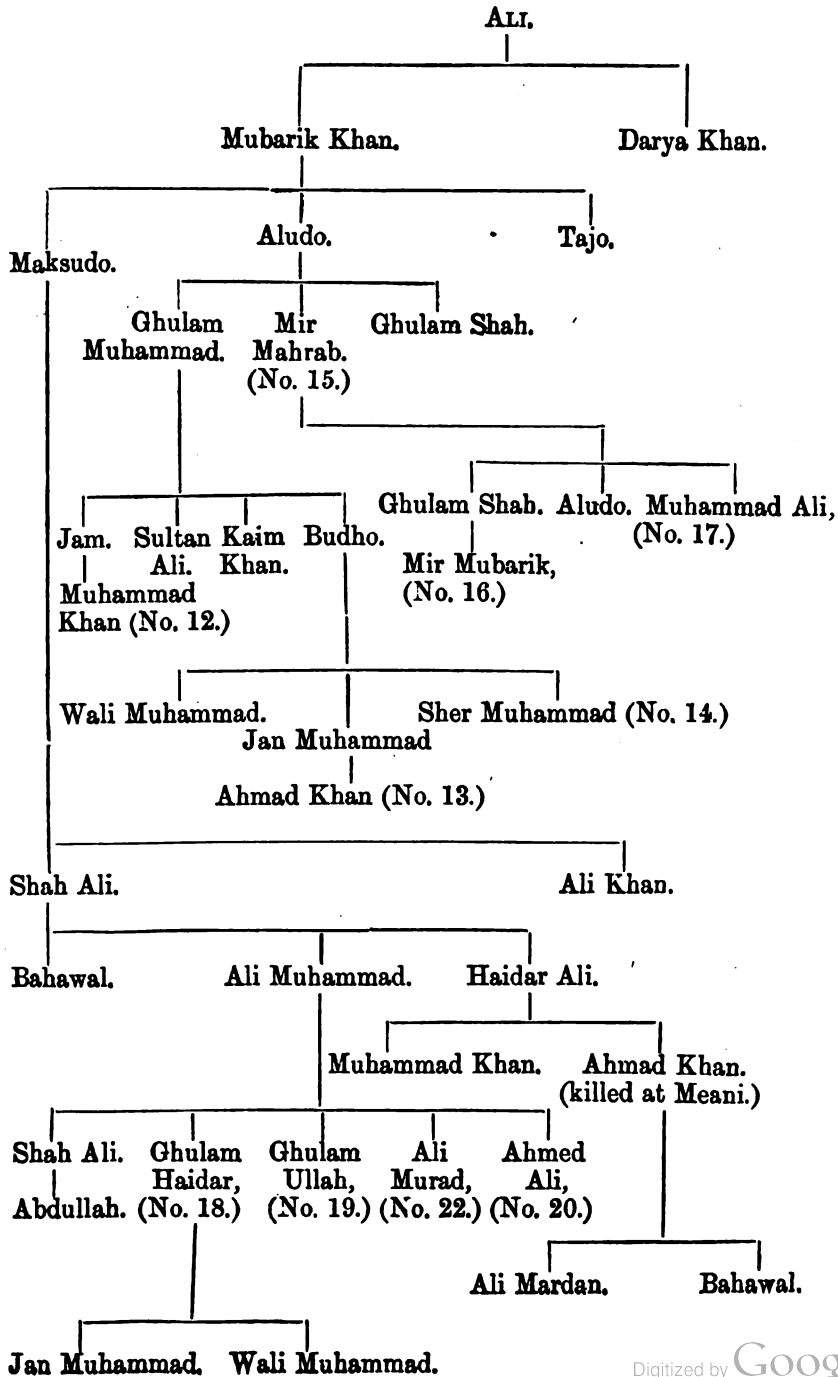
The Khananis.

INTRODUCTION.

“It is difficult,” writes Major Goldsmid, “to account for this term, for it is assumed by the descendants generally of Ali. My impression is that it is only strictly applicable as a warrant for immunity, to the heads of the families of Muksudo and Aludo, sons of Mubarik,” called Maksudanis and Aludanis.

2. Captain Rathborne’s “Genealogical memorandum of the “Talpur family” (date unknown) makes Ghulam Haidar Khan, the head of the Maksudani branch, and “Muhammad Khan or “Mir Muhammad Khan, of Jam Halla-ka-Tanda,” the head of the Aludanis. This latter occupied a higher social position among the Khananis than the former.

3. The following genealogical tree shows the lineage of the Khanani Jagirdars from Ali, the uncle of Shahdad :—



No. 12. MIR MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHANANI.

This Jagirdar's father Jam was one of the principal Sirdars in the Mirs' time. He founded Jam-jo-Tando on the way from Hyderabad to Tando Alahyar.

Social position.

2. On the death of Mir Budho, grandson of Aludo, his three sons Wali Muhammad, Jan Muhammad and Sher Muhammad, and his nephew, Muhammad Khan, divided their jagirs anew as follows, and Mir Murad Ali by a Sanad confirmed the division :—

Estate.

The 3 sons jointly.

Makan Shal, Karya Muhammad Khan Jamali, 7 shares of Charrawo, Khebrani, Jhok, 3 shares of Waneja, 3 shares of Makan Khanpur Jellori, Maddar, Bhattun, Dumano, Dambhrela (granted in 1811 by Mir Ghulam Ali), 3 shares of pay.

Muhammad Khan.

(1). Makan Naheja except the Karya of Muhammad Khan Jamali (54,892 bigahs).

N.B.—Traceable as in possession of Mir Budho under a Sanad dated September 1810.

(2). $\frac{1}{8}$ th of Makan Charrawo (5,295 bigahs).

N.B.—Traceable as in possession of Mir Budho under a Sanad dated September 1810.

(3). Jagir of Billal (4,732 bigahs) in lieu of one-fourth pay, &c. in possession of the deceased Mir Jam Khan, his father; (the original grant for Billal is dated 15th July 1831.)

(4). $\frac{1}{4}$ th Makan Khanpur
Jellori, Maddar, Bhattun, Duma-
no.

(5). $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Waneja.

3. Mir Hussien Ali Khan, by a Sanad dated 6th August 1841, granted another jagir, that of Bebri (4,000 Mirs' bigahs=2,928 Napierian bigahs) to Mir Muhammad Khan. This jagir on measurement by Mr. Fernandez was found to contain 2,149 bigahs, as stated in the column of remarks in the Sanad.

4. At the Conquest, the Mir was found in possession of all these lands except $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Khanpur Jellori, Maddar, Bhattun and Dumano and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Waneja, and was confirmed in the possession of all the lands he actually held. The settlement of 1858 made no alternation in the extent of his holding, but defined 42,000 bigahs as the permanently regrantable area. *Vide* Statement.

5. The Mir died on the 26th November 1880. According to Captain Rathborne he was addicted to opium, but was "a quiet man of good character."

No. 13. MIR AHMAD KHAN.

No. 14. MIR SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN.

It has been already stated (*vide* No. 12) what lands were confirmed to Wali Muhammad, Jan Muhammad and Sher Muhammad, the sons of Mir Budho, by Mir Murad Ali. Mir Budho's sister was married to Mir Sobdar and was the mother of Mir Fateh Ali. Mir Budho's descendants among whom are Nos. 13 and 14 were

Estate of the sons of Mir
Budho.

sometimes called Budhanis. On the death of Mir Wali Muhammad the eldest, without issue, Mir Nasir Khan by an Ahdnama, not in the Koran but beginning with the sacred words "Al Hamd" dated October 1841, granted the following lands to the surviving brothers, jointly without any detail of shares :—

					Bigahs.
1	Karya Muhammad Khan Jamali	...	...	...	3,118
2	Gango Batri	...	...	...	3,370
3	Cherrawah	...	...	...	45,335
4	Kebrani	...	...	...	59,231
5	Jhok	...	...	...	16,358
6	Kokur	...	...	...	3,025
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ Barechani	...	...	...	1,331
8	Dambhrela	...	...	...	8,623
					<hr/>
					1,40,391
9	Ganharwah	...	...	...	40,461
10	Shal	...	...	...	41,305
11	Wanija	...	...	...	5,946

(*Vide Major Goldsmid's No. 186, dated 19th August 1858, to Mr. Gibbs, Assistant Commissioner in Sind*).

2. Of these 11 jagirs, six *viz.*, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11 are mentioned in Mir Murad Ali's Sanad, which was quoted while treating of Mir Muhammad Khan's holdings. Kokur was apparently a grant to Mir Ahmad Khan, Jan Muhammad's son by the later Talpurs, according to Major Goldsmid. Gango Batri, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Barechani and Ganharwah were granted by Mir Ghulam Ali though why they were not included in Mir Murad Ali's Sanad is not clear. Shal originally belonged to the Numrias. Mian Nur Muhammad Kalhora, made it over by Sanad to Malk Pahar Khan so far back as 1738, A. D. and the Numria Chief appears to have enjoyed the full benefits of the grant until the Talpur usurpation in 1783. He then with a view of conciliating the

ruling powers (and probably to secure his own position) gave the Shal Jagir to Mir Budho's sister Mai Khairi, mother of Mir Fateh Ali. This lady made it over to her brother to cultivate on the same terms as those accepted by her, namely the giving of an eleventh share of produce to the legitimate owners. Waneja was one of Mir Ghulam Ali's grants to Mir Budho. Three-fourths of it were granted afterwards by Mir Nasir Khan to Mir Sher Muhammad and one-fourth to Mir Muhammad Khan, but as the latter was not found in possession, the whole was given to the former. (*Vide Major Goldsmid's No. 186, dated 19th August 1858, to the Assistant Commissioner.*)

3. Mir Jan * Muhammad was killed at Meani.

4. Jan Muhammad's brother Sher Muhammad Khan and his son Ahmad Khan, made Salaam, in June 1843, to the Governor. It appears from Captain E. J. Brown's letter to Captain Preedy, Collector of Karachi, No. 475, dated 27th July 1843, that the jagir of Shal was handed over to Mir Sher Muhammad. Sir Charles Napier confirmed the two Mirs in their possessions, but Mir Ahmad Khan, was subjected to the payment of quarter-produce.

(*Vide Sanads Nos. 8 or 9.*) Mir Nasir Khan's Ahdnama did not bear the Governor's seal, but as it had been the basis of settlement (*Vide Captain Hardinge's translation dated 3rd December 1847*) in Sir Charles Napier's time, Major Goldsmid acted upon it in proposing the Settlement of 1858.

* It is probably this Mir to whom Sir W. Napier refers as "Jehan Muhammad" in "his 'Conquest of Sindh by Sir Charles Napier,' page 318. "Lieutenant McMurdo of the "General's Staff, a young man of an intrepid temper rode like Teasdale and Jackson down "upon the Beloochees in the bed of the Fullaili; his horse was killed, yet he rose instantly "and meeting Jehan Muhammad, one of the greatest and most warlike of the chiefs, slew him "hand to hand in the midst of his tribe. Then while engaged with several in front, one "came behind and struck fiercely, but a sergeant of the 22nd killed this enemy so instantly, that his blow fell harmless. McMurdo turned and did the same service for his "preserver, cleaving to the brow a Belooch who was aiming at his back; another fell beneath "his whirling weapon in quick succession, and thus he extricated himself from the "dangerous press. The tomb of Jehan a great one, has since been raised by his people, "who with a warlike vanity have placed it not where he fell in the bottom of the Fullaili, "but sixty yards beyond the British lines where he never penetrated."

5. Captain Stack had recommended that Jan Muhammad's lands be regranted to his son, he paying $\frac{1}{4}$ th share, and that Sher Muhammad's be continued to him. It had become therefore necessary to divide the estates, and Mir Sher Muhammad and Ahmad Khan made an agreement under which the produce of jagirs Nos. 9, 10 and 11 fell to Sher Muhammad's share and of 1 to 8 to that of Ahmad Khan. The agreement was ratified, and these jagirs were accordingly continued to him, while the rest were continued to Ahmad Khan provisionally, subject to the Commissioner's confirmation. But Ahmad Khan's Sanads, in common with many others, forwarded by Captain Stack were not confirmed, though he remained in possession. He paid Government "an annual "amount" of 150 Kharwars of grain, and cash Rs. 350, in lieu of the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his produce, which Government claimed as Pidari Raswai (punishment for his father's fighting against the English). The arrangement was entered into for 14 years in the year 1847-48 by Captain Rathborne, then Collector of Hyderabad.

6. After making the above arrangement Ahmad Khan, in the season of Kharif 1266 cleared a new kariah, out of the Government Sarang Canal, whereupon half the produce of that kariah was taken by Government as Hakabo. As the kariah was also a new source of revenue to the Jagirdar since he had agreed to give the 150 abovementioned kharwars, one-fourth of the produce on it was taken for Pidari Riswai. (No. 162, dated 27th August 1858, from the Deputy Collector, Halla, to the Collector of Karachi). The Collector however, recommended to the Commissioner that "as the $\frac{1}{4}$ th share had been fixed at a certain amount by Captain Rathborne, it should not be increased because the Jagirdar by his own efforts and expense increases his cultivation." The Commissioner agreed with the Collector and wrote:—"Para. 1 (regarding the levy of Pidari Riswai) seems indisputable, so

"long as the arrangement made with Captain Rathborne for
"14 years shall hold good." (*No. 198, dated 21st September 1858.*)

Settlement of 1858.

7. The details of the settlement of 1858
will appear from the Statement. The per-
manently regrantable area was fixed at 7,000 bigahs for Mir
Ahmed Khan.

8. The Mir died on 24th January 1877, leaving male issue,
but Mir Sher Muhammad died on 5th No-
vember 1876 without leaving such issue and

Death of the Jagirdars.

his jagir was therefore resumed. Sher Muhammad, according
to Captain Rathborne was "much liked by the Baluchis" and
bore a good character, but he was "unfortunately entangled in
"a low connection which put him at constant feud with his re-
"latives and much diminished the respect that would otherwise
"have been paid to him."

No. 15. MIR MAHRAB.

*No. 16. MIR MUBARIK SON OF GHULAM SHAH
AND GRANDSON OF MIR MAHRAB.*

*No. 17. MUHAMMAD ALI SON OF
MIR MAHRAB.*

Mir Mahrab son of Aludo was granted 2 shares of Palleja
and Soho (unmeasured) by a Sanad dated 24th
October 1798. 3,000 Mirs' bigahs in the makans
of Samarko, Chach and Niro in Jati by a Sanad
(dated February 1810) and 2,200 Mirs' bigahs in Bakhro and Reti
in Jati by a Sanad dated November 1816, and 5,800 Mirs' bigahs
in Reti and Barkhah in Jati by a Sanad dated October 1818.

*Estates of No. 15 in 1798
A. D.*

2. Mir Murad Ali by a Sanad dated 10th March 1824 granted 10,131-15 Mirs' bigahs to Mir Mahrab jointly with Ghulam Shah and Aludo in Chachika (Badin). Of this 3,131 bigahs were shown as in lieu of pay to Mir Mahrab and lay partly in Shahwah. The remaining 7,000 were a new grant to Ghulam Shah and Aludo.

Estate of No. 15, and of his two sons Ghulam Shah and Aludo in 1824.

3. This grant was confirmed to Mir Mahrab and Ghulam Shah, on the death of Mir Aludo, by Mir Nur Muhammad on 15th April 1834.

Estate of No. 15 and of Ghulam Shah on the death of Aludo in 1834.

4. Mir Nur Muhammad also executed an Ahdnama in the Koran, securing to Mir Muhammad Khan, (No. 12) Mahrab Khan, Ghulam Shah and Muhammad Ali possession of all their former money-assignments and jagirs, and promising a higher position to them than was generally accorded to the Talpur Sirdars. Reference is made in this to the presence of the English Envoy as though the agreement became thereby more binding.

Estate of No. 15 and his sons Ghulam Shah and Muhammad Ali under Mir Nur Muhammad.

5. Mir Shahdad by a Sanad dated February 1841 granted 4,200 Mirs' bigahs in Gangyari to Mahrab Khan and Ghulam Shah of which 3,000 were a new grant to the first and 1,200 in lieu of pay, to the second. In August 1841 the same Mir granted 4,000 Mirs' bigahs to Mir Muhammad Ali in Shoreki and a few days later he granted by separate Sanads for each grant 4,131-18 Mirs' bigahs in Waryahki and 4,200 Mirs' bigahs in Sayadpur and 8,000 Mirs' bigahs in Jhol to Mahrab, Ghulam Shah and Muhammad Ali. In October 1841 two thousand more Mirs' bigahs in Jhol were given by the Mir to Muhammad Ali in lieu of the jagirs granted by the Sanads of 15th April 1834, February 1841, and August 1841. Of these 18,331 Mirs' bigahs, 6,131 belonged to Mir Mahrab while Mir Ghulam Shah's share was 8,200 bigahs, and Muhammad Ali's 4,000. Mir Mahrab held besides 1,35,000 bigahs under

Mir Shahdad grants the above.

the Sanad of 1798 confirmed by the Ahdnama of Mir Nur Muhammad.

Death of Ghulam Shah
at Meani.

6. Ghulam Shah died in the battle of Meani and was succeeded by his son Mir Mubarik.

Possession at the Conquest.

7. At the Conquest Mahrab was found in possession of—

In the Hyder- abad District.	{	Palleja	}	Halla.	{	91,931 Napierian bigahs.
		Soho and				
		Karya Mahan Kinah.				
		Dali (in Dobhah)				
		(No Sanad)				
		$\frac{1}{2}$ Barechani				
	{	(No Sanad)	}	(Gorchani)	{	744 ,,
		Shahwah				
		Shahwah				
		Sayadpur				
		(No Sanad)				
In the Karachi District.	{	Jati Makan in the Jati Taluka	}		{	5,490 ,,
						<u>1,05,479</u>

while Mir Mubarik and Mir Muhammad Ali were in possession of 6,002 bigahs and 2,928 Napierian bigahs in Shoreki in Badin.

8. Mir Mahrab not having tendered his obeisance, his jagirs were, on his death which took place about April 1844, liable to total resumption under a rule then invariably observed.

The Collector of Hyderabad in his No. 692, dated 17th September 1846, to the Secretary to the Sind Government stated :—
“the estates of this family which were old estates uninterruptedly in their possession since a period, previous to the partition of Sind by Mir Fateh Ali are :—

Mahrab's failure to make Salam and how his estate was dealt with on his death.

" In Barechani	2,015	Mirs' bigahs.	} Old Jagir measure- ment.
" Dali	3,860	"	
" Palleja and Soho	1,25,000	"	

1,30,875

"I have no doubt that they would have been made "virtually hereditary, as they appear to have been granted on "the same footing as others, to men of similar rank among the "Talpurs, and which though not expressedly hereditary (for no "jagirs in Sind were) were regranted as a matter of course, on the "death of the holder, to some one among his heirs. The other "jagirs held by Mir Mahrab Khan were part in lieu of pay and "partly gratuities." He recommended the regrant of the above named jagirs leaving the question of one-fourth produce deduction to His Excellency the Governor. He also suggested that the regrant be made to the youngest son of the deceased, Muhammad Ali, and the son of his deceased eldest son, Mubarik in equal shares. His Excellency saw no reason for the regrant (*vide No. 2463, dated 23rd September 1846, to the Collector, Hyderabad*), but subsequent correspondence ensued on the

Regrant in equal shares of 10,672 Napierian bigahs to Muhammad Ali and to Mir Mubarik in Pallejo and Soho.

subject, resulting in the regrant free of taxation of 14,580 Jagir Measurement bigahs (=10,672 Napierian bigahs), of cultivated land in Pallejo and Soho in favour of these two heirs in consideration of Mir Mahrab's rank. (*Letter to Collector, Hyderabad, No. 739, dated 24th March 1847.*) Mir Mubarak's Sanad recites this fact as follows :—"On his (Mahrab's) "demise agreeably to the custom then prevalent, the amount of "10,672 bigahs of productive land was made over in equal "shares to Mir Muhammad Ali his son and to yourself."

9. Regarding Mir Mubarik's claim, to succeed to his father Ghulam Shah's jagir, Sir Charles Napier wrote as follows:—(*letter No. 3233, dated 8th November 1844, to the Collector, Hyderabad*),

Regrant of 4875 B. to Muhammad out of his father's jagir.

"It appears that his uncle (sic: father) Mir Ghulam Shah was killed when fighting for his Government. If, therefore, Mir Mubarik Khan is the heir of the deceased, His Excellency is prepared to give to him the jagir of his uncle, on a small rent being paid by him to Government." His Excellency confirmed Mir Mubarik Khan in the possession of the jagir of 6,002 bigahs, less the lands held in lieu of pay which was 1,127 bigahs (*i.e.*, of 4,875 bigahs) subject to payment of quarter-produce. Thus Mir Mubarik held in all 10,211 bigahs. (*Vide Sanad 10*).

10. Sir Charles also confirmed Muhammad Ali on 23rd September 1846 (*letter No. 2463 of this date, to the Collector, Hyderabad*) in the free possession of his holding of 2,928 bigahs in Shore-ki. (*Vide Sanad No. 11*).

Possessions of Mir Muhammad Ali.

Thus Mir Muhammad Ali's possessions amounted in all to 8,246 N. B.

11. Under the Settlement of 1858, the Mirs were confirmed in their respective holdings, but the permanently regrantable area fixed for Mir Mubarik was 7,786 bigahs, and for Muhammad Ali 7,286 bigahs. The Sanads of these Mirs specify that these permanent regrants are to include the 5,336 bigahs of the jagir of Mir Mahrab "without deduction." Thus the Mirs are not at liberty to resign waste land from this jagir.*

12. Mir Muhammad Ali died on the 7th February 1879. Mir Mubarik is still alive. Captain Rathborne described the latter in 1847 "as a quiet boy of good disposition apparently," and the former as "a quiet man of no remarkable character."

Death of Mir Muhammad Ali.

* *Vide* Commissioner's No. 3122, dated 11th August 1877, to the Manager, Encumbered Estates, and previous correspondence.

- No. 18. *MIR GHULAM HAIDAR.* }
 „ 19. *MIR GHULAM ULLAH.* } *walad ALI MUHAM-*
 „ 20. *MIR AHMAD ALI.* } *MAD.*
 „ 21. *WIDOW OF MIR ALI MUHAMMAD.*
 „ 22. *ALI MURAD walad ALI MUHAMMAD.*
-

Mir Ghulam Haidar, with his brothers Nos. 19, 20 and 22, was in the service of Mir Sobdar Estate of Nos. 18, 19, 20 & 22 at the Conquest. from whom he held 3 Sanads dated respectively 2nd December 1837, 27th October 1838, and 20th June 1839, under which he was in possession at the Conquest, of the lands marginally noted, jointly with his brothers. He made his Salam, and was confirmed in his possessions.

Beyla.
 Guja.
 Shahbuddin.
 Nahiki.
 Sippaki.

2. He died in July 1851. The Collector of Karachi, under sanction of the Commissioner, by Parwanah dated the 30th July 1852, directed the division of the jagir of Ghulam Haidar and his brothers, and fixed his share at 7,740 bigahs (*i.e.*, double that of his younger brother's) of which he found 220 bigahs had been held for pay. The same Parwanah directed the resumption of 1,209 bigahs (=2,000 Mirs' bigahs) as punishment for including Ryoti land in his holding.

Death of No. 18 and consequent division of the jagir.

3. Under Captain Pelly's sanctioned Settlement $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the remainder, *i.e.*, 1,633 bigahs had also to be deducted on succession. Thus 2,842 bigahs were deducted and there remained 4,898 bigahs for regrant, evidently out of Resumption on account of Chowth and on account of fraud, from No. 18's share, and regrant of 3,898 bigahs to his son, Jan Muhammad.

Nahiki and Sippaki.

4. These were continued to his son Jan Muhammad in their entirety by the Settlement of 1858, under Settlement of 1858. which the amount entered as resumable on

regrant to the lineal male heirs of Jan Muhammad is 1,798 bigahs, i.e., 220 bigahs held for pay, and †1,578 bigahs being one-third of the remainder, on account of uncultivated land.

5. Ghulam Haidar's brother Shah Ali had not been recognised as Jagirdar, having had no Salam certificate. His brother Ahmad Ali (No. 20) died on 5th June 1849 without heirs, and his share 3,870 bigahs, was resumed by Government.

Lapse of No. 20's share.

6. Mir Ghulam Ullah died on 2nd November 1849, and left a son Mubarak, who however, through an error, was not regranted any part of his father's share 3,870 bigahs. The mistake was rectified by the Settlement of 1858 under which the land he held for pay (110 bigahs) was deducted and also one-third of the remainder (in round numbers 1,260) on account of uncultivated land. The remaining 2,500 bigahs were granted to the Mir in perpetuity.

Death of No. 19, and
regrant to his son under
the Settlement of 1858.

7. Ghulam Haidar's mother (No. 21) died on 10th November 1854 and her share 1,935 bigahs was resumed.

Lapse of No. 21's share.

8. Ghulam Haidar's remaining brother, Ali Murad, was confirmed in his share of 3,870 bigahs, of Beyla, Guja, Shahbuddin, Nahiki and Sippaki, at the Conquest (*Vide Sanad No. 13*). The Settlement of 1858 continued him in its possession, but after his death 176 bigahs which were held by him in lieu of pay were to be resumed, and one-third of the remainder was to be deducted on account of uncultivated land. The balance of 2,450 bigahs was to be regranted to his lineal male heirs in perpetuity. (*Sanad No. 13*).

Possessions of No. 22
at the Conquest and under
Settlement of 1858.

Death of No. 22.

9. He died on the 30th October 1873.

† This is not exactly one-third of 4,676 bigahs, but Major Goldsmid increased it by 20 in order to obtain the regratable area 3,100 bigahs, in round numbers.

SECTION IV.

The Manikanis.

INTRODUCTION.

The reigning house of Mirpur belonged to this family.

Importance of the
Jadanis and Baganis.

"Allahyar, eldest son of Manik, had three
"sons Masu, Jada and Raja. The descend-
"ants of the first are the Government pension-
"ers of Mirpur Khas. The families of the Jadani and Bagani
"Talpurs have both their origin in Jada, and the principal Jagir-
"dars of either class are of such importance, that it will be neces-
"sary to treat them as the heads of the whole Manikani tribe.'
(*Major Goldsmid's report on Talpurs*).

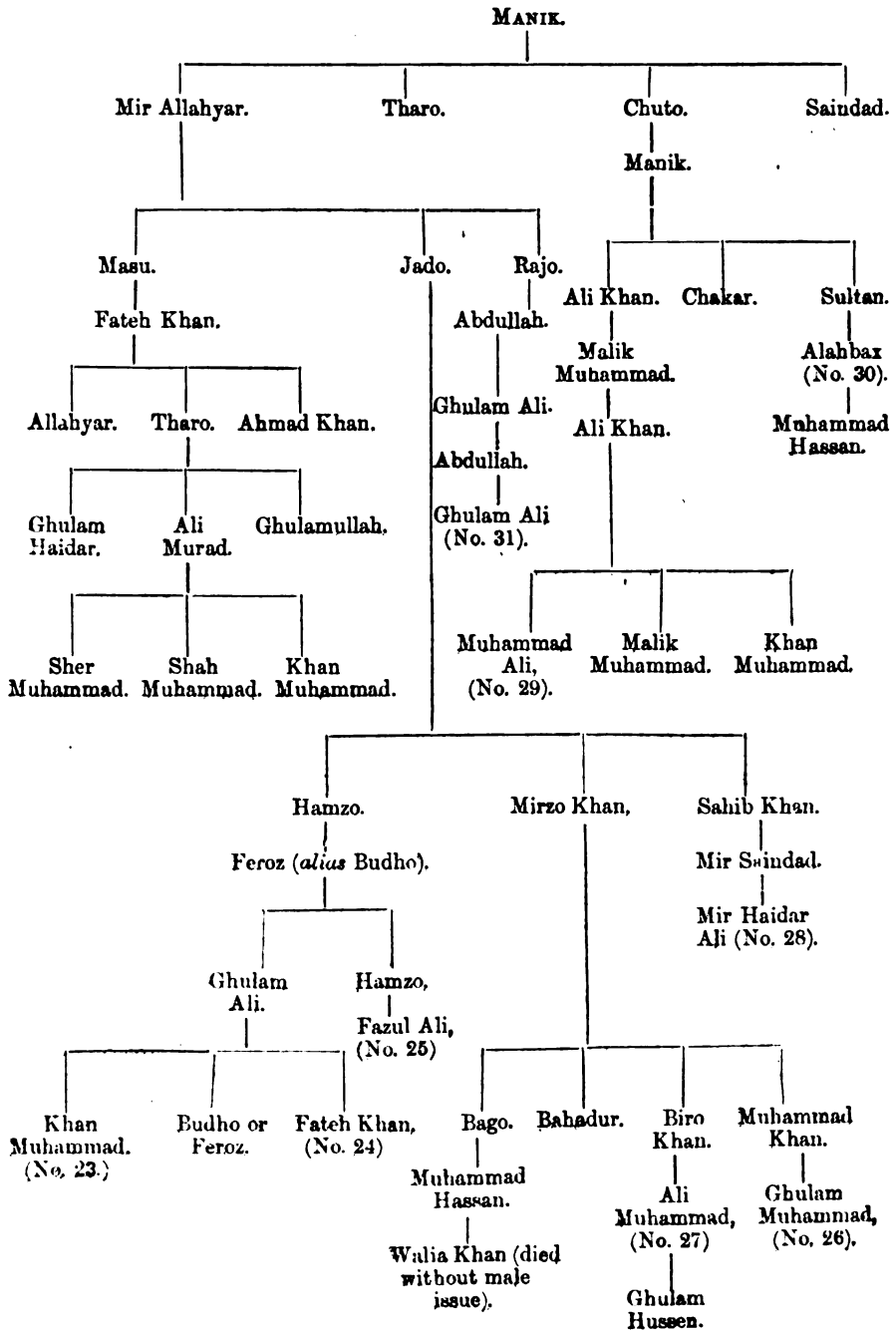
2. Mir Tharo, grandson of the eldest son of Manik, on the
expulsion of the
Mir Tharo's share of the country conquered by the
Talpurs in 1783. Kalhoras by the Tal-
purs in 1783 "re-
ceived portions of
Chackka inclusive of Kotri "the Districts as per
Mirpur Batoro "margin, lying to the
Byrampur Sarani... .. "eastward and south-
Summawati "ward of Hyderabad,
Tatta
Oodejani (in small part)
Mirpur Khas
Allayar-ka-Tanda Districts

"and selecting the fort of Mirpur as his capital ruled there, he and
"his lineal descendants, until the date of the Conquest." (*Captain
Lewis Pelly's letter to the Commissioner No. 2, dated 1st January
1856*). Tharo's brother, Allahyar, founded the Tando that bears
his name.

3. It was Tharo's grandson, Sher Muhammad, who fought
the battle of Dabba, Nareja, or Hyderabad,
Sher Muhammad' grand- as it is variously called, on 24th March 1843.
son of Tharo. On his defeat he betook himself to Mirpur
where he was followed by Sir Charles. He then fled to Umar-
kot, which belonged to him, but he was pursued there, and on the

4th April Umarkot was taken, and Sher Muhammad became a wanderer in the north. He was there soon able to collect an army, and on the 6th of May therefore Sir Charles Napier summoned him to disband it, and to surrender. But it was not until 8th June that any fighting took place. On that date Shah Muhammad, Sher's brother was defeated in a skirmish at Pir Arri near the Lakki hills, 14 miles from Sehwan, and his cannon and arms were captured. On the 13th June, General Jacob pushing on to Shahdadpur was attacked by Sher Muhammad, but came off victorious. Sher Muhammad thereupon fled and took refuge successively among the Brohi Baluchis, the Afghans, the Bugtis, the Dombkis, and other Hill tribes near Shikarpur, and finally, on being refused permission to live with Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur, in the Punjab. ("Conquest of Sind" by Sir W. Napier). He was allowed in March 1854, to return to Mirpur where he remained loyal to Government during the stirring days of the mutiny, and was rewarded with a K. C. S. I. Through the intercession of Sir John Lawrence a pension of Rs. 1,000 per month was settled on him on the 8th of July 1847; and in 1863 his pension was increased to Rs. 2,000. He died at his Tando 2 miles from Mirpur on the 24th August 1871.

Geneological Tree of the Manikani Jagirdars.



No. 23. *MIR KHAN MUHAMMAD walad GHULAM ALI.*

No. 24. *MIR FATEH KHAN walad GHULAM ALI.*

No. 25. *FAZUL ALI walad HAMZO.*

Mir Khan Muhammad was the head of the second house of Manikanis, that descended from Jado.

Social Position.

His father founded Tando Ghulam Ali in the Dero Mohbat Taluka. He was next to Mir Alibakhsh Shahwani, holder of the most extensive alienations in Sind. Mir Fateh Ali married Mir Ghulam Ali's sister, and Khan Muhammad Ghulam Ali's son was thus connected with the reigning house of Hyderabad.

2. Sir W. Napier in his Work on the administration of Sind, page 280, mentions one Khan Muhammad as "the most powerful Sirdar in Sind and a Talpur, being nephew to the Lion (Sher Muhammad) at whose side he had fought bravely up to the latter's defeat by Jacob." Sher Muhammad had no nephew of the name of Khan Muhammad. Evidently this Chief was Mir Khan Muhammad son of Ghulam Ali, and a first-cousin of Sher Muhammad. Sir William mentions an offer by him during the preparations for the Sikh War in 1845 to bring 5,000 of his tenantry to the field at his own expense. The offer was courteously declined with thanks by Sir Charles Napier.

Estate.

3. The following is the translation of an Ahdnama of Mir Fateh Ali's, bearing no date, as usual with such documents :—

"Since the undermentioned makans have been made over in jagir to Feroz and Ghulam Ali, let them remain in possession of the same. *Inshallah*. They shall remain in accordance herewith, possessed of these alienations from generation to generation. Although the Baganis may not include them among themselves, (*i. e.*, should they at any time exclude them) we will look upon them as our own brothers. There shall be no deviation from this. 'Tis an oath in the Koran :—"

Detail of lands.

‘ Kambar Sahari.

| Khairpur on the banks of the
Nara and Kudan.*Makans in Kacho.**

Drig (old).

| Drig Kandiari with Chang.

Nulli (Nurlee) and Haleli.

| Hardo Shori.

Haleli and Tok Kasim.

| Tor Atri, Kokhrani and Hidan.

Lalur.

| Jhalko.

Shadan and Wah Sobdar.

| Malka and Pat Jara.

Lalur (2nd).

| Potha Drig.

Makans on the left bank of the Indus.

Deh Malak.

| Kabulpur.

Nurayi.

| Visarki.

Katyar.

| Kochki.”

Deparja with Gharro and Dhiran.

* The tract skirting the hills from Sehwan to the Sind Frontier.

4. The particulars of the remaining title-deeds of the family will appear from the following statement :—

Sanads and Ahdnamas, in favour of Mirs Ghulam Ali and Khan Muhammad.

Sl. No.	Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Details of grant.	Remarks.
1	14th Nov. 1795...	Mir Fateh Ali...	Feros	Sukkani Wahi Muhammad, Lund Wahi Mangio and Chato Bhurgri Potho Ahoru Lalur	On the strength of possession in the time of Mirs Shahdad, Bahram and Bijar.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narri Halleli Khokhrani. } in Kacho Atri }	Do.
3	25th Feb. 1796..	Do.	Ghulam Ali....	Kabulpur Nurayi Wah Charrawo.. } in Chakur Halla Deh Dabhro ... }	New Grant.
4	23rd March 1796	Do.	Do.	Dodehki in Halla	
5	22nd Sep. 1806.	Mir Ghulam Ali.	Do.	3 fisheries at the Kolab, Makans Heran and Choria	In exchange for Nurayi and Kabulpur.
6	13th Feb. 1819.	Mir Murad Ali...	Do.	Deperja with Dhiran } Moro. Gharro..... }	

No.	Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Details of Grant.	Remarks.
7	28th Sep. 1821..	Mir Murad Ali.		4,000 Mirs' bigahs in Ka-heri, Taluka Ali Bahr.	3,000 in lieu of Visarki & Dodehki, 1,000 new.
8	6th March 1822.	Do.	Khan Muham-mad	1,500 Mirs' bigahs in Ali Bahr (Dero Moh-bat).	1,000 in lieu of the 1,000 new grant in (7) and 500 additional.
9	28th June 1822.	Do.	Ghulam Ali and Khan Mu-hammad	5,000 Mirs' bigahs from Wah Ali Bahr and Ka-heri (Dero Moh-bat)	In lieu of Visarki and 60 kharwars of grain given to each.
10	3rd March 1823.	Do.	Ghulam Ali and Sangat (as de-tailed in the Sanad)	2,802 Mirs' bigahs in Ali Bahr & Nurwah.	In lieu of pay.
11	27th Sep. 1824..	Do.	Ghulam Ali ...	1 Choria ... } Guni ...	The other half (4,188 bigahs) was granted to the Nizamans by Mir Murad Ali, A. H. 1227. Junio Chang also had a Sanad dated 1234 from Murad Ali for 1,184 jirebs without prejudice to the half of Nizamans.
12	Do.	Do.	Khan Muham-mad	2,000 Mirs' bigahs in Imamwah and Sann..	New grant.
13	3rd Oct. 1824...	Do.	Ghulam Ali ...	Makan Sann in addition to the grant to Khan Muhammad in Sann (vide 12)	} In Jhuda.
14	4th Nov. 1824...	Do.	Khan Muham-mad	1,000 Mirs' bigahs in Imamwah... } Dero Moh-bat ...	
15	13th Feb. 1826..	Do.	Ghulam Ali.....	1,000 additional Mirs' bigahs in Ali Bahr...	Separately out of the 2,000 in (12).

No.	Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Details of Grant.	Remarks.
16	8th May 1833...	Mir Murad Ali.	Ghulam Ali.....	Heran ... } Guni.	The former land fell to Mir Muhammad Khan. This was given under a new arrangement.
17	February 1840..	Mir Nasir Khan.	Khan Muhammad and his son Ghulam Ali	Shol.....	to Khan Muhammad in lieu of Rs. 750 pay and grain of Dodejani Jagir, $\frac{1}{2}$ in jagir to his son.
18	21st March 1840	Do.	Khan Muhammad, Budho Khan, Fateh Khan, Fazul Ali and Sangat.....	Chari* } Sonhart } Guni. Karli	* in lieu of pay 1,500 kora rupees..... † In lieu of 30 kasas of grain given as pay..
19	April 1840	Do.	Khan Nuhammad	Makan Abad } 350 Mirs' } in Guni bigahs }	In lieu of, 500 kora rupees,
20	14th Feb. 1842..	Do.	Do.	12,593 Mirs' bigahs from the Sarfraz-wah	On Fateh Khan's death Sarfraz-wah and Karya Adu and Arrayi were found to be Khan Muhammad's share.
			Fateh Khan.....	4,000 Mirs' bigahs out of do	
			Fazul Ali.....	1,407 Mirs' bigahs (=851 Napierian bigahs) out of do	

Confirmatory Ahdnamas.

1	...	Mir Sobdar.....	Khan Muhammad, Feroz and Fateh Khan	No details given ; confirms the grantees in their former grants.	
2	...	Mirs Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan	Do.	Do,	

5. It will be seen from this statement, that under some of the Sanads, Khan Muhammad, or Ghulam Ali, was not the sole grantee. The Relation of the co-grantees to the principal Jagirdara. relation of the additional grantees to the principal Jagirdar, will appear from the following extract made from a letter of Captain Rathborne's, to the Collector of Karachi, No. 818, dated 8th October 1850 :—

“ It would appear from the Sanads, that Mir Fateh Khan's portion in the jagirs in question was confined to 4,000 Mirs' bigahs share in the Sarfraz-wah Jagir in this Collectorate, which share will, however, now lapse being a grant in lieu of pay, regrantable by His Excellency the Governor for life only.

“ Mir Feroz or Budho's portion is confined to a 2,000 Mirs' bigahs share in the grant of Chari, also in this Collectorate.

“ The whole of the other grants appear to have been made in the name of these Chiefs' father, Mir Ghulam Ali, and after his death all the grants to the father were regranted by the Amirs to Mir Khan Muhammad in a Sanad dated Jama-di-ul-awal A. H. 1252, his brothers being left dependent on him, as head of the family, for such allowance, as he might think proper to make to them.

“ It is obviously a matter of indifference to the Government, how the division stands, for Mir Khan Muhammad being the oldest of the brothers, its chance of lapses are (*sic*) on the whole as good by leaving the whole dependent on his life, as it would be were the risk divided among the three; but it might in the end, make a very material difference to the others, whichever way their interest may appear to be now, and I have therefore required the brother Mir Feroz or Budho, and the son of Mir Fateh Khan, Mir Sher Muhammad, to attest the statement with their signatures, made in presence of witnesses, so as effectually to bar any claims of a different tenor hereafter, should the death of Mir Khan Muhammad

"or any differences of his with his brother or nephew, make it their interest at any future time, to set up such."

6. At the Conquest, Mir Fazul Ali was confirmed in the possession of 851 Napierian bigahs held by him in lieu of pay in Karya Sarfraz-wah, and Mir Fateh Khan, in that of 1,464 Napierian bigahs held by him in lieu of pay. The latter died on 11th April 1850 and the jagir-holding was resumed. He was, according to Captain Rathborne, a man of rude animal spirits, given to sport and to conviviality. The former died on 10th January 1853, and his jagir was also resumed.

7. Mir Khan Muhammad was, at the Conquest, confirmed

Hyderabad District.	Ghara		Bigahs.	
	Dhiran and Malak	Moro ...	18,686	
		Sann annexed to Imamwah ...	18,523	
	Sarfraz-wah ...		* 1,815	
	Karya Adu and $\frac{1}{2}$ Arrayi ...		* 5,804	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Choriah ...		3,019	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Heran ...		12,162	
	Chari Sonhur ...		* 7,552	
	(Deducting 690 bigahs for Sangat but including 1,464 bigahs of Budho Khan.)			
	Karli ...		* 61	
	Abad ...		* 212	
	Kinara Khanwah and Akreji standing in the name of his son ...		303	
	Kahri, Ali Bahr and Imamwah ...		8,710	
	(Of which 3,001 were in lieu of grain or pay, and 8,710 is the balance after deducting 1,082 bigahs for Sangat, a deduction made on 12th March 1847).			

76,847

Karachi District.	Drig, lower		59,117	
	Jhalaka ...		1,626	
	Narli ...		2,416	
	Tor Atri ...		40,400	
	Halleli and Tok Kasim ...		3,143	
	Khakhrani ...		2,669	
	Drig, upper ...		15,001	
	Shadan ...		16,053	
	Wah Sobdar ...		10,956	
			1,51,381	

in the possession of the lands and areas marginally noted, amounting to 3,13,248 bigahs. Of these the jagirs marked* containing an area equivalent to 33,593 Napierian bigahs, being held in lieu of pay or grain were granted only for life.

The Mir, however, set up two other claims one to 18,000 Mirs' bigahs in Ali Bahr, and another to 1,184 bigahs in Choria. As regards the first he relied on a note of one Khair Muhammad Thora, Mukhtyarkar of Mir Murad Ali dated 28th Shawal 1248, but this

* All the figures marked thus * indicate bigahs held in lieu of grain or pay. The bigahs are all Napierian.

Shikarpur.	1 Kambar, Siari and Ghelpur ...	14,500
	Deh Khyrpur Nathu ...	3,000
	Pat Jaro ...	3,125
	Malka ...	15,134
	Potho ...	1,098
	Shori ...	14,753
	Lalur ...	3,114
	Shol ...	30,296
(One-half of this was held for pay.)		
		<u>85,020</u>

claim was rejected by Sir Charles Napier (*vide his No. 815, dated 30th March 1847, to Collector, Hyderabad*), and the Commissioner, Mr. Frere, refused to re-apon the question in 1852 (*vide his No. 2055, dated 20th August 1852,*

to the Collector, Hyderabad). As regards the second the Mir said that he was entitled to one-half of the jagir and that as the Nizamanis, under a Sanad of Mir Murad Ali dated *A. H.* 1227 held 4,188 bigahs, and one Jumo Chang under another Sanad dated *A. H.* 1234 held 1,184 bigahs,

he was entitled to 4,188 + 1,184 bigahs, while he had been granted only 4,188 bigahs. Mr. Frere in the letter above quoted refused to recognise this claim on the ground that while the Sanad of Jumo Chang was expressly "without prejudice" to the holding of the Nizamanis, it was not expressly so as regards the Mir's holding, and that Sir Charles Napier, by adhering to a verbal promise made to the Mir had already granted him 2,000 bigahs more than he was entitled to in the same deh.

8. The Mir also claimed the fisheries of the Drig and Khairpur tanks, on the strength of a Parwana addressed to Wali Muhammad Laghari under the hand and seal of Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur purporting to grant the same. It was suspected that this Parwana had been tampered with by altering "Sirkar" into "Shikar," 'Babut' into "Mahi" and substituting "Taklif" for some other word. Certain Amils of Sehwan were asked as experts, to give their opinion and they declared that the document had been tampered with as suspected. (*Vide letter from Deputy Collector of Sehwan, to the Collector of Karachi, No. 486, dated 9th November 1849*). The Collector ordered an enquiry, but the papers do not show what it resulted in.

9. Under the Settlement of 1858 after deducting 33,593 bigahs held in lieu of pay or grain, one-third of the remainder, *i. e.*, 93,155 bigahs were to be resumed on account of uncultivated land, and the balance 1,86,500 bigahs, was to be regranted in perpetuity. The option mentioned in the introduction was, of course, allowed.

10. A note dated 9th June 1863, signed by the Commissioner and attached to the Sanad, recites the fact that the produce of the jagir of Debarja had been assigned by Khan Muhammad to Mir Haidar Ali Khan for his maintenance, and that on this account the jagir had been wrongly entered in Mir Haidar Ali's name, who admitted he had no claim to it, and then adds 2,440 bigahs to the 1,86,500 regrantable in perpetuity.

11. Mir Khan Muhammad died in 1872, 15th July.

No. 26. MIR GHULAM MUHAMMAD.

A glance at the genealogical table will show that this Mir is grandson of Mirzo Khan (one of this sons of Jado) and nephew of Mir Bago from whom his family derived the title of Baganis. Mirzo Khan was one of the large landholders under the Kalhoras, and his son Bago was a distinguished Sirdar who took the country about Bago-ka-Tanda. Mir Ghulam Muhammad was maternal uncle of Mir Khan Muhammad.

2. An Ahdnama was executed in the Koran dated 14th July 1787, by the fourreigning Mirs, in which they set forth that they considered themselves one with Bago, the son of Mirzo, and bound themselves to him and to his grandson Wallia, by solemn agreement, that the jagirs held by these Mirs with Mirs Feroz and Saindad, shall remain free and unburthened, provided they confirmed the Derahs and Seris of the Baluchis, (*i. e.*, left them

without interference). Mir Bago was also exempted from paying any portion of the Kandahar tribute, the legacy of Nur Muhammad Kalhora to the rulers of Sind.

3. "Ghulam Muhammad," writes Major Goldsmid, "is the head of the Bagani section of Manikanis, and there is no apparent reason why that section should not be designated by the more general name than for Khan Muhammad to be known only as a Jadani." His high social position was testified to by Captain Pelly in his report of the 7th April 1855. (*Appendix No. 2 to the Roll for the Jati Taluka*).

4. All the jagirs except the last enumerated in column 10 of the statement,* were in the possession of the Mir under a Sanad of Mir Murad Ali's dated 19th Ramzan 1248 (31st May 1832), granted to his father Muhammad Khan, which confirmed to him the possessions of Wallia Khan. They had been originally granted by Mir Fateh Ali under 4 Sanads, one of which was dated 6th Mohurru 1,218 (April 1803) to Wallia Khan and Bahadur Khan. The last (Khet and Barraho) was held under a Sanad of Mir Ghulam Ali dated 29th Jama-dil-sani, 1222 (February 1809) granted to Mir Muhammad Khan.

5. He was confirmed in these possessions by Sir Charles Napier. (*Vide Sanad No. 16*). The total area thus confirmed to him was 4,600 bigahs in the Hyderabad District, and 1,135 in the Karachi District.

Settlement of 1858. 6. Under the settlement of 1858 the permanent regrantable area was fixed at 31,400 bigahs.

7. The Mir died on 18th March 1864. According to Captain Rathborne he was "a quiet man of no remarkable character."

Death of the Mir.

* To be printed separately.

No 27. MIR ALI MUHAMMAD.

Genealogy and position. This Mir was a son of Biro Khan who was a brother of Mir Ghulam Muhammad's father. and of Mir Bago.

2. He died in 1844, probably before the promise of the Governor, hence one-fourth of his share of the produce of his jagir consisting of one-half of Khet in Jati and containing 581 bigahs was taken by Government.

3. As this chief was, however, of considerable importance before the Conquest, and was left with a very small amount of provision owing to his emoluments having consisted under the Mirs principally of cash and grain payments, which were wholly discontinued after the Conquest, Major Goldsmid proposed to include the one-fourth of the land deducted in lieu of quarter-produce in the deduction of one-third (181 bigahs) on account of waste to be made on regrant to the male heirs of Mir Ghulam Hussen. This was sanctioned, *vide* Statement.

4. The Sanad of Mir Ghulam Hussen after reciting that his father Ali Muhammad was found, on enquiry, to have been possessed, at the Conquest, of the half jagir of Khet in Jati containing according to the Kardar's statement sent in 1855, 581 bigahs, and that the jagir was continued to Mir Ghulam Hussen by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, grants him its possession for life and 400 bigahs on his death in perpetuity to his lineal male descendants or to those of his father. The payment of "an assessment equal to quarter-produce or resumption of a quarter the whole amount of land" was foregone in this case, although the permanent settlement was postponed to the second succession.

No. 28. *MIR HAIDAR ALI walad SAINDAD.*

Genealogy and position.

This Mir was the grandson of Mir Sahib Khan, brother of Mirzo Khan, the ancestor of the Baganis, and of Hamzo, the great grandfather of Mir Khan Muhammad.

2. The first Sanad produced by him in support of his claim was one by Mir Ghulam Ali dated 12th February 1806 confirming to him all the jagirs of his father Saindad. The next dated 23rd October 1809 (1223 A. H.) from the same Mir, gave him Makan Nirah "in accordance with the former possession of the deceased "Saindad." Subsequently by order of Mir Ghulam Ali, Khairo Talpur, the maternal uncle of Haidar Ali, was made a joint sharer in the estate, but no actual division of the estate took place—the revenues of the whole being divided into two equal shares. On the death of Khairo, which occurred in 1225 (A. D. 1811) his share of Nirah was transferred to Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Khan, Ghulam Hussien, Bakar Khan and other Nizamanis. No actual division, however, took place.

3. In A. H. 1242, however, in consequence of some dispute amongst the Nizamanis with reference to their lands in Nirah, Mir Murad Ali issued a Sanad dated 19th Rabi-ul-awal 1242, confirming the four Nizamanis above mentioned in possession of one-half of the jagir of Nirah formerly held by "Khairo Talpur". On the death of Mir Murad Ali (Jama-diul-awal 1250) the whole parganna of Kudera (now Tando Bago) in which this jagir of Nirah was situated passed into the hands of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur. Compensation was, therefore, made to the four Nizamanis by Mir Nur Muhammad, the son of their late master Mir Murad Ali, who gave them 5,000 bigahs in another parganna in lieu of

His estate under Mir Murad Ali and Mir Mir Muhammad Khan.

"their share in Ganbadi Dormanah and $\frac{1}{2}$ jagir of Nirah" which he afterwards (11th Rajib 1254) increased to 13,892, distinctly specifying 6,838 Mirs' bigahs as being in lieu of the $\frac{1}{2}$ share of Nirah. Haidar Ali being a Jadani, continued to hold without interruption his half jagir, notwithstanding that the parganna had passed into the hands of Mir Muhammad.

4. On 12th Jama-diul-Sani 1250 A. H. Yusif Khizmatgar the foster-brother and favourite of Mir Mir Muhammad received from him a grant of 5,000 Mirs' bigahs to be taken from the parganna of Kudera. Cultivated lands in the jagir measured by order of Mir Mir Muhammad. The cultivated land of the whole jagir of Nirah had been measured by order of Mir Mir Muhammad, and found to consist of 5,058 Mirs' bigahs exclusive of fallow and waste. Yusif therefore selected 2,529 bigahs of cultivated land from the jagir of Nirah, and 2,229 from other lands in the parganna, leaving thus a balance of 242 which he subsequently received in the parganna of Jati. Mir Haidar Ali continued to enjoy the remaining half of the jagir of Nirah.

5. By the Sanad of 13th February 1819 as already shown, The Jagirdar's possession of Deparja. Deparja with Dhiran and Gharro was granted to Mian Ghulam Ali, father of Khan Muhammad, but Mir Khan Muhammad assigned the produce of Deparja to Mir Haidar Ali who was found in its possession at the Conquest.

6. Mir Haidar Ali was accordingly confirmed in the possession of both $\frac{1}{2}$ of Nirah and Deparja. His possessions at the conquest and before the Settlement of 1858. The latter contained 3,664 Napierian bigahs and was subsequently handed over to Mir Khan Muhammad, on Mir Haidar Ali's admission that he had no claim over it. The former was supposed to contain 2,529 bigahs, the area in possession of Yusif Khizmatgar. The Collector of Hyderabad accordingly in April 1848 adjudged this much to him without taking fallow and waste land into account. The Mir

petitioned against this decision, and the fact that Mir Nur Muhammad had specified 6,838 bigahs as equal to half of Nirah in the Sanad of the Nizamanis, was in his favour. Captain Stack who reported on this case was of opinion that Yusif who was present at the measurement "wisely, though not honestly, got the Amins "to put down the one-half of Nirah, as containing only 2,529 bigahs "and so obtained the rest from other places." "I am told," he continued "that to save their consciences, they used an extremely "long measuring rod, and it is probable they also left out much of the good land not cultivated." He recommended that an Amin be sent to measure the land and hand over one-half of it to the Mirs. Mr. Frere, in his No. 1582, dated 8th June 1853 to Captain Stack approved of this proposal, and directed that "care "should be taken not to disturb the land already assigned to the "Khizmatgar, and on the division of the land to have regard to "quality as well as to quantity." It appears from the Persian Sanad No. 18 that one Jan Muhammad Laghari was appointed Amin to measure the land in accordance with Captain Stack's proposal, and that according to him the area was 6,561 Napierian Bigahs. Under Major Goldsmid's Settlement, therefore, 6,800 bigahs out of the 10,225 held by the Mir were regrantable permanently. But as the Mir admitted he had no claim to the jagir of Deparja, the area in his possession was reduced by 3,664 bigahs, and the area regrantable by 2,440. At his death, therefore, on 26th February 1865 the Mir had only 6,561 bigahs in his possession (*vide Note dated 9th June 1863 annexed to his Sanad*).

No. 29. *MIR MUHAMMAD ALI walad ALI KHAN.*

No. 30. *MIR MUHAMMAD HASSAN
walad ALLAHBAKASH.*

No. 29 was the great grandson of Ali Khan, the
Genealogy and position: grandson of Chuto, who was Mir Allahyar's
 brother, and Manik's son. Mir Allahbakhsh

No. 30's father was the son of Sultan, a brother of Ali Khan.

2. Ali Khan and Allahbakhsh held the jagirs of Sonahr in Badin in equal shares under a Parwana of Mir Sher Muhammad of Mirpur dated 20th Zul Haj 1252 (28th March 1837), which continued their original jagirs in this makan to them.

3. Mir Ali Khan was killed in battle shortly after the engagement at Meani and Allahbakhsh failed to render obeisance to the Governor. For these reasons their shares, 1,129 bigahs each, were granted to their respective sons, Mirs Muhammad Ali and Muhammad Hassan, subject to the payment of one-fourth of the produce.

4. The Sanad (No. 20) of Mir Muhammad Ali states that this payment was remitted in his case (for reasons shown). It sanctioned the grant of 565 bigahs to his lineal male descendants permanently. The Sanad of Mir Muhammad Hassan, on the contrary, while according the same area for permanent regrant to his heirs, did not dispense with the payment of quarter-produce. This, however, was subsequently remitted (*vide Commissioner in Sind's No. 11, dated 13th January 1865*).

5. Mir Muhammad Ali died on 3rd December 1874, and Mir Muhammad Hassan on 18th June 1874.

No. 31, MIR ABDULLAH.

Genealogy and position. Mir Abdullah was the great grandson of Mir Rajo, the brother of Jado and Masu the founders of the Jadani and Mirpur families.

2. A Sanad of Mir Nasir Khan dated 3rd Saffar 1258 (16th March 1842) granted *alal hisab* (i. e., in the way of advance and on account) to Mir Ghulam Ali $\frac{1}{2}$ of Khirdhai in the Badin Taluka. His father Ghulam Ali was killed at Dabba(or Nareja) in 1843. Abdullah made his Salam and obtained his jagir, subject to the payment of quarter-produce (*vide letter No. 965, dated 25th April 1846*).

3. Abdullah died on the 27th February 1857 leaving a son Ghulam Ali—a child 7 years old to whom his holding was regranted on the same terms, pending the final settlement of jagir enquiries. Supposing the net produce of the jagir, therefore, to be divided into 16 shares, there remained only 12 shares with Abdullah and 9 with his son. The Sanad of Ghulam Ali, therefore said with reference to the rule of taking land in lieu of the produce :—"The whole land in your possession (16,625 bigahs) " may thus be represented by nine out of 16 shares, the remaining 7 lapsing in the course of settlement." The Sanad promised that this position of the Jagirdar would not be interfered with for the term of his natural life, and that after his death 8,400 bigahs would be regranted permanently. " In this amount," it continued, " after deduction of one-third (?) (in Persian it " is rightly one-fourth), land in lieu of a quarter-produce exacted " from your late father, no more than one-third of your present " possessions will have been resumed on account of waste land " agreeably to custom under the late Governor His Excellency " Sir Charles Napier."

4. Mir Abdullah was thus described by
 Character. Captain Rathborne in 1847 :—

" A quiet gentlemanly man of considerable ability, and much respected " in his neighbourhood. Now Kardar of Mirpur. His father was nearly related to Mir Sher Muhammad of Mirpur * * * * " He is far from wealthy."

SECTION V.

Suhrabanis and Tharanis.

INTRODUCTION.

We have already seen that Shahdad's son, Bahram, was murdered by the Kalhoras. His second son, Chakar from whom the Suhrabanis are descended, became a considerable Zamindar in the districts into which his father had emigrated. On the revolt of Mir Fateh Ali in 1783 proving successful, Suhrab, Chakar's son, and another chieftain named Thara, great-great-grandson of Manik, were, it appears, subordinately associated with him in power, but they shortly left the capital, Suhrab en-route to Khairpur, and Thara towards Shahbandar in Lower Sind.

Accession of the Suhrabanis to power.

2. "Tradition varies," says Lieut. Lewis Pelly in his memoir of the Khairpur State submitted to Government in March 1854, "in its relation of the causes which induced this separation among the usurpers, but I am inclined to believe that it did not partake of the nature of a political rupture and flight, but was rather the result of a family arrangement similar in many respects to that which Suhrab himself subsequently made for his own son, and whereby the territory at disposal was apportioned between three Chiefs, among whom one was to be considered Rais or turban-holder, with additional land attached to that dignity; while every Chief was to be considered independent, within the limits of his own territory."

3. "Suhrab repairing to the town of Khairpur declared himself Amir of the adjacent territories and a tributary of the King of Kabul. He succeeded partly by force of arms and mainly by intrigue in expanding his originally narrow tract until it reached

Suhrab extends his territory.

“ Sabzalkot and Kashmor to the north, the Jesalmir desert upon the east, and the border of Kachi Gandava towards the west. This northern frontier he seems to have wrested from the Bahawalpur State and to have introduced himself across the Indus by means of Afghan indifference or avarice.”

4. “ This avarice or indifference resulted in the incorporation
 “ by the Khairpur Mir, of those districts upon
 Annexation of Burdika, “ the right bank commonly known under the
 Shikarpur, &c. “ name Mughuli, and which comprise the two
 “ divisions of Burdika or the land of the Burdi or Buldi Baluch,
 “ and Shikarpur. These include also Sukkur, Nau-
 “ shahro, and the tract formerly known as Ropa Chack, Magarcha,
 “ Muhammadabagh, and Shah Beyla. The island of Bakkar fell to
 “ the sword of Sohrab’s son, Rustom The estate of
 “ Sohija and Kalwari a little below Sukkur, were annexed to
 “ Khairpur by Rustom’s younger brother, Mubarik. The city of
 “ Shikarpur became in 1823 joint prize among the Mirs of Hy-
 “ derabad and Khairpur, the latter’s interest therein being $\frac{3}{7}$ ths.”

5. “ Towards the south, the town of Karachi was wrested by
 Share in Karachi. “ the Talpurs from the Chief of Kalat, and of
 “ this conquest the Khairpur Government ob-
 “ tained a share. The annexations of Suhrab lying eastward were
 “ of trifling value considered fiscally.”

6. “ In 1811 Suhrab wearied of public life, abdicated the
 “ Raisat in favour of his son Mir Rustam, and
 Abdication by Suhrab “ retired to the fort of Diji, formerly called
 in 1811. “ Ahmadabad.”

7. “ In or about 1813, the Amirs availing themselves of the
 “ crisis at Kabul, consequent upon the expulsion of the Saddozai
 “ dynasty, and the establishment of the Barakzais in Afghanistan
 “ refused to continue the tribute, which the Kalhoras and Talpurs

" had irregularly paid up to that date ; and thenceforward Khair-
 pur remained practically independent though
 Independence of the " its individuality was not recognised by the
 Khairpur State. English until April 1832, when a treaty was
 " concluded with it providing for the use of the river Indus and
 " the roads of Sind."

Birth of Mir Ali Murad
 in 1815.

8. In 1815 Mir Ali Murad was born to
 Suhrab by the wife of his old age.

9. " In (July) 1830* Suhrab fell from a window of his palace
 " in Khairpur, and survived for a period only
 Death of Suhrab in 1830. long enough to commend Ali Murad to the

" care and protection of his elder brother Mubarik."

10. During the years which intervened between the date of
 his abdication and of his death, Suhrab had
 issued many documents modifying and re-ap-
 propriating his territory. In these the name
 of Ali Murad found prominent insertion. By

Partitions made by
 Suhrab between 1811 and
 1830.

a will dated 18th May 1829, the country was apportioned among
 his three sons in four shares, each having one share as his pro-
 perty, and Mir Rustam as Rais, holding the other share, in ad-
 dition to his patrimony, with remainder to his two brothers, Mirs
 Mubarik and Ali Murad. The whole revenue of the territory

* The date of his death is indicated by the words طشت از بهار افعاد which by the
 Abjad calculation gives 1246 A. H.

so apportioned may be roughly estimated at Rs. 20,39,000. The apportionment was as follows :—

Mir Rustam's share.

Districts ...	Naushahro District	Rs. 3,50,000
	Kandiaro „	„ 1,75,000
	Laddagagan „ (deducting	
	grants to others)	„ 1,50,000
	Bohri District	„ 30,000
	Ubauro „	„ 1,25,000
	Bhung Bharra „	„ 25,000
	Sabzalkote ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd)	„ 25,000
	Burdika	„ 60,000
	Shikarpur and land thereof ($\frac{2}{3}$ ths	
	of $\frac{1}{3}$ ths)	„ 21,000
	Chuck Mazarcha	„ 50,000
	Other lands	„ 50,300
	Khairpur Dahar	„ 1,20,000
	The Nara Registan and Bamburka...	„ 3,000
	Registan Forts	„ 6,000
	Share of Kohera	„ 10,000
		<u>1,20,000</u>

Mir Mubarak's share.

Districts ...	Ghotki.....	Rs. 1,25,000
	Mirpur Mathelo.....	„ 1,50,000
	The Imamwah.....	„ 20,000
	West Indus lands	„ 10,000
	Shikarpur ($\frac{1}{3}$ th of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths).....	„ 7,000
	Share of Kohera	„ 3,000
		<u>3,15,000</u>

Mir Ali Murad's (patrimony) share.

District of Gujri with the Mirwah	Rs. 2,75,000
Share of Daddagagan	„ 30,000
West Indus lands	„ 34,000
Aradin and Nara with Sherghar	„ 6,000
Share of Kohera and neighbouring lands	„ 5,000
	<hr/> 3,50,000

The last paper bearing Suhrab's seal is reported to have decreed that the turban should descend in the direct and not in the collateral line.

11. On Suhrab's death, Rustam and Mubarik seem to have combined to defraud Ali Murad of part of his rightful inheritance. This Ali Murad never forgave.

Combination between
Rustam and Mubarik.

12. On the 20th April 1838, the then Governor-General ratified a treaty, engaging on his part to use his good offices to adjust the differences subsisting between the Amirs of Sind and Ranjitsing, and providing for the establishment at the Court of Hyderabad of a British Resident. By the Tripartite Treaty of 26th June 1838, between the English, Shah Shujah, and Ranjitsing, "the contracting powers agreed in the fourth article to abide in respect of Shikarpur and the territory of Sind lying on the right bank of the Indus by whatever might be settled as right and proper."

Treaty of 1838.

13. Sir A. Burnes was shortly afterwards deputed to Khairpur, and there on the 25th of December following, entered into a treaty with the then Rais, Mir Rustam, providing in a separate article for the occupation by the British of the fort of Bukkur, "only during actual war and periods of preparing for war." The treaty further acknowledged the dependence of Khairpur upon the British

Treaty with Mir Rustam.

protection, and as it was made out in the name of the Rais alone, documents were accorded to Mirs Mubarik, Muhammad, and Ali Murad, engaging on the part of the East India Company "never to covet one **rea* of the revenue" of the shares of Sind in their possessions respectively.

Death of Mubarik in 1838. 14. Mir Mubarik died on the 19th July 1838.

15. Sir A. Burnes was succeeded by Mr. Ross Bell as Political Agent at Khairpur, and Mr. Bell in 1841, by Major Outram.

16. Mir Ali Murad solicited Mr. Bell to cause his possessions to be restored to him or else allow him to recover them by force. But on reference to the Supreme Government, Mr. Bell was directed to maintain friendly correspondence with Mir Ali Murad, but to postpone any final adjustment of terms. The family disunions, however, grew more violent, and the Khairpur Mirs, (Rustam, Ali Murad, and Mubarik's son, Nasir Khan), at length came to an open rupture, met in arms, and after a battle in which Ali Murad had the advantage, signed, upon the field, a document in a copy of the Koran, since called the "Nownihar Treaty," which ceded certain lands enumerated in it to Mir Ali Murad.

17. In the very month in which this treaty was signed, Sir Charles Napier arrived in Sind "invested with full powers, whether Military or political," and in the autumn of 1842 he reached Upper Sind. Mir Ali Murad at once renewed the requests he had made to Mr. Bell, and the General quickly detected his mental vigour and his ambitious and subtle nature. Mir Ali Murad complained that Rustam, in contempt of the law of his dynasty, was arranging for the transfer, either during life or after death, of the turban of Upper Sind to his son Muhammad Hassan. The General replied that he would, as bound by

* 1/2th part of a pie.

treaty, abide by the law of the country, and support Mir Ali Murad's claim against his nephew, but not against his brother Mir Rustam. Mir Ali Murad was satisfied with this promise, and from that moment he took the English side.

18. On the 18th of December following, Mir Rustam now eighty-five years of age, conscious of being suspected by the General of having written a treasonable letter to Shersing in the Punjab, and harassed by family discord and treachery, sent an offer to place himself under the General's protection, but Sir Charles Napier recommended him rather to seek the protection and advice of his brother Mir Ali Murad. Mir Rustam did so, and shortly afterwards it was reported that he had resigned the turban of Upper Sind to that brother. On the 27th idem, the General proposed through the new Rais, to pay his respects to the aged chieftain, but the next morning it was discovered that he had decamped to the desert, whither many other Mirs had already sought refuge, and where they were collecting their followers in their strongholds, especially in Imamghar. Sir Charles Napier considering that this fortress was in virtue of his Raisat, the legal property of Mir Ali Murad, marched thither, with that Amir's consent and personal co-operation, and destroyed it on the 13th January 1843.

19. The battles of Meani and Dabba fought on 17th February and 24th March 1843, respectively, shortly afterwards placed, with the exception of Mir Ali Murad's possessions, the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukkur to the sea at the disposal of the British Government.

20. Sir Charles Napier holding any retraction of Mir Rustam's resignation of the turban in favour of Ali Murad inadmissible, according to the opinion of the Muhammadan doctors consulted at Calcutta, allowed Ali Murad to appropriate the

Reported abdication of
Mir Rustam and capture
of Imamghar in January
1843.

Consequence of the bat-
tles of Meani and Dabba.

Recognition of Ali Murad as Rais.

lands which had belonged to Mir Rustam as Rais and as heir under Mir Suhrab's will, in so far as they were in Mir Rustam's rightful possession at the outbreak of the war. He also recognised Mir Ali Murad's right to all such lands as were in his own rightful possession at the same period. All the rest Sir Charles Napier meant to retain (excepting Sabzalkote and Bhung Bharra already granted to the Khan of Bahawalpur) for the British Government in right of conquest, or of forfeiture imposed on the Khairpur Amirs generally for breach of engagements previous to the war.

21. Before, however, this settlement could be made final, it was brought to the knowledge of Sir Charles Napier, that between May 1845 and January 1847 a forgery had been committed by Mir Ali Murad in respect of the treaty of Nownihar. The forgery consisted in the leaf of the Koran, on which the treaty was written, having been destroyed and another substituted,

Forgery detected in the Nownihar treaty.

(on which the word 'village' was altered to 'district' where both had the same name), and in certain other interpolations. The effect of the forgery was to place in Mir Ali Murad's possession the pargannas of Mirpur Mathela and Maharki, instead of the villages of Mathela and Dadlo.

22. Early in 1850 a commission was appointed to enquire into this accusation against Mir Ali Murad, he attending it in person. It ended in a verdict of 'guilty,' and in the issue of a proclamation on the 21st

Commission in 1850 to enquire into the forgery.

Annexation of certain districts from Mir Ali Murad's territory on 21st January 1852.

January 1852 by the then Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, which degraded the Mir from the rank of Rais, and deprived him of all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions left him by his father Mir Suhrab Khan. The proclamation, after reciting these facts, concluded as follows:—

"The inhabitants of these territories are hereby called upon to

"submit themselves peaceably to the dominion under which they have passed, in full reliance that they will be defended against their enemies, and protected from harm, and that unmolested in their persons, in their property, and their homes, they will be governed with just and mild authority."

23. The possessions so confiscated comprised the pargannas of Kandiari and Naushahro (known as Sahiti) which subsequently became a portion of the Hyderabad Collectorate, the then talukas of Burdika, Shahbela, Chak

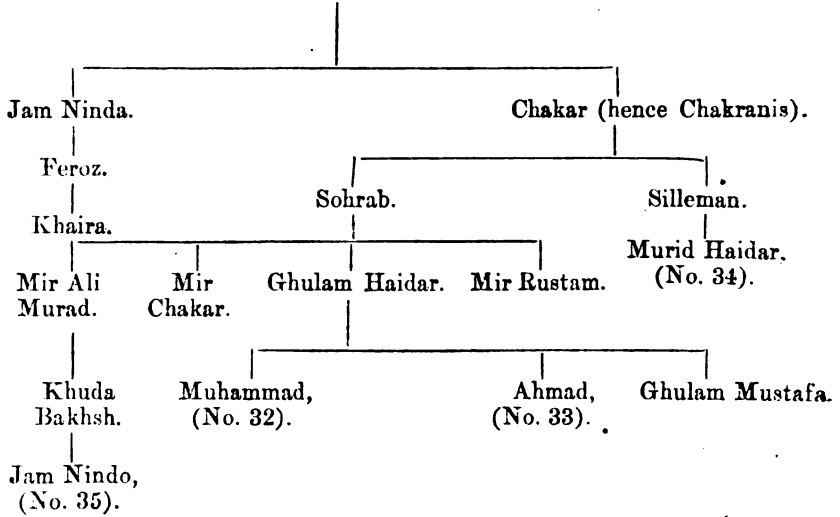
Resumed Districts.

Saidabad, Ubauro, Mirpur and Ladho Gagan, together with the tapas of Alor, Bakkar and Bamburki, all of which were incorporated into the Shikarpur Collectorate. The total area of the districts so confiscated is computed at about 5,412 square miles. (*Sind Gazetteer*, pages 53 & 54). Subsequently the portion of Ladho Gagan comprising Khairpur was returned to the Mir.

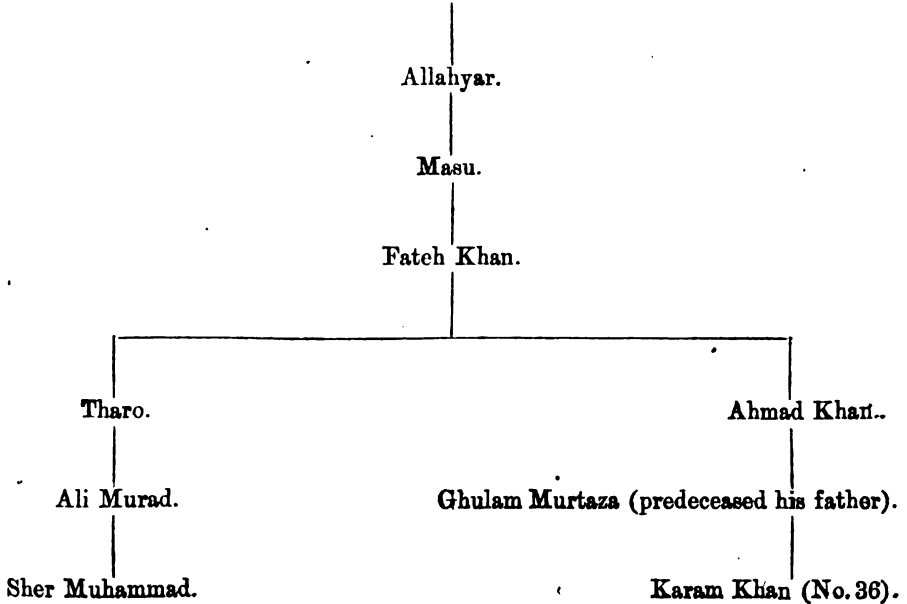
24. In April 1856 Mir Ali Murad proceeded to England to lay his grievances before the Home Government, but the result was unfavorable to him.

25. It will be seen from the following genealogical trees how closely four of the Jagirdars treated of in this Section are allied to the reigning family of Suhrabanis. The fifth is a Tharani and a relation of Sher Muhammad the "Lion of Sind." It is not necessary to say much about the Tharanis.

SHAHADAD—GRANDSON OF KUKKA.



MANIK SON OF KUKKA.



*Nos. 32 & 33. MIRS MUHAMMAD KHAN AND
AHMAD KHAN, SONS OF MIR GHULAM HAIDAR.*

Ghulam Haidar died in *A. D.* 1812 nine years prior to Mir Suhrab's first deed of partition. "But it is not clear," writes Major Goldsmid, "that had he survived, he would have been considered an actual Hissadar or sharer in the country, as were his brothers Rustam and Mubarik, and half-brother Ali Murad. As it is, the assignment of land to his sons Muhammad, Ahmad, and Ghulam Mustaffa is by Ahdnamah or deed of agreement bearing the same date (Rabi-ul-Sani 1237 *A. H.* = September 1821 *A. D.*) as the deed of partition, and under the seals of Mir Suhrab, Rustam and Mubarik. They may be, therefore, looked upon as in a position superior to that of ordinary Jagirdars, and little inferior to that of ruling Mirs. It was this Mir Muhammad Khan whose possessions and revenues were not to be coveted by the East India Company under the agreement of 29th December 1838 signed by Sir Alexander Burnes. This agreement, however, like other documents, must be held as superseded by subsequent events, for Mir Muhammad shared in the flight of Mir Rustam, and is said to have taken part in battle against the English."

2. For the nine years after the Conquest, that he was subject to the authority of his uncle Mir Ali Murad, the latter deprived him of several valuable jagirs, among others, Bhirasill, Mullah Mahri, and Shekhpur, valued at above 5,000 Company's Rupees yearly. These are all specified in the Ahdnamah of Mir Suhrab.

Resumptions by Mir Ali Murad from No. 32's possessions.

3. On the resumption of the country from Mir Ali Murad No. 32 confirmed in his actual possessions in 1852. in January 1852, this Mir was confirmed in all the jagirs* he was found possessed

* Taluka.	Name of Jagir.	Approximate estimate made in 1856 by Captain Pelly.
Shikarpur...	1. Half Chodio.....	Bigahs. 4,500
Naushahro Abro.	2. Deh Adamji.....	7,500
	3. Hazara	1,500
	4. Jamalpur	1,500
	5. Munimabad	3,000
	6. Dhingana with Ayo ...	3,000
	7. Salihani	2,200
	8. Hamid	2,500
	9. Tharejani	4,000
Rohri	10. Panwhari	10,000
	11. Kassimpur	2,000
	12. Chanjni	700
	13. Kalhori	250
Ladha Gagan.	14. Ulra including Bela (forest)	19,500
	Total bigahs...	62,150

of under a Sanad of Mir Ali Murad dated 2nd August 1843.

4. The Settlement of 1858. proposed and sanctioned for him in 1858 was that, "on his death, "one-third be resumed "on account of uncultivated land, and the "rest regranted hereditarily free of tax." (*Para. 40 of Mr. Ellis's letter*). The Mir's Sanad (No. 79) accordingly secured his heirs 41,500 bigahs in perpetuity.

5. In the column of remarks in the Schedule (annexed to the Sanad) of jagirs granted to the Mir, it is also stated that 3,323 bigahs from the makans of Tharejani, Panhwari and Kalhori, which were within the limits of Shikargahs Exchange of certain jagirs. were exchanged by the Mir for the same amount of land in Kacho Tharejani and Makan Bahman, with effect from Kharif 1270.

6. A note dated the 26th November 1863 and signed by Mr. Melvill is added in English to this Schedule, which runs as follows:—

"It having been found upon measurement by the Settlement Officer, that the land in the possession of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur measures "1,27,210 bigahs, the said number of 1,27,210 bigahs is to be considered "as substituted for the number of bigahs originally entered in the Sanad, "in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3980, dated 11th November "1863."

The Persian note is fuller, and states specifically the jagirs found in the Mirs' possession and their areas at the Survey. These particulars are entered in columns 10 to 13 of the Statement. The differences between them and the list already given are that Kalhori and Salihani entered in the latter are found in the former, while "Pirpiah and Phulwhan and Kacho Tharejani and "Bahman entered in the former find no place in the latter." The area of the Mirs' holdings being found much larger than it

Revision on measure-
ment of Jagir.

was estimated to be in 1856, the permanent regrantable area by a note in the Sanad dated 26th November 1863 made under the authority of Bombay Government Resolution No. 3980, dated 11th November 1863, was "increased to 84,807 bigahs according to revised calculation consequent on measurement of the "Jagirdar's holding by the Settlement Officer."

7. The Mir died on the 10th November 1864. He was married to a daughter of Mir Rustam. Mr. Forbes, Resident at Khairpur, described him as follows in 1847 :—"He is a great miser and "from never killing sheep but living entirely on bread, rice and "fowls, one of which he makes last him two days, he is always "called Mir Muhammad Kookri. . . . He is rather a fine "looking old man. He formerly enjoyed an income of nearly a lac "a year."

8. Mir Ahmad, Mir Muhammad's brother, since the outbreak of the war in 1843, attached himself to the interests of his uncle and brother-in-law Mir Ali Murad, against whom he had no complaint to urge except as regards the loss of half the makan of Kotri in Kandiyara.

Resumption by Mir Ali
Murad from Mir Ahmad's
possessions.

"If, as may be presumed," wrote Major Goldsmid in 1852, when Deputy Collector in Shikarpur, "impli-
His claims to favourable consideration. "cit obedience to the authorities acknowledged
 "by the British Government from the outset
 "of the campaign in 1843 up to the present period, he held
 "sufficient cause for the measure, Mir Ahmad Khan must re-
 "main in uninterrupted possession of these jagirs which he
 "has so industriously contrived to retain. They may be valued
 "at the least, at Company's rupees 14,000 annually as those of
 "his elder brother. That they are productive of a large revenue,
 "can only be regarded as his peculiar good fortune. He may be
 "said to be one of the very few Jagirdars (almost the only one)
 "of the reigning family in Upper Sind, who have nearly derived
 "the benefits implied in the concluding part
* "If you are tranquil and return to your homes, your Jagirs and possessions shall be respected." "of His Excellency Sir Charles Napier's
 "orders of the 3rd March 1843* before the
 "annexation of the country."

His possessions confirmed by Mr. Frere.

10. His possessions were :—

Trimunh	} in Rohri.
Char	
Hisbani and the Dehs included therein...	

and were held under a Sanad of Mir Ali Murad dated 23rd December 1842. They were confirmed and continued to him by Mr. Frere, under orders from Government. Their total estimated area was 16,600 bigahs.

11. Mr. Ellis wrote about this Jagirdar as follows :—

"This Mir has always preserved his good relations with the ruling
 "power, and being a careful and good manager, has
Recommendation of Mr. Ellis to resume only 1/4th for waste sanctioned. "made the most of his jagirs. To resume so large
 "a proportion as one-third, would probably be to
 "resume more than is actually uncultivated, and it is,
 "therefore, proposed to resume on his death only one-fifth, and regrant the
 "rest hereditarily. I would state that in any case, whenever a Jagirdar asserts

"that his uncultivated land in the whole estate is less than the one-third proposed to be deducted, I would allow him to demand a measurement by which, of course, he should be made to abide. In the present case, a deduction of one-fifth would bear about the same proportion as one-third in most jagirs, and I therefore suggest a modification in favour of Mir Ahmad Khan, of the rule proposed for the general settlement of these claims." This proposal was sanctioned.

12. In the remark column of the schedule (annexed to the Sanad) which exhibits the 3 jagirs named above, with their area 16,600 bigahs, it is stated that His Highness Mir Ali Murad having claimed the holding of Kur Langah, containing 1,688 bigahs, on the ground that it was situated within his territory, it was arranged, that it should be made over to him, and that the Jagirdar Mir Ahmad Khan be granted an equal area in Dehs Akbarpur and Ahildi. The arrangement was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3048, dated 28th July 1860, forwarded to the Collector with the Commissioner in Sind's No. 50, dated 11th August 1860, in the Political Department.

13. The Mir's Sanad dated 4th May 1861, secured to his heirs 13,300 bigahs in perpetuity, and to himself 16,600 bigahs. But the land in his possession was, on measurement, found to be 70,096 bigahs, and as in the case of his elder brother, and on the authority of the same Government Resolution, this was substituted in the schedule annexed to his Sanad by a note dated 26th November 1863, and the total permanent regrantable area was increased to 46,730 bigahs.

No. 34. *MIR MURID HAIDAR.*

This Mir was grandson of Chakar, but "his father Suleman, though brother* to Mir Suhrab the Rais of the country, never seems to have

* Correctly half-brother (*vide* Major Goldsmid's report dated 6th April 1863, forwarded to the Collector of Upper Sind with his No. 23 of the same date).

"enjoyed much influence, or to have been looked upon with much respect. The social position of Murid Haidar would, therefore, be no more than that of an ordinary Baluch Sirdar." (*Major Goldsmid's report dated 1st June 1858*). Murid Haidar appears to have been attached to the household of his father's full brother Ali Khan." After Ali Khan's death in June 1834, his possessions were claimed by Murid Haidar, but His Highness Mir Ali Murad produced a will under which he himself had been admitted as the Mir's heir.

"It is possible that the knowledge of the position which he (Murid Haidar) held in his uncle's regard, may have induced His Highness on becoming paramount in 1848 amid the broken native dynasties of Sind to be somewhat lavish of his gifts to this relation; who, moreover, in spite of his thwarted views of inheritance has been numbered among the most devoted adherents of the Mir as Rais." (*Major Goldsmid's report dated 6th April 1857*).

2. Murid Haidar held the possessions marginally noted

His possessions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tatta Malhna, and all its Dehs in the Ghotki Taluka | under a Sanad of Mir Ali Murad dated 6th June 1845, in the resumed territory, besides others in the |
| 2. Half of Aliwah (in Kohera) and Kalra in Sakrand. | |

Mir's territory. Tatta Malhna, according to Major Goldsmid, was evidently an old alienation. The Kohera alienation was a half-share of revenue valued at Rs. 1,816, in an old parganna managed by the Government officials. Kalra was a small jagir valued at Rs. 290. All the above possessions were regranted to the Jagirdar on resumption of Mir Ali Murad's territory.

Proposals regarding settlement.

3. Mr. Ellis wrote as follows regarding this Jagirdar;—

"In the case of Mir Murid Haidar the application of the usual rule has been suggested so far as regards the Tatta Malhna holding. It is to be

i. e., the statement forwarded to Government in which were entered—		"observed that besides the lands entered in the statement he now holds a share in the revenue of the Aliwah in Kalra. The management of
Tatta Malhna	Bigahs. 12,500	
Kalra	7,000	
	19,500	

"Kohera is entirely in the hands of Government, but one-half of the receipts of the Aliwah is paid to Mir Murid Haidar.

"There has been much correspondence regarding this estate. Assuming as correct the view most favourable to Murid Haidar, only one-fourth of the Aliwah could be his, by inheritance, while one-half more (that which he now holds) was assigned to him by His Highness Mir Ali Murad in jagir. As a permanent alienation to his lineal male heirs, one-fourth would be all that he could reasonably expect. This it is proposed to allow, which would give his son one-half of what is now enjoyed. There are about 7,000 bigahs of land in Kalera (Kalra) adjacent to the Aliwah, which under this arrangement, would be resumable altogether on the death of Murid Haidar," (paras. 42 and 43).

4. The Settlement, therefore, proposed and sanctioned was this. The Jagir of Tatta Malhna was re-grantable hereditarily, to the lineal male heirs of the Jagirdar subject to a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd (4,166 $\frac{2}{3}$). One-half of his remaining possessions was also to be regranted to him, i. e., in all 7,832 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 350 bigahs, or in round numbers 8,300. One-half of Rs. 1,800 drawn from his share in the jagir managed by Government was also to be regranted to his lineal male heirs. The land to be resumed was 11,200 bigahs, and the cash revenue to be resumed was Rs. 900. The proposal was sanctioned. The Sanad relates only to the land. It specifies one-half of Aliwah without giving its area or any further particulars.

5. The Mir died on the 6th November 1869 without male issue.

Death of the Mir,

No. 35. MIR JAM NINDO.

This Mir was great-great-grandson of his namesake, who was Mir Chakar's brother, and therefore Mir Suhrab's uncle, and who died at Mashed in Persia where he had been taken as a hostage by Nadirshah on his invasion of Sind in 1740 A. D.

2. His father Khudabakhsh held $\frac{1}{2}$ of Derah Mohbat Jatoi in Deh Yaru Derach, Taluka Kandiarra, under a Sanad of Mir Ali Murad dated 9th

His father's estate confirmed to him in 1853.

Rabi-ul-awal A. H. 1260=January 1844). This grant was confirmed in full by the Commissioner on 8th March 1853 to Jam Nindo "subject to revision on his death." It contained an area of 2,795 Napierian bigahs. Its annual value was estimated at Rs. 2,000.

3. Mir Ali Murad's Sanad referred to prior possession on the part of Khudabakhsh's family, and this possession went back to July 1822 (seven months after the supposed partition of Mir Suhrab's territory) when Mir Rustam passed a deed of grant in favour of Mir Khudabakhsh and his father. This deed refers to discontinued "pannahts," or allotments held by the grantees in place of which Deh Yaru Derach was alienated.

4. "As a Talpur Sirdar closely connected with the late rulers, his claim to permanent provision appears very fairly established," wrote Major Goldsmid, and Mr. Ellis wrote as follows regarding this case:—

"The case of No. 35, Mir Jam Nindo is a peculiar one, Besides the jagir which he now enjoys, and of which the statement contains a record he receives a pension of Rs. 300 per mensem or Rs. 3,600, per annum.

"The pension is for life. It was granted in lieu of the jagir of Sobha Derah, which was in the possession of Jam Nindo when Mir Ali Murad was deposed from the Rais-ship. This jagir should have been continued to Jam Nindo, being an old possession of his family; but Government out of consideration for the reduced circumstances of His Highness Mir Ali Murad, allowed him to resume the jagirs to which he had no right whatever, and compensate Jam Nindo for the loss by a pension.

"Upon a reference from Government, the Commissioner in Sind suggested that the pension should be for life. Mr. Frere on now revising the case expresses his conviction that he was in error, and that he should, in justice, have recommended the pension, subject to the orders of Government as to continuance or otherwise on the demise of the pensioner; for the pension should have followed the tenure of the jagir in lieu of which it was bestowed. It would have been now proposed to continue the jagir to some extent hereditarily, in conformity with the settlement proposed for others of the Four Talpur families.

"I would, however, suggest that as the Sobha Derah Jagir has been resumed, and the pension granted for life only, the best course is to re-grant hereditarily the whole of the Jagir referred to in the present report without any deduction whatever. It is a very recent grant of His Highness Mir Ali Murad, and would not have been regratable after the demise of Jam Nindo, but it is considerably less in value than Sobha Derah, and may not unfairly represent the portion of that estate, which would have been regranted, but for the circumstances above referred to. In the propriety of this settlement, I may add, Mr. Frere concurs." (paras. 44 to 47).

5. The Bombay Government in their letter to the Government of India dated 11th September 1858, observed, with reference to this case, that if Rs. 3,600 represented the annual rental of the lands of which that chief had been deprived, the confirmation of a jagir of Rs. 2,000 annual value hardly compensated him for the loss; but it was clear, that at least this jagir should be continued on the terms proposed, and the Government of India were informed that it would at once be decided in the Political Department, whether on the demise of Mir Jam Nindo, any and what proportion of the money-pension would be continued, and for how long. The Government were of opinion, that if two-thirds were continued to the next generation, and one-third to the second, it would be sufficient.

6. The Government of India in their reply No. 1633, dated 27th October 1858, approved of the proposal of the Bombay Government for the disposal of the case of Mir Jam Nindo.

7. The Jagirdar was accordingly confirmed by his Sanad in the possession of 2,795 bigahs which were to descend to his heirs without deduction. "In your case," the Sanad went on, "the possession of 1852 must be held to represent the year of conquest 1843 applicable to other jagirs; the only provision being that the permanent Jagir consist of one consolidated and well defined land alienation."

Death.

8. The Mir died on the 3rd January 1884.

No. 36. *MIR KARAM KHAN.*

This Mir was great-great-great grandson of Mir Allahyar from whom the Mirpur Mirs are descended.
Genealogy and position. His grandfather, Ahmad Khan, was brother to Mir Sher Muhammad's grandfather Mir Tharo, and Mir Karam therefore was second-cousin of Mir Sher Muhammad.

2. A long list of makans was produced afterwards in evidence of Ahmad Khan's possessions in the days of Mir Ali Murad, father to Sher Muhammad, but no Sanad was forthcoming, a defect accounted for by the comparatively loose method of alienated land registration prevalent at Mirpur, and the near relationship of the grantee to the grantor.

3. Ahmad Khan's son, Ghulam Murtaza, predeceased him, leaving a son Karam Khan, but Ahmad Khan himself was living at the period of the Conquest. He had, however, in about June 1835, left his relative of Mirpur to enlist under the banner of Mir Nasir Khan of Hyderabad. On the 25th of that month, a promissory deed was registered stating that there would be accorded to him and his grandson 7,000 bigahs, whereof 5,000 were for Ahmad Khan, independently of his place of residence. In addition to this, 2,000 were to be for followers and 3,000 for Nasir Khan and Yar Muhammad, other members of the household. Further he is said to have received Rs. 3,744 in cash, and 1,000 kharwars of grain annually.

4. At Dabba again, Mir Ahmad and his grandson, Karam Khan, are asserted to have been in the ranks of Mir Sher Muhammad. After this battle they fled, and ere long tendered their submission.

Grants made by Mir Ali Murad at the instance of Sir Charles Napier.

1. Khah.
2. Wassan.
3. Batil.
4. Panjah.
5. Khaira Derah.
6. Bindi in Gagree.
(Revenue Rs. 1,168.)

} In Kandiaro and
Naushahro.

to the British authority. They accompanied His Excellency the Governor on the Hill expedition, and Mir Ali Murad, at Sir Charles Napier's request, conferred upon them the jagirs marginally noted. Ahmad Khan died soon afterwards and on the representation of his grandson, the latter received a Parwana of regrant in his own name.

5. On the resumption of Kandiaro and Naushahro the first five jagirs were confirmed to the Jagirdar by the British Government. The last however was situated in a district which remained a part of Mir Ali Murad's patrimonial possessions, and therefore when circumstances induced His Highness to resume it, the Commissioner declined to interfere in the matter.

6. Major Goldsmid proposed the following settlement:—

“Mir Karam Khan now holds 13,112 bigahs yielding revenue averaging Rs. 3,789 per annum. It is proposed to allow his successor 2,000 of these, chosen by himself from any of the dehs or makans, as a grant in perpetuum. This would be the exact amount, giving the advantage of Napierian measurement, that Mir Nasir Khan himself assigned to the present incumbent when a boy of some eight years of age, in consideration of family and position.”

He was led to make this recommendation, on the ground that the Mir's jagirs in the resumed districts were unquestionably life grants.

“They are quite recent possessions, and the words *“aiwaz Mulazimi”* from their mode of entry in the parwana, seem to carry a marked meaning of vassalage and dependence. But the position of Karam Khan shows at the same time, one of those decided instances of Sirdarship where a gap in possession may be fairly overlooked, and enquiry held as to former tenures under former masters.”

7. Mr. Ellis wrote as follows :—

“The last on the list, No. 36, is also a case that requires a special settlement. In this case the Jagirdar Mir Karam
 Mr. Ellis agrees. “Ali (? Khan) held when Mir Ali Murad was
 “deposed, no jagirs but those which had been recently granted by the Mir
 “at the instance of Sir Charles Napier. The circumstances are explained
 “by Major Goldsmid, who shows that though there is no doubt the family
 “held jagirs and allowances in former times, yet the defective state of the
 “Mirpur Mirs’ records does not enable him to prove this satisfactorily.

“But of the descent of the Jagirdar from the Talpur family, whence
 “the Amirs sprang, and of his social position up to this time, there can be
 “no doubt. On account of the very recent date of his present holdings, I
 “cannot recommend that precisely the same rule as has been suggested in
 “other cases be applied to this; but as some provision is necessary, I think
 “Major Goldsmid’s proposition to regrant hereditarily 2,000 bigahs out of
 “the 13,000 which he now holds should be adopted. This settlement
 “would be sufficiently liberal, and at the same time, would not be a
 “great alienation of revenue in favour of one who certainly has claims both
 “by family descent and social position.” (paras. 48 and 49).

8. This settlement was sanctioned by the Government of
 India. The Mir’s Sanad accordingly confirm-
 Settlement sanctioned. ed him in the possession of 13,112 bigahs—
 the area of the 5 jagirs above specified, and sanctioned the grant of
 2,000 bigahs to his heirs in perpetuity. The usual option was,
 however, given to the first successor.

CHAPTER III.

MEMOIRS OF SIRDAR JAGIRDARS.

INTRODUCTION.

The Sirdars may be said to form the third sub-division of the hereditary class of Jagirdars. The first sub-division was composed of those Jagirdars whose possessions were traceable to the time of the Kalhoras. The second, unlike the first, did not depend for their privileges on antiquity of holding, but upon social position as members of one or other of the Four Great Talpur Families. The third again, unlike the second, depended upon both antiquity of tenure and social position. The concessions made to each of these sub-divisions varied mostly in degree and little in kind. None of the permanent grants was liable to any assessment except the 5 per cent. assessment and the customary water-rates, and every one of them was descendible to the lineal male heirs of the grantee. But the first class jagirs devolved on the heirs in their entirety—the jagirs of the four Families were liable to a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd as a rule, and those of the Sirdars were liable to a still greater deduction according to the circumstances of each. In some cases Major Goldsmid fixed this deduction at one-half, in others, he applied the old principle of calculating the regratable portion from the average produce of the estate, and even in these last cases he was unwilling to recommend larger grants than those of 5,000 bigahs in pursuance of a rule of Sir Charles Napier's. Indeed no Sirdar was allowed a larger permanent jagir than that of 5,000 bigahs, while twenty-six out of the thirty-six Jagirdars of the Four Great Families were secured in possession of lands ranging between near two lacs of bigahs and over 5,000 bigahs. The

same fact may be illustrated by comparing the total amount held at the Conquest by the Sirdars and the Jagirdars of the Four Families respectively, and the total amount permanently secured to each. The former possessed 6,58,562 bigahs and were secured 1,06,375 bigahs in perpetuity, or 16·2 per cent. The latter possessed 19,35,908 bigahs and were secured 9,73,949 in perpetuity, or 50·3 per cent. To distinguish the 3 sub-divisions of permanent Jagirdars, it may, therefore, be said that the 1st class Jagirdars were hereditarily granted cent per cent. of their possessions at the Conquest—the Jagirdars of the Four Great Families as a class 50·3 per cent. and the Sirdars as a class 16·2 per cent.

2. It was at first proposed to group all Jagirdars owning grants made by either Mir Fateh Ali or Mir Ghulam Ali into the 2nd class. But this hard and fast rule was found unsatisfactory in two particulars: it admitted too many of those who were merely personal servants of the Mirs without any respectable standing in society, and it included many whose social position was very high—but whose possessions had not been continuous owing to variations in the mode of remunerating them or to accidents in service. It was, therefore, determined to change the rule, and to apply a double remedy by lowering the unimportant grantees from the first two Amirs to the 3rd class (a class of non-permanent Jagirdars), without however subjecting them to the assessment payable, on regrant, to the second generation in that class, and by raising (1) all those who were not merely grantees from the first two Amirs, but were men of unquestionable status in society, and (2) all those having such status, but not any grant in uninterrupted possession from before the death of Mir Ghulam Ali in A. D. 1812, to the class of permanent Jagirdars under the designation of Sirdars.

3. It was not very difficult to select Jagirdars having ancient holdings as well as a pre-eminent position among their respective tribes. But when the holding was ancient and the position not pre-eminent, or the position pre-eminent but the holding not ancient,

great difficulty was experienced in coming to a conclusion on the merits. In his Taluka Rolls, Captain Pelly had classified every jagir according to its antiquity but had sometimes, in consideration of the Jagirdar's standing in society, raised him to the 2nd class, although his possessions were in the 3rd class, and sometimes lowered an unimportant Jagirdar to the 3rd class although his possessions were in the 2nd class. Major Goldsmid was not authorized to disturb Captain Pelly's Rolls which had been sanctioned by the Commissioner, except as to errors of fact, and on this account he generally accepted those Jagirdars as Sirdars whom Captain Pelly had recorded as deserving of that privilege, and did not include those who had been lowered to the 3rd class, in his list of Sirdars, unless their claim was very strong. But Captain Pelly's entries as to Sirdars in his Taluka Rolls were very few, although there was a Persian list prepared by Munshi Menghraj, evidently under his instructions, which was a pretty full one. Major Goldsmid made use of this list as well as of Captain Rathborne's Roll of men of rank, Lieutenant Burton's list of tribes, and Lieutenant Leech's printed reports on the Sindian Army written before the Conquest, in ascertaining the legitimate position of those Jagirdars about whom he felt any doubt. And in the same manner he resorted to the transcripts of the old Sanads and to Captain Stack's registers, whenever the elevated position of a Jagirdar made him doubt Captain Pelly's jagir classification. From the Sanads he discovered that some of the Jagirdars registered in the 3rd class were descended from old Deradars in the the time of the Kalhoras, and such men Mr. Ellis and the Commissioner generally concurred in admitting to the class of Sirdars. Others were heads of principal tribes and not of mere tribal sections, or descendants of founders of important Tandas, and of Mukhtyarkars, Generals and Ambassadors of the Amirs. Such men were enrolled as Sirdars although their possessions were not older than the time of Mir Karam Ali or Murad Ali, and in a few cases even later.

4. Besides these, some Talpurs belonging to the Four Great Families who had not been ranked in the second sub-division of permanent Jagirdars were enrolled as Sirdars, just as those 2nd class Jagirdars who were not enrolled as Sirdars were made a privileged 3rd class exempt from the liability of paying any assessment.

5. Following the procedure as above described, 74 Jagirdars were selected for enrolment as Sirdars, and their selection was confirmed by the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State for India. The Sanads granted to these Sirdars contained the same clauses as those granted to the Jagirdars of the Four Great Families.

N. B. In the following pages

B or bigahs stands for Napierian bigahs, unless the context shows to the contrary.

M. B.=Mirs' bigahs.

Heirs.=Lineal male heirs.

Usual option=The option to the immediate successor of the original grantee found in possession at the Conquest to hold all the lands descending to heirs, on payment of quarter-assessment or surrender of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the land.

Quarter-produce.=Quarter-assessment.

SECTION I.

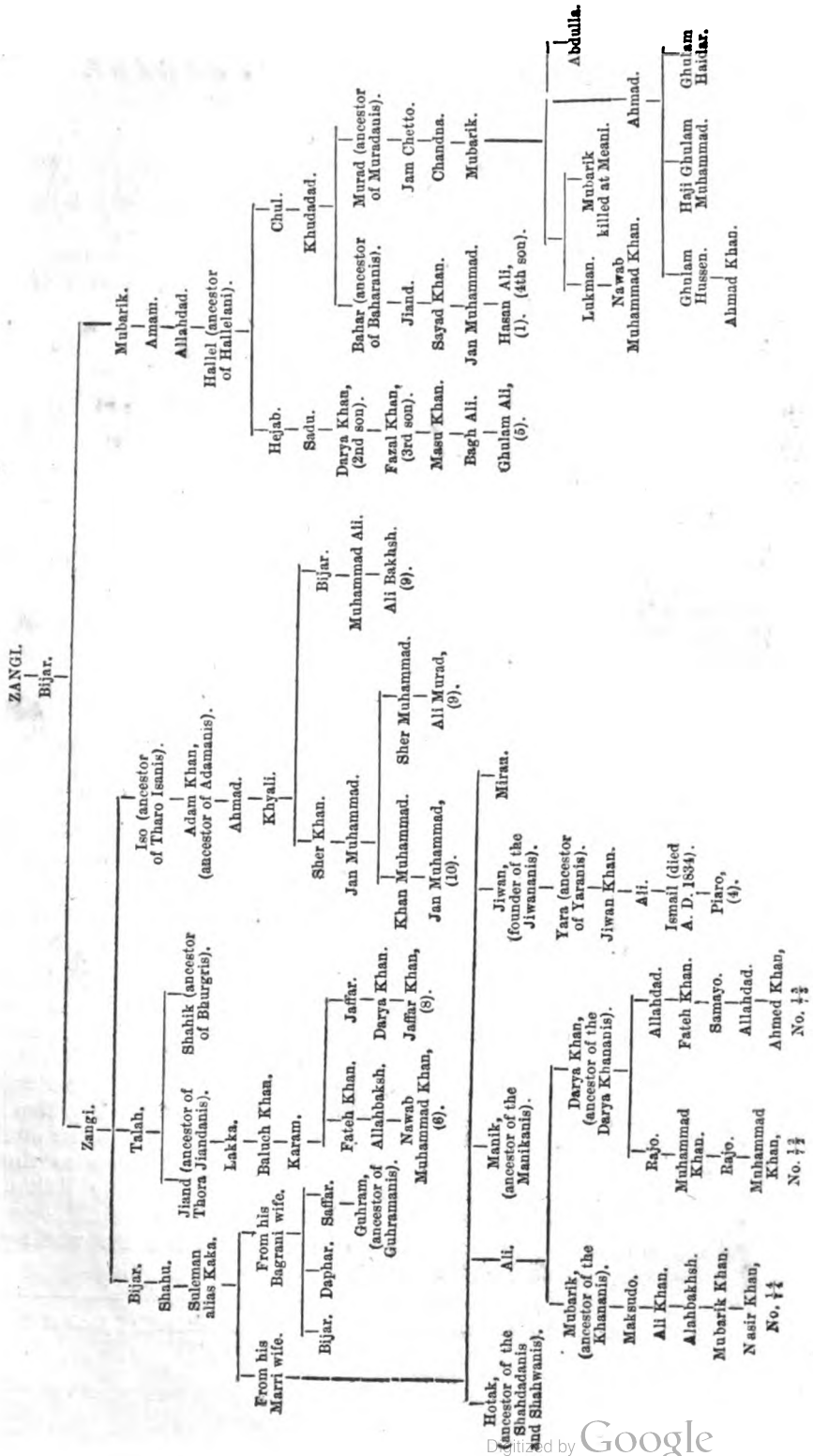
Talpurs.

The annexed genealogical table will show the descent of the fourteen Sirdars selected out of this tribe. Three of them, *viz.*, Muhammad Khan, Ahmad Khan, and Nasir Khan had been at first included in the list of Jagirdars of the Four Great Talpur Families, but were afterwards classed as Sirdars. The remaining Sirdars are from the Baharanis, Muradanis, Halelanis, Jiwananis and Thora Jiandanis. The first three of these tribal sections are descended from Halel great-great-grandson of Bijar, the great-great-grandfather of Kakka to whom the Four Great Talpur Families trace their lineage. The Jiwananis are descended from Jiwan, the brother of Manik, Ali and Hotak, and the Thora Jiandanis from Jiand, great-grandson of the aforesaid Bijar.

“The Thoras seem to have been established in Sind so far back as the days of Mir Fateh Ali, in two distinct families called respectively, Jiandanis and Ahmadani or Adamani. The latter are said to be the true ‘Thoras’, from alliance and inter-marriage with whom, the former have borrowed the appellation. The story goes that Adam Khan, Talpur, progenitor of the ‘Adamanis,’ was the first of his house who came to Sind and took service; that he was remarkable for natural baldness, and in consequence of this appearance, somewhat rare in these regions, he received the not unfamiliar designation of ‘Thora’ or Anglice ‘the Bald.’ His descendants produce the older Sanads for the several alienations of which this division of Talpurs was generally possessed at the Conquest, and have

"since continued in possession: but the sub-division of 'Jiand-
 "anis' had gradually increased in personal influence under the
 "reign of the Amirs, and on the introduction of British authority
 "in 1843, this influence seemed to have attained its climax.
 "That of the 'Adamanis' had, perhaps, become lessened in
 "similar ratio. The custom of the Mirs, and of the country,
 "was naturally studied by Government, in estimating the social
 "position of each particular member of the Sind nobility, and,
 "up to the present time, none of the lineal descendants of Adam
 "the Bald can be compared, in status and influence with Nawab
 "Muhammad Khan, Jiandani, and his immediate relatives and
 "connexions."

Genealogical Tree of the Talpurs.



No. I. HASAN ALI BAHARANI.

Major Goldsmid wrote about this Jagirdar as follows :—

“ Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad, has recorded that, of the
 “ Baharanis, Hasan Ali Khan, Talpur a poor Sirdar, with
 Position. “ a small jagir, living at Jan Muhammad-ka-Gote,
 “ and Muhammad Khan, † Talpur, Kardar of Sarfraz,
 “ and a Jagirdar, are the heads.

* * * * *

“ Hasan Ali holds jagirs to the extent of 2,342 bigahs. (in the
 “ Hyderabad district). These are all in the 3rd class, and, under present
 “ rules, would be regratable for one generation, less $\frac{1}{4}$ th
 Antiquity of estate. “ or to the amount of 1,757 bigahs. But the old man
 “ has strong claims to consideration on the score of
 “ prior high position and ancient tenure. He has shown me a Sanad of
 “ Abdul Nabi Kalhora (A. D. 1777) which proves his grandfather, Sayad
 “ Khan, to have been a Derahdar before the Talpur invasion, and his other
 “ Sanads of the same dynasty lead to the conclusion that his father and
 “ grandfather, were, even in those days objects of the rulers' special regard.
 “ There is registered a Sanad of Mir Fateh Ali, giving 3,000 Mirs' bigahs
 “ (=2,196 Napierian bigahs) from Makan Garhar to his father, Jan Muham-
 “ mad, and this is shortly after, doubled in amount by the same Mir. And
 “ although the chain of possession was broken by the substitution, in after
 “ years, of pay grants, yet the *regrant* of the aforesaid jagir of “ Garhar” to
 “ the family, by Mirs Karam Ali and Murad Ali, in lieu of Seri, should not be
 “ unnoticed.

* * * * *

“ It will not be necessary to enter into the several alienations
 “ which Hasan Ali and his father have, from time to time, enjoyed prior to
 “ the British Conquest, the present enquiry being rather one of consolidation
 “ than of restoration. Suffice it to say that the volumes of title deeds in
 “ the Jagir office bear testimony to their extent and variety.

“ The residence of Hasan Ali, is, as of old, at Jan Muhammad-ka-
 “ Tanda, a large and populous village in the Mirpur Dis-
 Proposal. “ trict named after his father, its founder. It is in the
 “ neighbourhood of the Garhar Jagir, and immediately so
 “ to the 146 bigahs granted to the Jagirdar on the bank of the Puran. The
 “ dry bed of this once fine river has been long used for cultivation, but the
 “ soil of the upper plains is of that nature that a supply of water would fertil-
 “ ize every acre. In making the small allotment contiguous to the village
 “ a grant in perpetuum, it is proposed to add so much of the Makan Garhar
 “ as would constitute a tenure of 1,000 bigahs. Option would, however, be
 “ given to the first regrantee, to retain for his own life, the whole jagir, on
 “ an assessment equal to the $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of produce.

† Son of Lukman who was a person of some distinction under Mir Sohrab of Khairpur.

"Hasan Ali has a nephew, Murad Ali, who has also 2,196 bigahs adjoining, and in fact appertaining to the jagir of the former. But elevation to 2nd class of one in this particular branch of Baharais, is held to be a sufficient provision for their future maintenance in respectability. Murad Ali is a poor blind man and has no family. Hasan Ali himself about 60, has three sons, the eldest of whom is a man of middle age."

2. Major Goldsmid's proposal was sanctioned by Government, and the Sanad (No. 25) granted to the Sirdar on 28th March 1861, accordingly confirmed him in the possession of Garhar (2,196 B.) and the jagir on the bank of the Puran (146 B.) and accorded 1,000 bigahs to his lineal male heirs in perpetuity with an option to his immediate successor to continue in possession of all the lands held at the Conquest, "on payment of an assessment equal to quarter produce or on resumption of a quarter the whole amount of land."

Settlement with Jagirdar.

3. The Mir died on the 15th October 1878.

No. 2. AHMAD KHAN, BAHARANI.

The possessions of this Sirdar were 484 bigahs in Charrao in Hala, and 1,431 in Khudabad in Johi.* They were both posterior to the death of Mir Ghulam Ali, and were therefore registered in Captain Pelly's Taluka Rolls in the 3rd class.

Jagirdar's estates.

2. Major Goldsmid wrote about this Jagirdar as follows :—

"The following five individuals were sharers in two jagirs under a Sanad which placed the whole grant in the 3rd class :—

Haji Ghulam Muhammad, } brothers of Ghulam Hussen
Ghulam Haider } walad Lukman Khan.

Nawab Muhammad Khan, } (sons of Lukman).
Mubarik Khan }

Ahmad Khan walad
Ghulam Hussen

* In the Johi Taluka in 1859. It is now in the Dadu Taluka.

" Of these, it is ascertained, that the shares of the two first, and of Mubarik Khan, were confiscated at the Conquest. Ghulam Haidar died in 1842, and his brother and his cousin Mubarik fell a year later at Meani.

" This information is corroborated by a Parwanah of the Collector of Karachi dated 4th April 1846, acknowledging the visit of Muhammad Khan, and recording his statement that his co-sharer, Ahmad Khan, together with Ghulam Haidar's son, Jan Muhammad, and Mubarik's son, Nasir, had made their salams to the Governor, without receiving the necessary certificates. The Collector confirmed the shares of the survivors, Muhammad and Ahmad Khan, and promised a regrant to the sons of Ghulam Haidar and Mubarik, respectively, whenever they could produce the Salam Sanads.

" On the death of Nawab Muhammad Khan in 1850, without leaving a son, his share was resumed in each Collectorate. The sole remaining Jagirdar of the original five co-sharers, was therefore, Ahmad Khan.

" The question of whether or no he tendered Salam has been left open by Captain Pelly. But in consideration that Nawab Muhammad Khan received himself a Salam Certificate on the 27th May 1844, and that of the four co-sharers, Ahmad Khan, is the only one at all removed from the degree of relationship contemplated in para. 41 of the Commissioner's letter to Government No. 171 of the 19th May 1853; moreover, that under the present rules the confiscated shares of Mubarik and Ghulam Haidar would have been regranted, less $\frac{1}{4}$ th to their heirs, it is suggested that his own declaration, recorded by the Collector eleven years ago, of having proffered allegiance be accepted. He could barely have been ten years old at the Conquest, and must have been quite a child when his name was included in the Sanad bearing the Governor's seal. There is nothing, however, suspicious in this circumstance, from the description of the nominees, who would be provided for, as a *Family*, above the position of ordinary retainers.

" It is not quite clear how this branch has title to adopt the name of 'Bahar,' the descent being shown from the brother of that personage. But the family has been known to the authorities for several years, as Baharanis, and this fact may be held sufficiently conclusive."

3. Major Goldsmid recommended that a permanent provision of 1,000 bigahs be made for this Jagirdar. This was agreed to. The Sanad of 1861 (No. 26) accordingly confirmed the Jagirdar in his existing possession and accorded 1,000 bigahs to his male heirs, with the usual option and on the usual terms.

Settlement with Jagirdar.

No. 3. KHUDA BAKHSH BAHARANI.

This Sirdar held 909 bigahs in Jhol Makan in the Badin
 Taluka which were classed by Captain Pelly
 Estate. in the 3rd class.

2. Major Goldsmid wrote about him as follows :—

“An intelligent, and a much esteemed old man of prepossessing appearance and manner. He holds a Salam certificate from His Excellency the Governor. He is one of a large number of incumbents in a grant of 2,903 bigahs, Mirs’ measurement; and the chief of four co-sharers whose shares have been declared regratable, in the 3rd class, for one generation.

“His descent from Bahar is clear and satisfactory; and his name is found in a rough Persian Roll of proposed Sirdars, prepared, about a year ago, under my predecessor’s instructions by the late Head Munshi of the Jagir office. But Khuda Bakhsh has, in my opinion, good claims to advance, by Sanads as well as position.

“On the 5th October 1834, Mir Nur Muhammad confers upon him 400 Mirs’ bigahs in Chachkan. This was in lieu of 600 Mirs’ bigahs held under Mir Murad Ali, then lately deceased, in Kuddero, which parganna had fallen to the lot of Mir Mir Muhammad. The reduction was shown to be owing to the better description of soil in the new grant. Now Captain Stack, in his registered list of 36 Sanads, clearly proved this amount of 600 Mirs’ bigahs to have been derived from a Sanad of Mir Fateh Ali to Khuda Bakhsh, his father, and his relatives Ghulam Ali and Karim Dad, dated 12th October 1798, for 500 Mirs’ bigahs from Imamwah; and from another Sanad by Mir Ghulam Ali to Khuda Bakhsh’s father, dated 20th July 1804, for 100 Mirs’ bigahs from Kuddero, referred to in subsequent Sanads of Mir Murad Ali. The latter Mir afterwards restored 100 of the 200 deducted on account of quality of soil. These grants are all registered in the Jagir office.

“Should a regrant in perpetuum, be accorded, it is recommended that it be limited to 500 bigahs, the exact amount of his own 2nd class holdings, giving him the benefit of Napierian measurement.

“Having performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, Khuda Bakhsh is generally known by the appellation of “Haji.” He resides at a village bearing his own name in the taluka of Badin. The eldest of his four sons is about 50 years of age.”

**3. In accordance with Major Goldsmid’s proposal, the
 Jagirdar’s Sanad (No. 27) confirmed him in
 Settlement. the possession of 909 bigahs in Jhol, and**

accorded to his male heirs 500 bigahs with the usual option and on the usual terms.

Death.

4. He died on the 22nd August 1871.

*No. 4. PIARO KHAN JIWANANI,
commonly called
PIARO KHAN KANANI.*

Estate. This Sirdar held 1,282 bigahs in Kandri
in Tando Bago. They were classed in the
Taluka Rolls as a 3rd class jagir.

2. Major Goldsmid wrote about this Jagirdar as follows :—

Major Goldsmid's pro-
posal. “ Jivan, brother of Manik, and son of Kaka, the progenitor of the chief
“ Talpur Families of Sind, left sons, four of whom are
“ mentioned by Captain Rathborne, late Collector of
“ Hyderabad, in his Geneological Tree. From these
“ four came the

1. “ Shahaliani Branch, of which Lal Khan, a poor old man, was
“ described as the head.

2. “ Hajwani Branch, the head of which was Sirdar Khan of Subha
“ Derah.

3. “ Shukulani Branch, the head of which was Mubarik Khan of
“ the same place.

4. “ Yarani Branch, of which Piaro Khan, living at Dabareh, was
“ the head.

“ Lal Khan, Shahaliani, died on the 27th April 1851. He had a jagir
“ of 1,250 bigahs in Hala, of which 290 were regranted to his son Khairo,
“ under orders of the Commissioner in Sind (No. 1282 of the 14th May
“ 1853). This tenure was pronounced to be in the 3rd class, by Captain
“ Pelly, in his Taluka Settlement for Hala, and such would appear to be
“ the due classification of the grant, whether with reference to the position
“ of the grantee, or the date of the Sanads in support of his claim. Sirdar
“ and Mubarik Khan do not hold jagirs under the British Government.

“ Piaro is a Jagirdar whom it is considered that position and tenure
“ render it but an act of justice to place in the 2nd class. For although

" in the Collectorate Roll, the shares in this grant, of Piaro, Yaru and Ali
 " are placed in the 3rd class, (the last to lapse with the life of regrantee)
 " a reference to the Taluka Settlement will show that 2,000 out of the 3,000
 " Mirs' bigahs discussed, are actually 2nd class by rule.

" There were in fact, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class grants comprised in
 " this one enquiry. Captain Pelly, not being able 'to recommend these
 " 'Talpurs for permanent alienations,' suggested that 'as an exceptive case,
 " 'a medium classification be adopted, and that all the tenures be placed in
 " 'in the 3rd class.'

" This disposal of the question, however, keeps out of sight, one of its,
 " to me, most important features. Piaro, independently of being a *de-facto*
 " Jagirdar in the 2nd class, was a *de-jure* member of the same, as the head
 " of a Branch of Jiwanani Talpurs. He is, moreover, a respectable, well
 " disposed man, who seems quite worthy to retain his legitimate position of
 " Sirdar."

" Further, a reference to Captain Stack's report, No. 56 of 29th April
 " 1853, which forms the basis of Captain Pelly's decision, shows that 2,700
 " and not 2,000 of the 3,500 Mirs' bigahs were in the 2nd class. A third of
 " this, or Piaro's share, 900 Mirs' bigahs would give 613 bigahs, Napierian
 " measurement. Allowing some deduction for waste land and excluding
 " all 3rd and 4th class grants, it is recommended that 500 bigahs be allowed
 " to the family in perpetuum.

3. In accordance with this proposal, the Jagirdar's Sanad (No.
 Settlement. 28) confirmed him in the possession of his 1,282
 Napierian bigahs, and accorded to his lineal male
 heirs 500 bigahs in perpetuity with the usual option, and on the
 usual terms.

Jagirdar's death.

4. He died on the 15th November 1877.

***No. 5. BHAG ALI HALLELANI, DECEASED,
 SUCCEEDED BY HIS SON GHULAM ALI.***

This Jagirdar held in Gotano in the Hyderabad Taluka
 Estate. 1,997 Napierian bigahs in the 2nd class,
 8,470 bigahs in the 3rd class, and 272 bigahs
 in the 4th class, in all 10,739 bigahs.

2. Major Goldsmid wrote about Bhag Ali as follows: —

“He was the Chief of the Hallelani Talpurs, and on his death in December last (1856), his son, Ghulam Ali, succeeded to the turban of Sirdarship. The latter is but a boy in years, and can hardly be expected to furnish much information on his position and pedigree. There is no doubt, however, of the importance of this family under the former Government. Bhag Ali had the title of Mir, until circumstances reduced him to comparative poverty. His grand-father, Fazul, gave the name to a well-known Tanda near Hyderabad, containing many vestiges of former state and prosperity.

“My opinion is, that he is entitled to receive in perpetuity, at least all the jagirs in the 2nd class, irrespective of waste land. This arrangement would cut off in toto, 8,742 bigahs, 3rd and 4th class grants; and it would, therefore, seem but reasonable to let the family have a consolidated jagir of 2,000 bigahs in perpetuum, from any part of the whole land in present possession which they may wish to select.

* * * * *

“Of the three sons, the eldest Ghulam Ali who inherits the estate, is a sickly, undeveloped looking lad of fourteen, and illiterate: the second Muhammad Ali, is taller, of more comely appearance, and might easily be taken for the elder. They allege that he was born only three months after his brother, but his mother being a Sindhi courtesan, he is not much regarded by the Baluchis. He could do nothing in the way of literary performances with the ‘Gulistan,’ but stated that he could read the easier book the ‘Karima.’ The third son is little more than a child.

“The family reside at Fazal-Ka-Tanda, which village is in the same taluka, though not part of the same land, as their jagir of Imamwah Bindeh known by the name of Ghotana.”

3. Major Goldsmid's recommendation was approved by Government, and accordingly a Sanad (No.

Settlement.

29) was issued to Ghulam Ali, which after reciting that his father was found possessed of certain land, and that on his death in 1856 a small portion of it being in the 4th class lapsed to Government, and the remainder being 10,467 bigahs in Ghotana was re-granted to Ghulam Ali, on the condition of resuming $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce, confirmed him in this position, and accorded to his heirs 2,000 bigahs in perpetuity on the usual terms, without of course, any option to his immediate heir.

No. 6. NAWAB MUHAMMAD KHAN THORA.

The Nawab held 3,859 Napierian bigahs in Jati, and 1,231 in Matari which were registered by Captain Pelly in the 3rd class. He likewise held extensive jagirs in the 4th class as detailed below :—

Estate.

Johi.....	52,552	B.
Hyderabad	10,770	,,
Tando Bago.....	6,158	,,
Dero Mohbat.....	5,718	,,
Tatta	3,621	,,
Jati	717	,,
Jhuda.....	680	,,

His total possessions were therefore 60,749 bigahs in the Karachi District, and 24,557 bigahs in the Hyderabad District—in all 85,306 bigahs.

2. Captain Rathborne described the Nawab in his list of

Position.

men of rank sent to the Commissioner in November 1847, as “the man of the greatest influence” in Sind, and bearing “a high character among all classes, not however without the imputation of having used his power too much to his own profit, and the aggrandizement of his family.” According to Major Goldsmid, the chief of the Thora family of Jiandanis in the time of the Mirs, was Darya Khan who under Mirs Karam Ali and Murad Ali was Kardar of Samtani. “Khair Muhammad, his first cousin, afterwards attained higher posts of confidence, and became Mukhtyarkar to Mir Murad Ali.” Nawab Muhammad Khan was Khair Muhammad’s nephew. He “enjoyed the confidence of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan . . . to an almost unlimited extent,” and obtained numerous jagirs from this Mir. His older possessions came to him from his brother, Fateh Khan, who died childless.

3. The Nawab having no son was anxious to name his daughter's husband as his heir, and Major Goldsmid considered that "if a high position under the Mirs, coupled with loyal and useful adherence to the British Government, gave claim to unusual indulgence, this wish might be favourably considered." Mr. Ellis accordingly, proposed that 4,000 bigahs might be accorded to the Nawab's son-in-law in perpetuity after the Nawab's death.

4. This deviation from the usual rule of succession was sanctioned, and the Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 30) accordingly granted 4,000 bigahs permanently to the Nawab's male heirs with the usual option, and failing them to his son-in-law, Khair Muhammad, as a special favour, without such option. It also confirmed the Nawab in the possession of the jagirs amounting to 85,306 bigahs as detailed in the statement (with this difference that in the Sanad there were mentioned two Guja Phaties, one in Tando Bago (3,064 B.) and another in Jhuda (680 B), and that Rai and Mathis were shown together as containing 5,718 B. in Dero Mohbat.)

5. The Nawab died on the 9th August 1863. His family residence was at Tajpur, the village of Nawab Muhammad Khan Laghari, brother-in-law of Dost Ali Thora—but he used generally to live at Hyderabad.

No. 7. DOST ALI, THORA.

Dost Ali's father, Khair Muhammad, occupied a high position under Mir Mir Muhammad. On Khair Muhammad's death, Dost Ali was appointed Mukhtyarkar to Mir Nur Muhammad, and he subsequently filled the same office with Mir Nur Muhammad's son and successor Mir Hussen Ali. Dost Ali's son, Khair Muhammad, was married to Nawab Muhammad Khan Thora's daughter.

2. Captain Pelly registered this Jagirdar as possessed of 23,197 Napierian bigahs in the 3rd class in Sakrand. But as a matter of fact he possessed 800 M. B. in his jagir of Bhambai in the 2nd class, as it had been granted between 1783 A. D. and 1812 A. D.

3. In the statement of proposed settlements 800 Napierian bigahs were recommended to be confirmed to this Sirdar permanently, and his Sanad (No. 31) accordingly accorded this amount to his lineal male heirs in perpetuity, with the usual option, and on the usual terms, while confirming him in the possession of the jagirs held by him.

No. 8. JAFFAR KHAN THORA.

This Jagirdar was son of Darya Khan before mentioned ; Major Goldsmid had no doubt that he was the Thora most in estimation among the Baluchis till some years back.

2. Major Goldsmid wrote as follows about this Sirdar's estate :—

	Estate.	
Jampur	5,500	" Darya Khan died in A. D. 1845, possessed of jagirs as per margin, in the Karachi Collectorate. These were regranted by his Excellency the Governor to Jaffar Khan, his only son, minus the $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of produce. But the Governor's proclamation of March 1847, afterwards came into operation, and was brought to bear retrospectively upon the settlement. His $\frac{1}{4}$ th share rent was changed to a levy of 2 annas per bigah, and the consequence was that six years later, in 1853, he petitioned for leave either to abandon $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his land in lieu of the rent paid thereon, or that Government would resume his whole alienation, and accord him a pension equal to the sum it cost him in the two items of fixed assessment and water-rate! That there were grounds for his complaint may be gathered from the fact that before urging it, he had already given up more than half, from inability to pay the Government demand per bigah.
Derah Hamzo	2,500	
Chimni	1,500	
Total	9,500	

"In the Shikarpur Collectorate, Jaffar Khan enjoys a jagir of his own "in Mehar, amounting to 2,928 bigahs. This is a recent grant of Mir Mir "Muhammad.

"Captain Pelly has placed all the tenures in the 4th class; those in "Karachi as being regrants of the 3rd and 4th; those in Shikarpur according "to date of Sanad."

3. On investigating the case, however, Major Goldsmid
Major Goldsmid's proposal. found that out of the 4,000 Napierian bigahs
 in the jagir of Ganyar &c. 1,000 bigahs were
 in the 2nd class, and he recommend that this amount should be
 permanently regratable. This recommendation was sanctioned.

4. The Sanad of Jaffar Khan (No.) 32) accordingly, after
Settlement. reciting that Darya Khan, his father, and
 he himself were found at the Conquest in
 possession of certain lands, that on Darya Khan's death Jaffar
 Khan was regranted his jagir subject to an assessment of 2 annas
 per bigah, and that owing to this assessment Jaffar Khan relin-
 quished, a portion preferring to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th amount of produce on the
 residue, confirmed him in the possession of the jagirs specified
 in columns 9 to 12 of the Statement and accorded 1,000 bigahs
 to his heirs in perpetuity without any option and on the usual
 terms. "No separate arrangement" ran the Sanad, "is made for
 "the continuance to your heirs of your own original jagirs, as
 "they are under rule not re-gratable being in the 4th class."

No. 9. ALI BAKHSH THORA.

This Jagirdar held 1,025 Napierian bigahs in the 2nd class
Estate. in the Shahdadpur Taluka, 57 bigahs in the
 3rd class in the Hala Taluka, and 5,336
 bigahs in the same class in the Mehar Taluka.

2. Major Goldsmid wrote about him as follows :—

"This is another of those cases where it does not appear desirable to lower the genuine 2nd class grants. The Sanads Position. "and position of this Jagirdar would almost, separately, warrant a settlement in permanency; when coupled together, they present an undeniably strong claim.

"It is recommended that 1,000 bigahs out of the 1,025 in the 2nd Major Goldsmid's proposal. "class, be allowed to lineal male heirs, with the "option, usual on first regrant." This proposal was approved.

3. The Sanad of Alibux (No. 33) accordingly confirms him in the possession of the jagirs specified Settlement. in columns 9 to 12 of the Statement, and accords 1,000 bigahs to his heirs with the usual option and on the usual terms.

4. Ali Bakhsh died on the 24th May Death. 1867.

No. 10. KHAN MUHAMMAD THORA, DECEASED, SUCCEEDED BY JAN MUHAMMAD.

No. 11. SHER MUHAMMAD THORA, DECEASED, SUCCEEDED BY ALI MURAD.

Khan Muhammad's estate and its regrant.					
Puchri Masuwah	...	...	1,391		
Hadwar	...	...	57		
½ Karia Mitho Zangejo and Makan	...	...	3,904		
Kurkut	...	...	5,352		

Khan Muhammad was found at the Conquest in possession of the jagirs marginally noted. He was recognized by Sir Charles Napier, and confirmed in his possessions. He died in 1845, and, on his death, his jagirs were regranted to his son, Jan Muham-

mad, subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce.

2. Khan Muhammad's brother, Sher Muhammad, was found at the Conquest in possession of the jagirs marginally noted. He too was confirmed in his possessions. He died in 1855, and, on

Sher Muhammad's estate and its regrant.			
Puchri Masuwah, ½ Karia Mitho Zangejo and Makan Kurkut, and certain 4th class jagirs.			

his death, his 4th class jagirs lapsed to Government, and the remainder were regranted to his son Ali Murad "under the terms of 1/4th resumption." Under this regrant 275 bigahs of Puchri Masuwah, and 2,928 bigahs of the 2nd jagir remained in the possession of the regrantee.

3. Captain Pelly registered Jan Muhammad as possessed of 1,391 B. in the 2nd class in Shahdadpur, besides other jagirs in the 4th class, and Ali Murad as possessed of 275 B. in the same class and in the same taluka, and of 2,928 B. in the 4th class in the Mehar Taluka.

4. Major Goldsmid wrote as follows about Jan Muhammad and Ali Murad :—

"Sons of two brothers of considerable note among the Adamani
 Major Goldsmid's proposals. "Thoras. For the reasons stated
 "in the preceding case, it is recommended that permanency be accorded to the 2nd class grants in their possession, to the extent of 1,000 bigahs out of 1,391 held by Jan Muhammad, and the whole amount of 275 bigahs of Ali Murad. All their other jagirs would lapse to Government on demise of present incumbents."

5. These recommendations were, however, modified on revision, and 1,000 bigahs were recommended for a permanent regrant to the heirs of each.

6. The Sanads issued to these Jagirdars, accordingly, (Nos. 34 and 35) accorded this amount to the heirs of each permanently, without any option, while they confirmed the incumbents themselves in their respective possessions, 5,352 and 3,203 B. Jan Muhammad was, of course, confirmed subject to the payment of 1/4th produce, but this condition could not be imposed upon Ali Murad, a fourth of whose 3rd class jagirs had been already resumed.

* $\frac{12}{72}$ *MIR RAJO KHAN (DECEASED)*
SUCCEEDED BY MIR MUHAMMAD KHAN
DARYA KHANANI.

Captain Whitlock, Assistant Political Agent, Hyderabad, in a memo. dated 6th February 1841, estimated the yearly revenues of Mir Rajo Khan at Rs. 30,000. The Mir's sister was the mother of Mir Sher Muhammad the Ex-Amir of Mirpur. Captain Rathborne stated that this Mir and Ahmad Khan "a small Jagirdar living at Allahabad-ka-Got" were the chiefs of the Darya Khanani Branch of the Talpurs. There was no proof, according to Major Goldsmid, that Rajo Khan was the son of an original Derahdar under the Kalhoras. But Captain Stack stated that the first Sanad to his family spoke "of the lands having been previously enjoyed by "the Mir." No previous Sanad was, however, discovered or found referred to, by Major Goldsmid. But Muhammad Khan and his brother informed Major Goldsmid "that the grant was originally "made in 1790 by Mir Thara, the first reigning Mir at Mirpur, "to Muhammad Khan, the father of Rajo, and that the deed of "grant was written in a Koran. Rajo was left a mere boy on "his father's death, and the Koran, in some way got lost by his "servants."

"If this story," continued Major Goldsmid, "be correct (and I have no reason to think it otherwise), I can well account for no reference being made to the previous document in the Sanad (of Mir Sher Muhammad dated 11th March 1809), by the fact that such papers were always much more loosely worded and much more carelessly prepared in the Daftar of the Mirpur Amirs than at Hyderabad."

* 12 is the current No. and 72 is the number in the Statement prepared by Major Goldsmid for submission to Government. Nos. 72, 73 and 74, were added in a supplement to the list of Sardars in accordance with, Mr. Ellis's instructions contained in his No. 24, dated 21st September 1858.

2. Mir Rajo at the Conquest was found in possession of the jagirs marginally noted, measuring 16,693

Estate.				Bigahs.
1.	Manahki	...	...	8,922
2.	Pannira	...	...	3,612
3.	Anathari	...	...	2,038
4.	Dumani	...	...	2,121
				<hr/> 16,693

Napierian bigahs. All these four jagirs were held under Mir Sher Muhammad's Sanad

dated 11th March 1809.

3. Mir Rajo died on the 20th November 1852. On his death Captain Stack, under the Commissioner's sanction, regranted his father's lands to Mir Muhammad Khan, after deduction of 5,413 bigahs on account of waste, and subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce. Captain Goldsmid modified the settlement, under the Commissioner's sanction No. 487, dated 13th February 1854, by fixing an assessment of Rs. 330 per annum in lieu of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce. Besides the 11,280* bigahs thus regranted to Mir Muhammad

* Tando Bago...	{	Manahki	7,655	Khan, there were two other jagirs in Badin originally held by him under 2 Sanads
		Pannira	...	...	1,587
		Anathari	...	...	2,038
					<hr/> 11,280	

of Mir Sher Muhammad dated 25th Zilhaj 1256, and 24th Zilkaid 1257, respectively, and confirmed to him in the usual manner after Salam. These are marginally noted.

Pana Mazri... 918 B.
Kangan Khadi. 126 "

4. Captain Pelly registered the 11,280 bigahs in Tando Bago in the 2nd class, and the 1,044 bigahs in Badin in the 4th class.

Captain Pelly's classification.

Major Goldsmid's and Mr. Ellis's proposal.

5. The proposal submitted to Government was that 5,000 Napierian bigahs should be permanently granted to the Jagirdar.

6. Accordingly the Mir's Sanad (No. 36) while confirming him in the possession of all his jagirs measuring 12,324 B. subject to the existing terms, accorded 5,000 B. to his heirs permanently, without any option to the immediate heir.

Settlement.

7. Mir Muhammad Khan died on the 6th June 1870.

Death.

No. $\frac{1}{7}\frac{2}{3}$ AHMAD KHAN DARYA KHANANI.

This Mir was the head of the house of Allahdad, brother of Mir Rajo.

Position.

2. He was found at the Conquest in possession of two jagirs in Badin measuring 922 and 525 B. respectively, and was confirmed in them by Sir Charles

Estate.

Napier.

Captain Pelly's classification.

3. Captain Pelly registered the 525 B. in the 2nd class and the 922 B. in the 4th class.

Proposal of Major Goldsmid and Mr. Ellis.

4. The proposal submitted to Government and sanctioned by them was that 500 B. should be permanently granted.

5. Accordingly the Mir's Sanad (No. 37) accorded this amount to his lineal male heirs with the usual option and on the usual terms, while it confirmed him in the possession of the jagirs held by him. The area of these in the Sanad is entered as 1,008 and 439, respectively, and is taken from the Kardar's statements of areas sent in 1853. In the Taluka Roll of Badin, however, the areas entered are as above stated.

Settlement.

No. 14 NASIR KHAN KHANANI.

Nasir Khan, son of Mubarik, was grandson on his mother's side of Ahmad Khan Manikani, brother to
 Position. Mir Thara, the ruler of Mirpur. Ahmad Khan took service under Mir Nasir Khan of Hyderabad, owing to a difference that arose between him and Mir Sher Muhammad of Mirpur, his grand-nephew. Nasir Khan's position was not such as to enable him to be ranked among the Jagirdars of the Four Great Families, but he was of sufficient importance to be classed as a Sirdar.

2. On the 27th Zulkaid 1251 A. H. Mir Nasir Khan granted to Nasir Khan Khanani 3,000 M. B. (=1,815
 Estate and classification. N. B.) from Otki in Deh Kamaroh in Ropa. Captain Pelly, in consideration of this Jagirdar's descent, recommended that he might be allowed to hold this grant as a 2nd class Jagirdar, though he did not "possess adequate title deeds." He seems afterwards to have changed his opinion, and ranked the Jagirdar in the 3rd class. Major Goldsmid and Mr. Ellis, under these circumstances, proposed that the Jagirdar should have 500 B. permanently.

3. Accordingly this amount was secured to him by his Sanad (No. 38) which, however, gave the usual option
 Settlement. to his immediate heir to hold all the 1,815 B. on payment of the usual assessment or surrender of the usual quantity of land.

The Nizamani Tribe.

Major Goldsmid described this tribe in the following terms :—

“ There is something distinctive about this large and important Baluch tribe. Ruder and more sullen in manners, they are yet better and more generally educated, and more skilled in matters of worldly business than the Marris, Lagharis, Jamalis, or even Talpurs. Nor is this distinctiveness confined to their mode of life. It is visible in the face and features. A squareness of countenance, and flatness of cheek, combined with a nose often Grecian and seldom aquiline, are points of contrast to the ordinary Baluch of other tribes, which can scarcely fail to present themselves to the observer's notice.

“ The Nizamani has played a prominent part in the Jagir question. At one time there was an expressed inclination on their part to avail themselves of the offer of His Excellency the Governor to make over to them their lands in perpetuity, provided they gave up at once the waste and uncultivated portions. But this proposal was never carried out, and may be said to have become absorbed in the recent enquiries. It was one never thoroughly appreciated by the Jagirdars, who preferred and still prefer large tracts, however waste, to small patches, however fertile.

“ Not many years ago, the tribe professedly petitioned through ten of its members for the removal of certain levies upon their jagirs consequent upon regrants, the use of Government canals, &c.

“ The petition was characteristic of the tribe. While reasonable in some of its clauses, it showed a mere love of complaint in others. The Nizamani have certainly not suffered any disproportionate loss in their treatment, compared to other Baluchis, but they always have been, and still are foremost in urging supposed rights and privileges. Neither the chief of the Kurmani or Bhalelani division appears to have affixed his name to the document in question. Yet the first pays a $\frac{1}{4}$ th share on a very large Jagir.

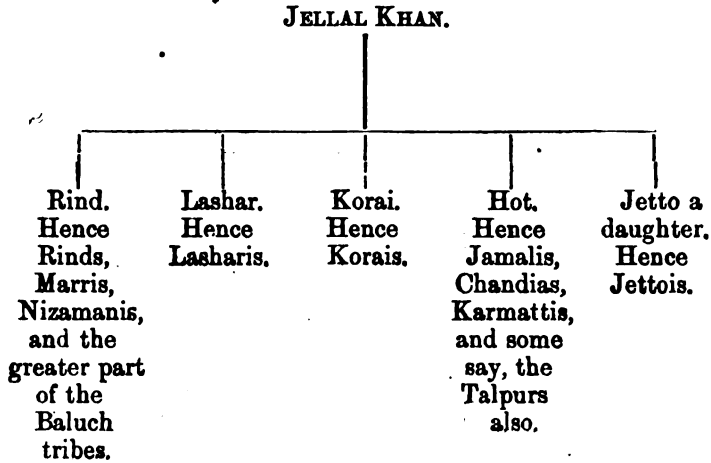
“ The tribe is divided into a number of families, who have in time become again sub-divided, each division or sub-division adopting a title of its own.”

2. The families from whom Sirdars were selected were the Ismailanis, the Mubarikanis, the Phatuanis, the Aludanis, the Lashkarianis, the Karmanis, and the Bhalelanis. All these except the last were descended from Nizam, himself a descendant of Rind. Rind was the eldest son of Jalal Khan and is the

ancestor, of the tribe of Rinds, of Marris, Jamalis, and of the greater part of the Baluch tribes. His brothers Lashari and Korai are the ancestors of the Lasharis and the Korais, respectively, while to Hot, another of his brothers, is ascribed the lineage of the Chandias, the Karmatis, and, by some, of the Talpurs themselves. Hot's sister, Jetto, was the ancestress of the Jatoi tribe. Thus all these tribes trace their parentage from one common source.

3. Of the founders of the six Nizamani families from whom Sirdars were selected, Phatu and Lashkari were great-grandsons of Nizam, while Ismail, Mubarik, Aludo and Karam Khan were his great-great-grandsons. Bhalil, the founder of the Bhalelani family, was great-great-grandson of Gagan who was Nizam's brother.

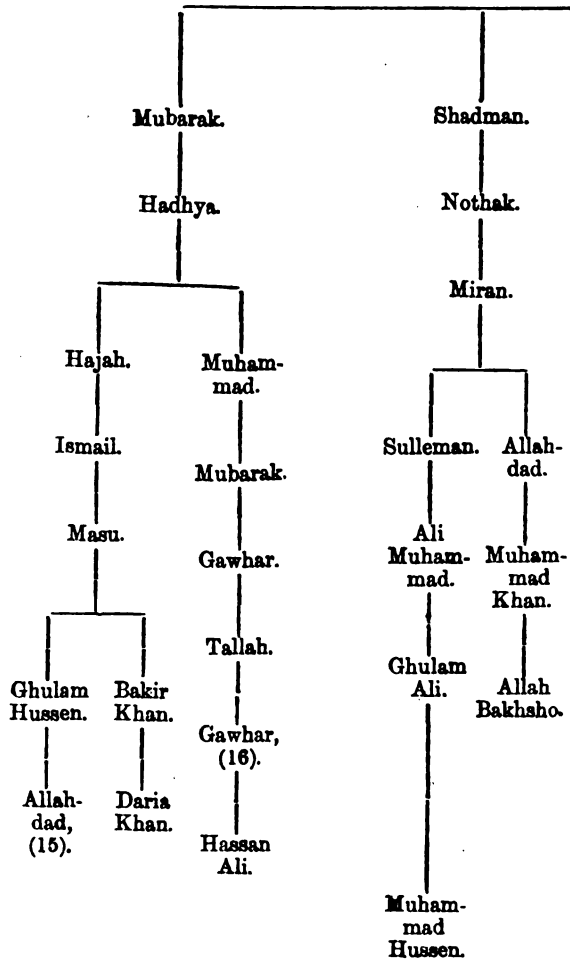
4. Lieutenant Leech at page 72 of his printed report on the Sindian army in 1839, states that the Nizamanis did not intermarry with the Talpurs. This was evidently written under some misapprehension, since many of the Khairpur Mirs had Nizamani wives.

Genealogical Tree of the Nizamani Tribe.

RIND.
|
Mir
Hassan.
|
Pahlwan.
|
Notak.
|
Sohag.
|
Ismail.
|
Bahlil.
|
Muhammad.

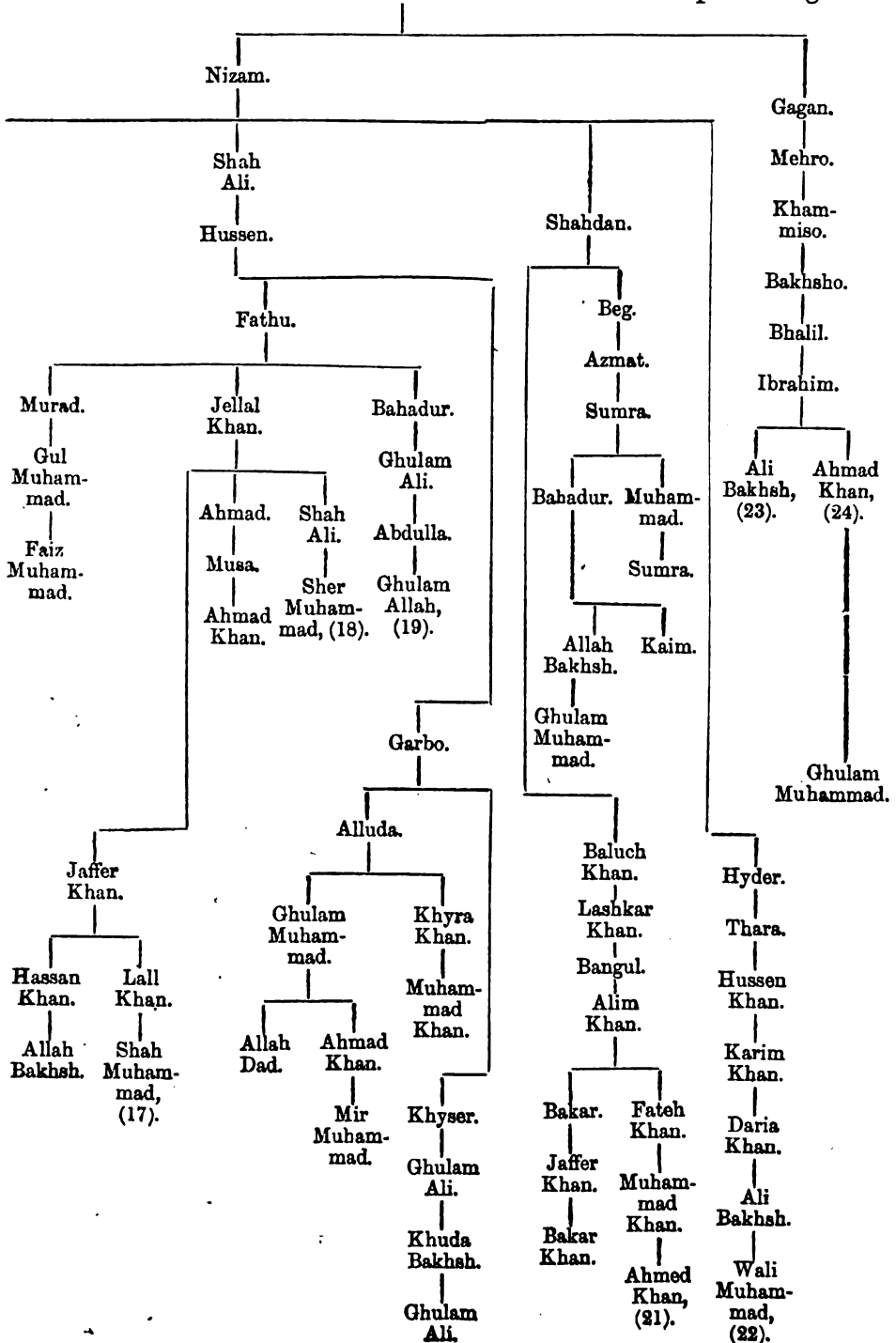
NOTE.

From after Muhammad *Vide* next page. But there appears to be some generations missed from Rind to Muhammad.

Genealogical Tree of the

Nizamani Tribe—Continued.

MUHAMMAD from Rind. See preceding Tree.



No. $\frac{15}{13}$ *ALLAHDAD ISMAILI.*

Allahdad was a great grandson of Ismail. Ismail's son, Masu, had two sons, Ghulam Hussen and Bakar Khan, who were Kardars under Mir Nur Muhammad. The first, however, is said to have been the more regarded. He was a Kardar of Wallasa, while his brother had the adjacent district of Kaddan. Both the brothers lost their lives at the battle of Meani.

2. After the Conquest, Allahdad, son of Ghulam Hussen, and Darya Khan, son of Bakar Khan, were confirmed, respectively, in their paternal jagirs minus $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of the produce. One was Kardar of Judeh, and the other Kardar of Umarkot, under the British Government. Allahdad held 1,418 B. in the 2nd class and 4,072 B. in the 4th class, and Darya Khan 1,417 B. in the 2nd class and 230 B. in the 4th class.

3. Major Goldsmid's proposal was as follows :—

"I am of opinion that sufficient favour will have been shown to the Ismailanis, to accord a grant in perpetuity to one of the number. Of the two, Allahdad is the acknowledged head of the division; and I would, therefore, propose that on his death his 4th class jagir be resumed, and those in the 2nd class treated thus :—

"Amount of bigahs 1,418-5-0

"Deduct the $\frac{1}{4}$ th now levied on produce..... 354-10-0

"Balance.....1,063-15-0

"of which 700 bigahs free of all assessment and selected by the proposed new incumbent himself, would seem to constitute a fair permanent provision."

4. This proposal was sanctioned and Allahdad's Sanad (No. 39) accordingly confirmed him in the possession of 5,490 bigahs

Settlement. in Shahwah in the Guni Taluka held by him at the Conquest, subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce, and accorded to his heirs 700 bigahs in perpetuity without any option to his immediate heir.

**No. 18 TALAH KHAN MUBARIKANI,
(DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY GOWHAR KHAN.**

Talah Khan was grandson of Mubarik. He was, according to Major Goldsmid, "a confidential employé of Mir Nur Muhammad both in his feudal capacity as leader of a Sangat, and as comptroller in matters of revenue and interior economy. That he was a person of consequence is evident from the style of the very recent Sanad of Mir Shahdad, in August 1841, reciting that he and his brotherhood held more than 1,200 bigahs under Mir Nur Muhammad. . . . The tenure is derived from an alienation in jagir by Mir Ghulam Ali to a party of Nizamans, among whom Gowhar's father, Talah Khan, was the chief. Though not a Kardar, he is stated to have been no whit inferior in status to either Ghulam Hussen or Bakar Khan, mentioned under the last number."

2. Talah Khan died in October 1844, and on his death his son, Gowhar Khan, was confirmed in his jagir by His Excellency the Governor on the usual condition of paying the Chowth. (*Vide No. 527, dated 3rd March 1846, to the Collector of Hyderabad.*)

Death of Talah and regrant by Sir Charles Napier to Gowhar Khan.

3. Captain Pelly registered the Jagirdar as possessed in Guni of 1,626 B. in the 2nd class, and 121 in the 4th, and in Badin of 2,312 B. in the 2nd class and 172 bigahs in the 4th.

Captain Pelly's classification.

Major Goldsmid's proposal. 4. Major Goldsmid wrote about this Jagirdar as follows :—

“Gowhar Khan is a man of about 28, who appears to know something of his own affairs. He does not reside on his jagir, but his position doubtless gives him a claim to consideration on the score of future maintenance. He has been very desirous, for some time, to exchange four of his five separate alienations for one consolidated tract in makan Liski. But there are no more than 552 B. in that particular allotment, of which some 38 are in the 4th class, so that it has been found impracticable to comply with his request.

“I am of opinion that it would not be too much to grant 1,500 bigahs in permanency to this family of which Gowhar Khan is the undoubted head.”

5. Gowhar Khan's Sanad (No. 40) accordingly confirmed him in the possession of 4,231 bigahs specified in the statement, subject to the payment of quarter-produce, and accorded to his heirs 1,500 bigahs unassessed and free in perpetuity, but without any option to his immediate heir, as he himself was a regrantee.

*No. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ LAL KHAN PHATUANI (DECEASED)
SUCCEEDED BY HIS SON SHAH
MUHAMMAD.*

Lal Khan was a great-grandson of Phatu. In Captain Rathborne's Roll of the Hyderabad Collectorate Jagirdars, the following remark is found against the name of Lal Khan :—

“Lal Khan is dead. His son, Shah Muhammad, a child, is looked on as a chief by this branch (Phatuani) of the tribe. By the mother's side he is grandson of Shah Ali Khan,” (No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$).

2. On the death of Lal Khan in August 1848, all his culturable lands were regranted to his son at an assessment of 2 annas per bigah, the waste land being resumed. But Shah Muhammad preferred to abandon a portion of his land in lieu of payment of

Lal Khan's death and regrant to his son.

the cash-rate, and to receive the remainder unassessed. The extent of jagir regranted under this arrangement, was 521 bigahs in Duaba, and 562 bigahs in Dero Mohbat.

Captain Pelly's classification.

3. Captain Pelly registered both these grants in the 4th class.

Major Goldsmid's proposals.

4. But, according to Major Goldsmid, the 562 bigahs in Mohbat Dero were strictly 2nd class, being derived from a grant by Mir Karam Ali passed in the lifetime of Mir Fateh Ali, and about 20 years before the death of Mir Ghulam Ali. His jagir in Duaba originated in a Sanad of Mir Karam Ali granted after the demise of Mir Ghulam Ali, and was thus strictly in the 3rd class. Major Goldsmid therefore recommended that 500 bigahs be granted permanently to him. Shah Muhammad was 22 years of age, when Major Goldsmid wrote, and was "not wholly illiterate." He resided at Matheli at some distance from his jagir.

5. Major Goldsmid's proposal being sanctioned, the Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 41) confirmed him in his possessions, and accorded to his heirs 500 bigahs permanently, without of course, any option.

Settlement.

No. $\frac{18}{15}$ *SHAH ALI PHATUANI, DECEASED,*
SUCCEDED BY SHER MUHAMMAD.

Shah Ali was grandson of Phatu. Under the Talpurs, he was, according to Major Goldsmid, "a person of trust and a confidential employé. His

Position.

"services were given to Mir Sobdar for whom his father, Jelal Khan, is said to have maintained a force of 2,000 men Under the British Government Shah Ali was "in constant requisition as an Amin, in boundary and other land

“disputes. He was appointed Kardar of Ninda Shahr, when that
 “tapa formed one of the Sind Kardarates. He was called by
 “Captain Rathborne ‘a respectable Baluch and Chief of this
 “‘(viz., the Phatuani) branch of Nizamanis.’”

2. Shah Ali possessed 1,596 B. in Shahdadpur and 318
 B. in Hala, which were all registered by
 Captain Pelly's classification Captain Pelly in the 2nd class. He also
 possessed 214 B. in Hala, and 2,918 B. in Tatta, which were
 registered by the same officer in the 3rd class. The 1,914 B.
 in the 2nd class were traced up to the time of Mir Fateh Ali.

3. Shah Ali died in March 1857, and the regrant of his
 Shah Ali's death and re- grant to Sher Muhammad. jagirs to his son Sher Muhammad was
 made provisionally in the usual manner,
 that is, minus quarter proceeds.

4. On revising Captain Pelly's classification, Major Goldsmid
 Revision of Captain Pelly's classification. found 953 B. in Shahdadpur and 1,267 in
 Tatta in the 2nd class, and he recommended
 that 800 B. might be permanently granted.

5. Sher Muhammad's Sanad (No. 42) accordingly confirmed
 him in the possession of the jagirs specified
 Settlement. in columns 9 to 12 of the Statement, subject
 to the existing terms, and accorded to his heirs 800 bigahs in
 perpetuity.

$\frac{1}{16}$. *GUHLAM ALI PHATUANI,*
(DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY HIS GRANDSON,
GHULAM ULLAH.

Ghulam Ali was Phatu's grandson. He was a Sirdar of high
 distinction. Lieutenant Leech in his report
 Position. on the Sindian Army printed in 1839, states

that this Chief then served Mir Nur Muhammad with 4,000 men. His rejection of an offer of family alliance on the part of that Mir, no doubt occasioned the remark in the same report, that this particular clan does "not intermarry with the Talpurs."

2. Ghulam Ali died in 1845, and his son, Abdullah, having died at Meani, the jagirs were regranted to the grandson, Ghulam Ullah, minus $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce. (*Vide No. 1203, dated 25th May 1846, from the Secretary to the Sind Government to the Collector of Hyderabad.*)

3. Captain Pelly registered 5,552 B. in Badin and 1,759 B. in Guni belonging to the Jagirdar, in the 2nd class, and 9,416 B. in Badin, 2,983 B. in Guni and 396 B. in Moro also belonging to him, in the 3rd class.

Major Goldsmid's proposal.

4. Major Goldsmid's proposal was as follows:-

"The jagirs in the 2nd class amount to 7,311 bigahs. Of these 5,552 "are in Badin District in makans Sandaki, Durmano and Khirdahi. If "the lower class bigahs be added he would be in possession of the whole of "Sandaki and Durmano, the former consisting of 5,537 bigahs, and the "latter of 4,234. I should recommend that 2,000 bigahs, in either of the two "makans, be allowed as an alienation in perpetuity, Ghulam Ullah continuing to enjoy his present holding during life. He is a well-looking young "man about 25 years of age, residing at Matheli.

"There were co-sharers in the large Badin Jagir, who held comparatively small allotments. Their shares were, however, confiscated on account of fraud, agreeably to my recommendation which met with the "Commissioner's concurrence on the 17th January 1855 (No. 161)."

Settlement.

Durmanah.....	4,234
Sandaki	5,537
Khirdahi	5,197
Jiah	2,998
Muah	1,744
Mirpur Khitta	396

Total..... 20,106

5. Ghulam Ullah's Sanad (No. 43) confirmed him in the possession of the land marginally noted, subject to the payment of quarter-produce, and accorded to his heirs 2,000 bigahs in perpetuity without, of course, any option to his immediate heir.

No. 10 *AHMAD KHAN ALUDANI.*

Ahmad Khan was grandson of Aludo. He is called by Captain Rathborne "a very respectable
 Position. "Sirdar, and Chief of this branch of the
 "Nizamanis, connected by marriage with the late reigning
 "family". Ahmad Khan was Kardar of Shahdadpur under the
 British Government.

Estate. 2. He held 2,013 bigahs in Shahdadpur,
 and 1,321 bigahs in Ghorabari.

Classification and proposal. 3. Major Goldsmid wrote about this
 Jagirdar as follows :—

"Much time and attention has been given to the revision of this
 "case. The tenures of these Aludanis had been placed by me in the 3rd
 "class in the Shahdadpur Roll. My views had been followed by Captain
 "Pelly in his Ghorabari classification, though he spoke of provision under
 "Mir Ghulam Ali. Further reference shows that the alienations originate
 "in Sanads by both Mirs Fateh and Ghulam Ali; but dispossession during
 "a season by the substitution of pay and produce equivalent to that of a
 "certain specified makan, will still support my former recommendation.
 "I may add that, the production of the earlier Sanads
 "at a late period of the enquiry had caused a revision in Captain Stack's
 "Roll which escaped my notice. Still, taking into consideration the high
 "respectability of this family and antiquity of their jagirs, and setting aside
 "the one season of discontinuance on the death of Mir Ghulam Ali, I would
 "solicit permission to amend my proposed settlement on behalf of Ahmad
 "Khan, It would seem to me reasonable to allow the retention
 "by his lineal male descendants, of 1,000 bigahs from the whole grant of
 "3,334 bigahs, Ahmad Khan's share in both Ghorabari and Shahdadpur.
 "The shares of his co-sharers or 10,645 bigahs would lapse to Government on
 "the death of incumbents after one regrant"

4. Ahmad Khan's English Sanad (No. 44) after reciting
 the fact that his father was killed at Meani, and he himself was
 found on enquiry to have been possessed of 3,334 bigahs (detailed
 in columns 9 to 12 of the Statement) and that these were con-
 tinued to Ahmad Khan by Sir Charles Napier subject to the
 payment of quarter-produce, confirmed him in this position, and

accorded to his heirs 1,000 bigahs in perpetuity without any option. But the Persian Sanad grants the option, and, as will be seen from the remarks in the Statement, advantage was taken of it. And this Sanad, moreover, declares that Ahmad Khan was himself found in possession of the land (3,334 bigahs), and does not say a word about any regrant to him on terms of quarter-resumption of produce.

Death. 5. Ahmad Khan died on the 23rd
November 1878.

No. $\frac{21}{18}$ AHMAD KHAN LASHKARIANI.

This Jagirdar's father, Mahmud, held a high position under
Position. Mir Nur Muhammad. He himself was a
Baluchi of distinction in the service of this
Mir.

2. Mahmud died in the battle of Meani, and Sir Charles
Napier continued his jagir of Chauri and
Death of his father at Deh Charakandah in Badin measuring 2,624
Meani. B. to his son, subject to the payment of quarter
ter produce.

3. Captain Pelly registered 388 B. belonging to this Jagir-
dar in Badin, in the 2nd class, and 2,236
Captain Pelly's classification. B. belonging to him in the same taluka, in
the 3rd class.

4. Major Goldsmid had at first not included this Jagirdar
in his list of Sirdars, as it was supposed that
Proposal. he had committed an act of fraud regarding
a share in his jagir, but Mr. Ellis, holding no direct act proved,
recommended him for a hereditary provision of 500 B. and this
was sanctioned.

5. Accordingly the Jagirdar's Persian Sanad (No. 45) confirmed him in his possessions subject to the
 Settlement. existing terms, and accorded to his heirs 500 B. permanently without, of course, any option. The English Sanad agrees with the Persian one, except in not mentioning the terms of the regrant made by Sir Charles Napier.

No. $\frac{22}{19}$ *WALI MUHAMMAD KARMANI.*

Wali Muhammad, son of Ali Bakhsh, was great-grandson of Karam Khan. Ali Bakhsh's father, Darya Khan, was Mukhtyarkar under Mir Murad Ali. Darya Khan was killed in the battle in which the Talpur Mirs and their followers engaged the levies of Shah Shuja, in the neighbourhood of Sukkur in 1834, A. D. Ali Bakhsh, after his father's death, held the office of Mukhtyarkar under Mir Nur Muhammad. He is the same Chief who is mentioned

Position. in Lieutenant Leech's report on the Sindian armies as having 400 men near Wangi east of Hala. He was killed, according to Major Goldsmid, at Meani, * and in January 1846 his jagirs were regranted finally to his son, Wali Muhammad, by His Excellency the Governor, less $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce. Captain Rathborne registered Wali Muhammad as Chief of the Karmanis.

2. Wali Muhammad held jagirs in Moro, Guni, and Badin of which 1,079 B. in Moro were registered by
 Estate and its classification. Captain Pelly in the 2nd class. His remaining possessions, viz., 8,930 B. in Moro, 6,515 B. in Guni, and 3,660 B. in Badin were registered in the 4th class.

* According to Captain Rathborne at Dabba.

3. Major Goldsmid's proposal about this Jagirdar was that, in consideration of his respectability and his extensive holdings, he should be accorded a permanent estate of 3,000 bigahs.

4. In accordance with this proposal, Wali Muhammad's Sanad (No. 46) confirmed him in the position held by him under Sir Charles Napier's regrant, and secured to his heirs 3,000 B. in perpetuity without, of course, any option.

No. $\frac{32}{16}$ ALI BAKHSH	} BHALELANIS.
No. $\frac{24}{21}$ AHMAD KHAN	

These Jagirdars were grandsons of Bhalil who was descended from Nizam's brother, Gagan. Their father, Ibrahim Khan, was registered as Chief of the Bhalelanis, by Captain Rathborne.

2. Ali Bakhsh held 2,443 B. in the Karachi Collectorate and 1,502 B. in the Hyderabad Collectorate, in all 3,945 bigahs. Ahmad Khan held 2,022 B. in the Karachi Collectorate and 1,244 B. in the Hyderabad Collectorate in all 3,266 bigahs. The total holdings of both these brothers, 7,211 bigahs, were registered by Captain Pelly in the 2nd class, who proposed that the whole of this amount should be regranted hereafter as 2nd class jagirs to the lineal male heirs in perpetuity, subject, on the first succession, to a resumption of waste land and $\frac{1}{4}$ th assessment.

Major Goldsmid's proposal.

3. Major Goldsmid submitted the following proposal with reference to Captain Pelly's classification :—

"Total amount Napierian bigahs...	7,211
"Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ th.....	1,803
	<hr/>
"Balance.....	5,408
"Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ for waste land.....	2,704
	<hr/>
"Balance.....	2,704

"Now, if 1,500 bigahs be set aside for Ali Bakhsh and his heirs, and 1,000 to Ahmad Khan and his heirs, out of any one makan in the possession of each, respectively, (inclusive of the jagir of residence), I am of opinion that the terms of proposed settlement would be strictly carried out.

"But my own suggestion would be to make out the perpetual grant in the name of Ali Bakhsh and his heirs only, entering if necessary, a proviso for the maintenance of the brother and his descendants. This system seems to me more in accordance with the spirit of the regulations, and is more indicative of the acknowledgment of a Sirdar in the tribe division.

"Should the latter view be approved Ahmad Khan's heir would, on the demise of his father, receive the latter's share as a life-grant free from assessment."

4. By Sanad (No. 47) Ali Bakhsh and Ahmad Khan were confirmed in the possession of the jagirs specified in columns 9 to 12 of the State-

Settlement.

ment. The Sanad was in the name of Ali Bakhsh and accorded to his heirs 2,500 bigahs in perpetuity, with the usual option. The following note was annexed to it in Major Goldsmid's handwriting:—"A younger brother of Ali Bakhsh, named Ahmad Khan, is a sharer with the former in his full jagirs, agreeably to the account shown in the schedule, (*viz.*, 3,945 bigahs with Ali Bakhsh and 3,266 with Ahmad Khan). His lineal male heir has been declared to be entitled to the regrant of Ahmad Khan's portion for one generation, on the father's decease. After the regrant as aforesaid, and lapse of alienation to the State, Ali Bakhsh or his descendant in possession of the share conferred by the foregoing Sanad, will be liable to maintain to the best of his ability, the descendants from the third generation inclusive, of Ahmad Khan."

Death.

5. Ali Bakhsh died on the 16th January 1878.

The Laghari Sirdars.

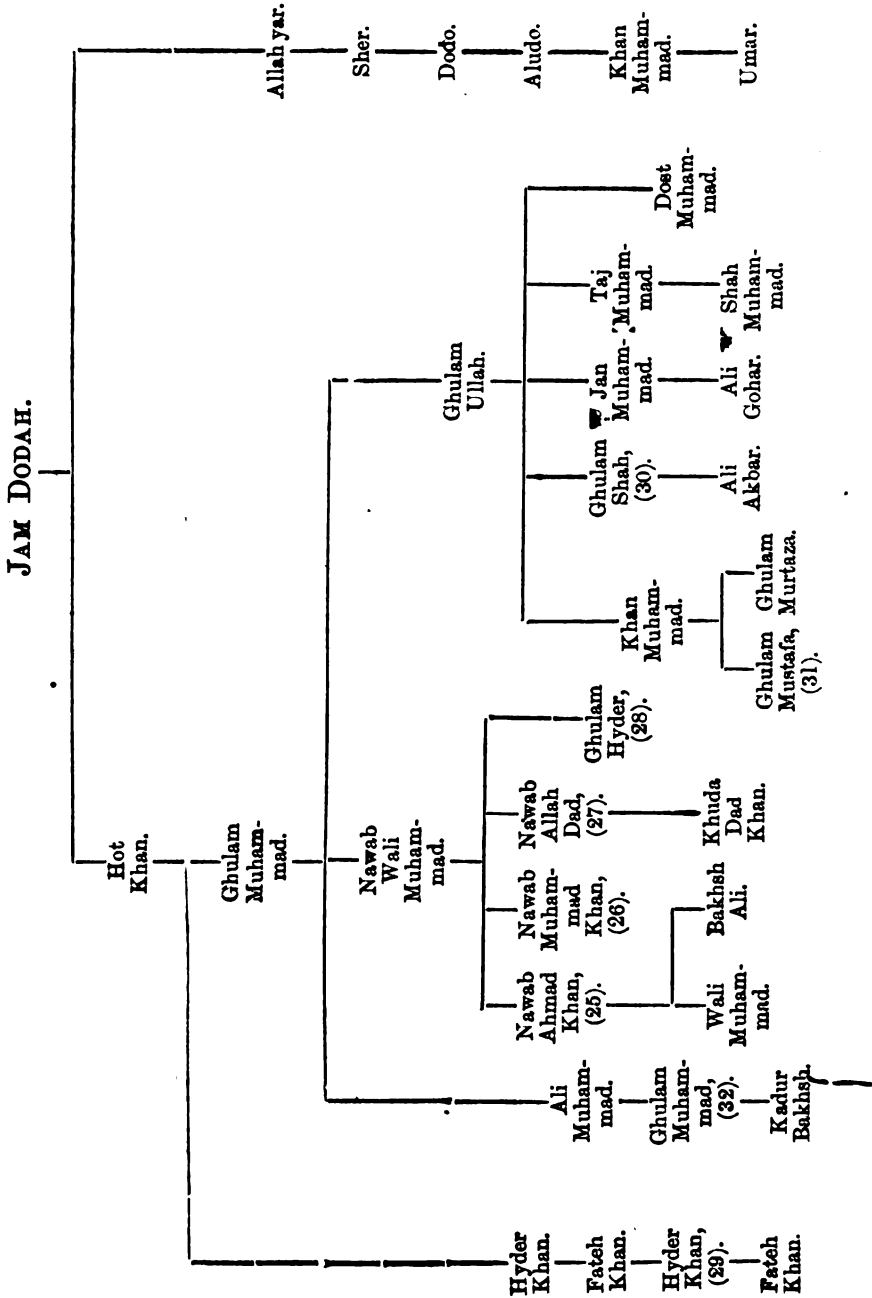
The annexed genealogical tree of this tribe is far less complete than that of the Nizamans. "Their descent," writes Major Goldsmid, "is from Rind, and the story goes that Mir Chakar, one of the earliest and most noted heads of that particular tribe, gave them the name Laghar from the soiled and unwashed character of their garments. This can scarcely be from the Baluch word translated by Leech as 'poor,' which throws the accent on the first syllable, but it may have a yet stronger and not more complimentary signification." Major Goldsmid himself took the word to be the Persian لاهر laghir=weak or thin.

2. Nawab Ahmad Khan informed Major Goldsmid that the original place of residence of the tribe was at Choti near Dera Ghazi Khan, and that Jamal and Jellal Khan, two Sirdars of his generation, were yet located there.

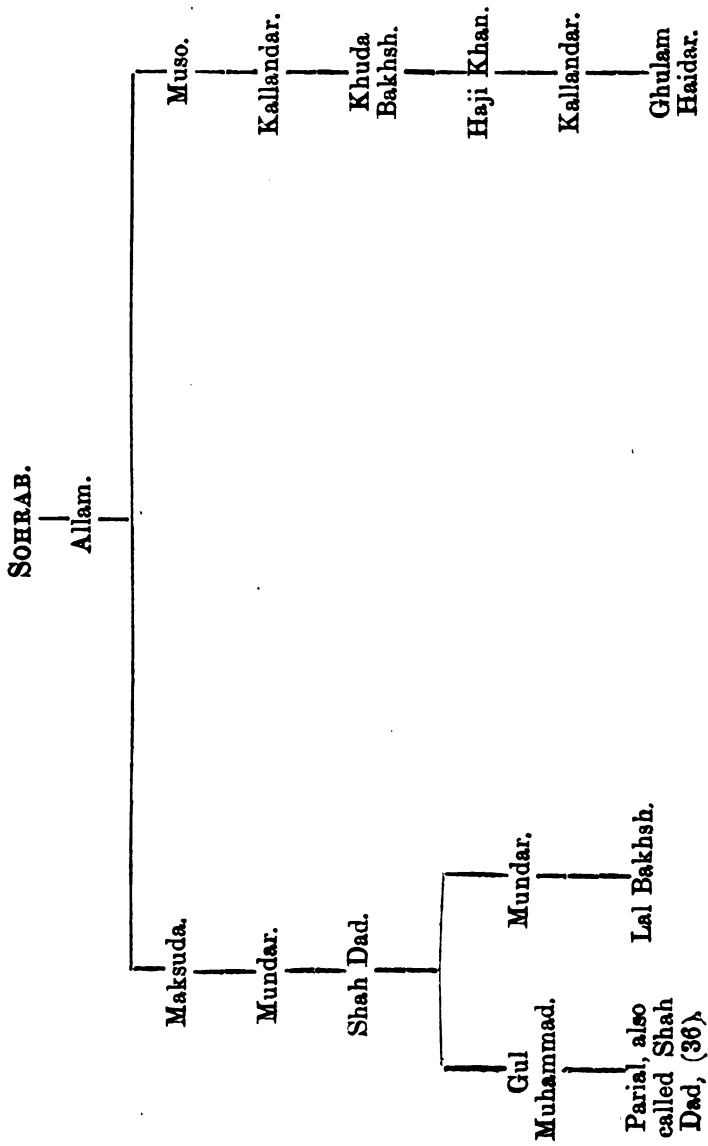
2. The Lagharis are sub-divided into many families of whom the Bozdars, the Alianis, the Brahmanis, the Isanis, and the Kachais were in possession of jagirs. The Alianis and Isanis are called after their ancestors Ali and Isan. The Kachais are called after their place of residence Kacho, literally the armpit of hills, as they lived near the sources of the Gaj, and were frontier chiefs. Bozdar would seem to mean a goatherd, but the real significance of this tribal name as well of Brahmani is doubtful. There is, however, little doubt that the head of the whole Laghari tribe is in the Aliani division, although the Bozdars contain the most influential Chiefs. Manik Aliani was formerly the chief Sirdar of the whole tribe, and on his death, the turban of Chieftainship was transferred to his brother, Muhammad Khan, whose son, Umed Ali, was employed as a Kardar under the British Government but held no jagir.

4. "The Lagharis," writes Major Goldsmid, "unlike the Marris, " Nizamanis and Jellalanis, have not given their daughters in " marriage to the Talpurs. It is reported that some years before " the Conquest, Mir Wali Muhammad, brother of Mir Sher " Muhammad Khanani Talpur, Jagirdar of Shal, obtained by " agreement the hand of a daughter of this tribe, and that the " circumstance occasioned extraordinary excitement. The quarrel " that ensued was of a serious and determined nature, and only " appeased at cost, I am assured, of the affianced lady's life."

Genealogical Tree of the Laghari Tribe.



Sohrabani Kachai.



No. $\frac{25}{32}$ *NAWAB AHMAD KHAN walad WALI MUHAMMAD BOZDAR.*

1. Burnes in his 'Visit to the Court of Sind,' after stating that Wali Muhammad and Sayad Ismail Shah were the chief Ministers of the Amirs, and that they both received high salaries from Government and had palanquins and bearers maintained for them, "an honor which they shared unrivalled by any other subject in the country", proceeds to delineate the character and position of the former as follows:—

"The Nawab, Wali Muhammad Khan Laghari, is by the Amirs themselves termed the Vazir of Sind, and, next to the principal members of the Talpur Family, must be considered the most important personage under their Government. Being himself the head of a powerful Baluch tribe which contributed in the field to the elevation of the present rulers, he has ever since been their faithful and able servant, and seems to enjoy not only the entire confidence of his masters but what is rare indeed in a despotic Government, the esteem and respect of the people. He is the adviser of the Amirs in the management of the internal affairs of the State; and by his adroitness and mild demeanour, has it often in his power and seldom loses an opportunity to avert or mitigate the effect of those shocks of tyranny and oppression which emanate from their Durbar.

"A sincere regard for the interest of his masters has taught this old and respectable individual the necessity of maintaining a friendly intercourse with the British Government Wali Muhammad Khan must have attained the age of seventy, and it is to be feared, therefore, that death may soon deprive the Amirs of their best servant, and the people of Sind of their kindest protector. His son, Ahmad Khan, a dissipated young man about thirty years of age, possesses none of the virtues of his parent. The Nawab is a poet of no mean excellence; and although his verses are filled with adulation, it would be unfair to detract from his merits on this account, or to condemn him for following the example of every Persian writer. He has composed also several large folios on the subject of Medicine, gleaned chiefly from the dreams and theories of the ancients, but which, being supposed original, have gained for him the character of a sage in Sind. Amongst his works I must not omit to mention a small book on the cure of diseases, written in the name of Mir Murad Ali Khan, the merit of which is claimed by that prince."

2. Then after describing Sayad Ismail Shah, he thus contrasts the two :—

“They are enemies of each other’s fame as men of science, and especially as physicians. Both are authors, and exceedingly vain of their own productions, and without deciding here on their respective merits, on which I always evaded giving an opinion to themselves, I may observe that the Amirs have shown a correct discrimination in awarding to Ismail Shah the emolument, and to the Nawab, the reputation. In their moral qualities they can bear no comparison. The Amirs repose implicit confidence in Wali Muhammad Khan, but doubt, with justice, the integrity of his rival. In the letter of advice Mir Murad Ali had prepared for his children, he urged them to follow implicitly the counsel of Wali Muhammad, but cautioned them to beware of Mir Ismail Shah. The former is upright and charitable, the latter proud and penurious; the one esteemed, the other feared; the Sayad owing his elevation and importance chiefly to birth and popular prejudice, and the Khan to a long life of fidelity and virtue which, it is some credit to Sind to say, have met their reward.”

3. It was Wali Muhammad who surprised the city of Shikarpur in 1823, A. D. and who built the walls of Naushahro Abro. He died in 1832, “full of years and honor, having retained the confidence of his masters, and the love of the people to the last.”* The whole annual revenue of the possessions transmitted to his heir, did not, according to Burnes, exceed £ 3,000 sterling.

4. He left four sons, Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Khan, Allahdad Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan.
 Position of Ahmad Khan. Ahmad Khan, as stated by Burnes, was given to dissipation. He caused his father many a pang, and at one time was himself forced to stay away from Sind for some years, in order to escape the vengeance of Bahadur Khan Kokur, “the bravest of the Baluchis,” one of whose dancing girls he had seduced. “The unfortunate female,” says Burnes, “was of course instantly put to death without remorse, while her paramour betook himself to Lahore, but nothing could soothe the wounded pride, and insulted honor of the indignant Kokur, except the humiliating spectacle of the ladies of Ahmad Khan, and his relative

* Burnes.

"Wali Muhammad Khan's families, proceeding in a body to his house to implore pardon for the offender, and to offer themselves as an atonement for his crime. After this public exposure, than which nothing could be more degrading in a Muhammadan country, Bahadur Khan extended the hand of forgiveness, but retained for his harem one of Ahmad Khan's sisters, who has never since been heard of."

5. Ahmad-Khan, however, turned out a brave soldier. It was he who led the attack on the Residency. He was in the thickest of the battle at Meani, and after the action was lost, he joined Mir Sher Muhammad, and his tribe and the Nizamanis made a very good stand at Dabba. He followed the fortunes of Mir Sher Muhammad, and tried to stir up the mountain Baluch tribes and the Afghans of Kandahar to war on Sind. It was only when Mir Sher Muhammad on asking leave to reside with Mir Ali Murad was called upon to "surrender," and thereupon went to the Punjab, "that Ahmad Khan seeing all hope gone, yielded, pleading truly that he had only obeyed the prince's orders in his previous career."†

6. In his "Conquest of Sind," Sir William Napier thus relates the treatment accorded to this Chief by Sir Charles Napier :

"There was still another great Chief to be dealt with. This was Ahmad Khan, the head of the Lagharis, whose dwellings are on the right bank of the Indus. They had fought well and suffered severely in the battles, but it was at their head that Ahmad Khan attacked the Residency. This offence was grave, yet as he had acted under the orders of his sovereigns, and had bravely exposed his own person while those sovereigns stood aloof from danger, the General was inclined to favor him. In fine, he was a gallant barbarian who did not fear to fight or to trust his conqueror, and the latter though he could not promise him pardon, would not hurt him or lead him into danger, but thus stated his true position, leaving the Chief himself to determine his own course :—

" 'I honor a brave soldier, but I have no authority to forgive you. ' You attacked the residence of the British Envoy Outram : your princes themselves accuse you. The Governor-General is in wrath at this insult

† Sir William Napier's 'Conquest of Sind.'

“ offered to the British Government, and has ordered me to make the Amir
 “ Shahdad and yourself prisoners. I must therefore appeal to the Governor-
 “ General, and I will plead your cause with him. I hope to gain your
 “ pardon ; but I will not pledge myself to anything which I may not be
 “ able to perform. If you come and reside here, I will receive you until his
 “ Lordship’s pleasure be known ; and if he refuses pardon, I will give you
 “ 48 hours to depart unmolested.” “ The Laghari chief’s pardon was obtain-
 “ ed and he became a friend.”

7. The Sanad of Ahmad Khan (No. 108, dated 14th July 1862), after the usual preamble, recites what

Ahmad Khan’s estate.

was done by Sir Charles Napier and later authorities in connection with his jagir, as follows :—“ Now you, Ahmad Khan Laghari, having been found on enquiry to have been possessed at the Conquest of jagir lands in this province for some years unclaimed, were, on your having made Salam in 1847, granted by His Excellency, the late Governor, Sir Charles Napier, from the whole of your possessions an area of 2,000 bigahs according to the measurement prevailing in the time of the Mirs, and equivalent to 2,205 bigahs according to the Napierian standard less one-fourth, situated in Makan Duaba Potah, Taluka Larkana, Zilla Shikarpur. In lieu of the resumption of the one-fourth share above noted, Government fixed on the whole grant an assessment of 2 annas on each bigah amounting to Rs. 250 per annum. But in 1852 by the decision of the Commissioner the annual (assessment) of Rs. 250 was remitted, and the whole jagir remained in your possession unassessed.”

8. Captain Pelly registered the 2,205 bigahs held by the Nawab in the 2nd class, and recommended

Captain Pelly’s classification.

accordingly that they be continued hereditarily, subject to a resumption of waste land upon demise of the present incumbent. This proposal met with the Commissioner’s sanction.

9. Major Goldsmid in 1858 wrote about the Nawab’s case as follows :—“ As regards the Nawab Ahmad

Major Goldsmid’s proposal.

“ Khan Laghari now drawing a pension of Rs. 100 monthly from Government, I submit that as it is con-

“sidered the pension will lapse on his demise his full jagir be considered a hereditary alienation.” This proposal was sanctioned.

10. This part of the history of the jagir is not recited in the Sanad, which however relates what took place after the sanction of Major Goldsmid's settlement :—

Modification of settlement.
“Afterwards with the desire of obtaining the jagir of Mirzanpur, situated in Taluka Sakrand, Zilla Hyderabad, which jagir you had possessed during the Government of the Mirs, and in which you now reside in lieu of the above named jagir of Duaba Potah, you petitioned Government : thereupon by permission of the Government of India communicated to the Government of Bombay in their letter No. 4004 of the 20th July 1861, the exchange was sanctioned, and the jagir of Mirzanpur with the forest of the same name, containing by estimate 25,000 Napierian bigahs was granted to you.”

The Sanad confirms him in this possession, and accords to his heirs 15,000 bigahs out of it in perpetuity. It further contains the following clause :—

“In consideration of your advanced age, and as a special case, an arrangement has been sanctioned by which the whole of the land of Mirzanpur you now hold shall remain undiminished during your life and that of your eldest son, Wali Muhammad, but after the death of your eldest son 15,000 bigahs as before mentioned will be continued to his lineal male heir, and the remainder will be resumed by Government, provided, it be not the wish of the heir to purchase the whole or part of such resumable land in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government of India regarding the sale of waste land, at such rate as the Collector of Hyderabad shall consider equitable. The hereditary allotment may be chosen by yourself, and marked off in communication with the Government Settlement Officer.”

Thus this Sanad exempted the first heir of the incumbent from the payment of *chowth*, and gave a right of purchase to the second heir. All other clauses were the same as those of other Sanads. There is some ambiguity arising from the grant at first of 15,000 bigahs in perpetuity to Ahmad Khan's heirs and then to his son, Wali Muhammad's heirs. But if Ahmad Khan had no other son besides Wali Muhammad, the wording of the Sanad could hardly have been expected to cause any difficulty.

Death. 11. Ahmad Khan died on the 21st February 1870.

**No. $\frac{26}{13}$ NAWAB MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* NAWAB
WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN BOZDAR.**

Position. This Jagirdar was, like the last, a son of the celebrated Wali Muhammad.

Estate. 2. Like his brother he held 2,205 bigahs in Duaba Poto in the Larkana Taluka. He also held 1,537 bigahs in Wariahki in the Guni Taluka. Both these possessions remained unclaimed until 1846, when they were granted to the Jagirdar by Sir Charles Napier, subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce (a condition afterwards modified by the substitution of Chowth). This penalty was imposed owing to failure of Chief to make Salam.

Captain Pelly's classification. 3. Captain Pelly classed the 2,205 bigahs in the 2nd class, and the 1,537 bigahs in the 4th class.

Major Goldsmid's proposal. 4. Major Goldsmid proposed a permanent provision to the extent of 1,500 bigahs.

Settlement. 5. The Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 48), accordingly, while confirming him in his possessions subject to the subsisting liability, accorded to his heirs this amount of bigahs with the usual option. "In your case" the Sanad continued, "the resumption would be a double one, the lands when given over to you by Government being subjected to a certain payment of rent"—i. e. if the heir elected to retain the whole Jagir area he would have to pay double the amount of Chowth now paid.

No. $\frac{27}{14}$ ALLAHADAD KHAN BOZDAR.

Position. This Jagirdar was also Wali Muhammad's third son.

2. He held 1,544 bigahs in the Larkana Taluka, and 512 bigahs in the Mehar Taluka. His jagir also remained unclaimed, until 1846 when Sir Charles Napier granted it to him subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd produce in a lump sum (afterwards modified into $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce) owing to his failure to make Salam.

Captain Pelly's classification.

3. Captain Pelly classified both the holdings of the Nawab in the 2nd class.

Major Goldsmid's proposal.

4. Major Goldsmid proposed 1,500 bigahs as a fair hereditary provision in his case. Nawab Allahdad's Sanad (No. 90, dated 24th May 1861,) accordingly, while confirming him in his position for his life, accorded to his heirs 1,500 bigahs in perpetuity with the usual option. In his case also the Sanad stated the resumption would be a double one in case the option was availed of.

Death.

5. The Jagirdar died on the 29th November 1882.

No. $\frac{28}{25}$ GHULAM HAIDAR BOZDAR.

This Jagirdar was Nawab Wali Muhammad's fourth son.

2. He held 2,205 bigahs in the Larkana Taluka. His jagir also remained unclaimed until 1846, when it was granted to him by Sir Charles Napier subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce, afterwards modified into $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce. The Jagirdar's holding was registered in the 2nd class by Captain Pelly, and Major Goldsmid recommended that 1,000 bigahs out of it should be granted permanently.

3. His Sanad (No. 49), dated 28th March 1861, accordingly provided for a permanent grant of this amount with the usual option, while it confirmed Ghulam Haidar

Settlement.

in his existing possessions under the existing terms. In his case also, the resumption was to be a double one, if the option was availed of.

Death. 4. He died on the 28th June 1866.

No. 29 Haidar Ali Khan.

This Jagirdar was, according to Major Goldsmid, "a near relative of the above four Sirdars, as well as connection by marriage, being brother-in-law to the old Nawab Wali Muhammad." Burnes at page 27 of his book mentions a "Haidar Khan, Laghari, the Governor of the Province of Jati, and nephew of the principal Vazir." Probably he meant Haidar Ali Khan.

2. Captain Pelly in his Taluka Roll of Larkana Jagirs re-Estate and classification. commended that, "Haidar Ali be treated in like manner with his relatives, sons of Nawab Wali Mu-Deh Hasanwah 1,103 B. "hammad, and that his jagir (in Larkana) be confirmed to his lineal heirs male in perpetuity, subject to a resumption of waste land upon demise of present incumbent." This proposal was approved by the Commissioner. Haidar Ali Khan had also a jagir of 366 bigahs in Makan Charah in Mehar which was also in the 2nd class. Like his relatives, it had not been until 1846 that Haidar Ali had claimed his jagirs, and Sir Charles Napier had granted them to him under the same conditions.

3. Major Goldsmid's proposal regarding him was as follows:—"On the demise of Haidar Khan (Haidar Ali Khan) I would allow his heir to receive 800 bigahs as a free hereditary grant, resuming 303 on account of $\frac{1}{4}$ th share and the 366 bigahs in Mehar on account of waste land."

4. His Sanad (No. 50) accordingly, while it confirmed him in his existing position, secured 800 bigahs to his heirs with the usual option, and contained the addition made in the case of Muhammad Khan, Allah Dad Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan.

Death. 5. Haidar Ali Khan died on the 15th December 1864.

No. $\frac{30}{17}$ GHULAM SHAH BOZDAR.

Ghulam Shah's father was Nawab Wali Muhammad's brother, and was Mukhtyarkar to Mirs Karam Ali and Murad Ali, and Governor of Parkar. (*Vide also Burnes, page 104.*) Ghulam Shah was the envoy sent by Mir Shahdad to meet Sir Charles Napier at Sukkur in 1842 A. D. He became thus known to His Excellency, and after the Conquest he entered the British service in which he remained for 8 years. He was Kardar of Jehuki, Katri, Wallasa, Agri and Moro, successively. Ghulam Shah's son was married to Nawab Ahmad Khan Laghari's daughter.

Estate. 2. Ghulam Shah held the following Jagirs :—

	B.
Ripp in Badin.....	2,452
Jiat in „	4,640
Thali in Umarkot	915

3. Captain Pelly placed Ripp in the 2nd class, Thali in the 3rd class, and Jiat in the 4th class, but he recorded that Ghulam Shah's case would be considered by him in framing his list of Sirdars. Ghulam Shah, however, appealed against the classification of *Jiat*. He had served Mir Nasir

Captain Pelly's classification.

Appeal against the classification.

Khan, Mir Hussien Ali and Mir Shahdad, and had changed his possessions with every change of service. His father was a grantee of land from Mir Karam Ali, and had settled a portion of it upon him, and Major Goldsmid therefore found that 1,035 B. in Jiat were in the 3rd class and the rest in the 4th class.

4. Major Goldsmid under these circumstances proposed Major Goldsmid's proposal. "to treat the 3rd and 4th class grants as "those of ordinary Jagirdars and to set aside "1,800 B. from the 2,452 for a hereditary grant."

5. Ghulam Shah's Sanad (No. 51) accordingly confirmed Settlement. him in the possession of 8,007 B. in Badin and Umarkot, and accorded 1,800 B. to his heirs with the usual option.

6. Ghulam Shah died on the 19th April 1861. He was, Death. according to Captain Rathborne, "a quiet, "gentlemanly, sensible man," and bore "a most excellent "character among all."

*No. $\frac{31}{28}$ KHAN MUHAMMAD BOZDAR AND
HIS SON GHULAM MASTAFA.*

Position. Khan Muhammad was the eldest son of Ghulam Ullah, the brother of Nawab Wali Muhammad.

2. He and his son, Ghulam Mastafa, were possessed of Estate. 2,942 N. B. in Matari, 756 N. B. in Umarkot, and 605 N. B. in Larkana. They were confirmed in these possessions at the Conquest.

3. Khan Muhammad died in 1845, and his jagirs were Death of Khan Muham- regranted to Ghulam Mastafa on an assess- mad and regnant. ment of two annas a bigah for a certain portion, and levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce on the remainder.

Captain Pelly's classification.

4. Captain Pelly registered the Matari jagir in the 3rd class, and the remaining two in the 4th class.

Proposal.

5. It appears from Mr. Ellis's No. 22, dated 20th September 1858, to the address of the Commissioner that for reasons orally discussed between them, it was resolved to recommend this Jagirdar for a permanent provision to the extent of 500 bigahs. The Sirdar was a resident Jagirdar and a man of position.

Settlement.

6. This recommendation was sanctioned, and his Sanad (No. 52) accorded to his heirs this amount without any option, while confirming him in his possessions subject to the existing liability.

No. $\frac{32}{29}$ GHULAM MUHAMMAD BOZDAR.

Position.

Ghulam Muhammad's father, Ali Muhammad, was the elder brother of Nawab Wali Muhammad, and Ghulam Ullah. Ghulam Muhammad himself was a leader of repute, and joined Mir Jan Muhammad, Mir Khan Muhammad, and Yakhtiar Khan Laghari in counselling resistance to the English.

Estate and classification.

2. He held 6,660 B. in Tajpur in Matari which were continued to him by Sir Charles Napier and registered by Captain Pelly in the 3rd class. He, however, produced before Major Goldsmid, two Sanads (professedly original), of Mir Ghulam Ali and Murad Ali, each of which bore the large seal and the small seal generally used in sealing Sanads. The first was dated 19th August 1808, and gave Ali Muhammad Laghari 2,958 Mirs'

bigahs in Tajpur in lieu of Seri ; the second was dated 19th November 1812, and gave the same person 1,100 Mirs' bigahs in addition to the original Jagir in Tajpur. None of them, however, could be traced among the Jagir office records or in the transcript volumes of deeds of the elder Mirs. Their non-production before Captain Pelly threw moreover "a doubt on the matter which even the position and respectability of the Jagirdar" did not, Major Goldsmid thought, warrant him in setting aside that officer's classification, even if he had been authorized to disturb it.

3. In the geneological tree as at first framed by Major Goldsmid, Ghulam Shah and not Ghulam Muhammad had been shown as the only son of Ali Muhammad. He, however, discovered that this was a mistake, and therefore recommended "the hereditary assignment of 800 bigahs on the ground of Ghulam Muhammad's position." (*Vide Mr. Ellis's No. 22 of 1858, to the Commissioner*). This recommendation was supported by Mr. Ellis, and as it was approved by the Commissioner, it was included in the list submitted to Government, and finally sanctioned.

4. The Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 53) accordingly accorded this amount to his heirs with the usual option, while it confirmed him in his possession.

5. He died on the 2nd December 1862. He was described by Captain Rathborne in 1847 as "of rude, boisterous manners but of a good disposition, more liberal than his means admitted of, and much liked, but rather involved."

No. $\frac{33}{30}$ BUDHO ALIANI.

According to Captain Rathborne, the Jagirdar in question was, though in reduced circumstances, "by birth, at the head of all the Laghari tribe in Sind."

Position.

"I have known him for some years," wrote Major Goldsmid, "and have reason to believe the Collector's statement is quite the opinion among Baluchis to the present day. Were the whole tribe called out, Budho Laghari would be the Sirdar-in-Chief, without let from the more aristocratic Bozdars."

2. He held 3,566 Napierian bigahs in Tando Bago, and was confirmed in them at the Conquest.

Estate.

3. On these, however, *Chowth* was imposed owing to an alteration having been made in a Sanad in his possession. The circumstance was brought to His Excellency the Governor's notice by the Collector of Hyderabad, and the jagirs were retained in Government hands pending orders. At length they were released upon forfeiture of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce, though no satisfactory account of the alteration ever seems to have been obtained.

Imposition of *Chowth* on it, owing to alteration in a Sanad.

No. 1215 of the 4th May 1847, from the Secretary to Government.

4. Captain Pelly registered the jagir in the 2nd class.

5. Major Goldsmid's proposal was as follows :—

Proposal.

"Deducting the $\frac{1}{4}$ th we should have—

$$35,661 - 8,915 = 26,746.$$

"But the Jagirdar complains that his jagir never yields him Rupees 500 annually, and has already petitioned for 12,000 bigahs in any other spot, in lieu of the present whole jagir.

"As a special case, I would recommend that 3,000 bigahs be made the hereditary amount, if taken elsewhere; or 5,000 if from the Bago-ka-Tando alienation. The selection to be made and carried out by

"Budho himself, otherwise the hereditary regrant to be limited to 3,000 bigahs, to take effect in the second generation after his demise. The first succession would receive the jagir on the same terms as now accorded to present incumbents."

6. Budho Khan's Sanad (No. 54) confirmed him in his possessions subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce, and accorded to his heirs 5,000 bigahs in perpetuity without specifying whence they were to be taken, but with the usual option.

Settlement.

7. Budho Khan died on the 27th of March 1883.

Death.

No. $\frac{34}{31}$ *HUSSEN KHAN BRAHMANI.*

Captain Rathborne registered this Jagirdar as Chief of the Brahmanis, and Major Goldsmid described him as follows:—"A fine, old, well-bred Baluch Sirdar, of prepossessing exterior, far advanced in years. Resides at his own jagir on the banks of the Guni near Muham-mad Khan's Tanda."

Position.

2. He held 2,928 B. in Guni, and 867 B. in Mirpur Batoro. 975 B. out of the Guni Jagir were registered by Captain Pelly in the 2nd class, and the remainder in Guni as well as the Mirpur Batoro Jagir, in the 3rd class.

Estate and classification.

3. "It is, in my opinion", (wrote Major Goldsmid) "very desirable that this description of resident Jagirdar should be maintained in comparative ease, if not affluence," and he, therefore, recommended a permanent grant to his heirs of 100 B.

Proposal.

4. His Sanad (No. 55) accordingly while it confirmed him in his possessions (3,795 bigahs), accorded 1,000 bigahs to his heirs with the usual option.

Settlement.

Death.

5. He died on the 21st November 1862.

No. 35 **IKHTIAR KHAN ISANI, GRAND-
SON OF ISAN.**

This Jagirdar held, according to Lieutenant Leech's report, 800 men at Mir Sobdar's disposal in Lakhat.
 Position. He occupied a high position under this Mir, and is styled "an influential Laghari Chief" by Captain Rathborne. "On the death of Mir Murad Ali," writes Major Goldsmid, "Ikhtiar Khan went from one young Mir to another obtaining golden swords and honours from each. He eventually became a partisan of Mir Sobdar."

2. He possessed 10,231 B. in Shahdadpur, 1,373 B. in Hala, and 17,568 B. in Mehar, in all 29,172. All these were registered in the 2nd class.

3. Major Goldsmid valued the Shahdadpur alienation at Rs. 866, the Hala one at Rs. 176, and the Mehar one at Rs. 2,585, on a 5 years' average of income. The Mehar jagir had yielded a considerable produce to Ikhtiar Khan for one or two seasons, and Major Goldsmid doubted whether setting aside actual pay, Ikhtiar Khan was not better off in a pecuniary point of view at such times than he was under the rule of the Mirs. His family resided at Sakrand and not upon any one of the jagirs, though Ikhtiar's eldest son, Ghulam Shah, appeared to be a man of business and to take some interest in his father's lands. Major Goldsmid, under all these circumstances, recommended a permanent provision of 5,000 B.

4. The Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 56) accordingly accorded this amount to his heir with the usual option, while it confirmed him in his possessions.

**No. 33 GUL MUHAMMAD KACHAI (DECEASED)
SUCCEEDED BY SHAHDAD.**

Gul Muhammad was the Sirdar of the Lagharis of Kacha.

Position. His village was a well-known resort near the sources of the Gaj. His family were the old defenders of the western approaches to Sind on the Mallar and Johi boundaries, and just a few months before the Conquest, his jagirs were, according to Captain Pelly, increased by the Mirs to 20,000 M. B.

2. Gul Muhammad possessed in all 13,498 B. on the bank
Estate and classification. of the Nara in Taluka Baghban, of which 4,869-13 B. were placed in the 3rd class, and the rest (excepting a garden of 20 B. which was placed in the 2nd class of jagirs) in the 4th class.

3. On Gul Muhammad's death in January 1857, his 4th
Death of Gul Muhammad and regrant. class jagirs lapsed to Government, and his 3rd class possessions were regranted to his son Shahdad, "less $\frac{1}{4}$ th resumption." Under this regrant Shahdad held 2,673 B. which were according to the rules tenable only for life.

Proposal. 4. Major Goldsmid wrote as follows about this case :—

"The present incumbent is a mere boy, illiterate, and quite unfit from tender years to attend to his own affairs. His cousin and a co-sharer in the jagir, Lal Bakhsh,* accompanied him to my tent, and was the spokesman on his behalf Should the Commissioner see fit to accord a small hereditary grant to the Sirdar of the Kacha Lagharis it would be an act of grace."

5. It appears from Mr. Ellis's No. 22 of 1858, that the Commissioner was willing to recommend the Jagirdar for a

* His case was separately dealt with by Captain Pelly.

permanent grant of 1,000 B., and accordingly, this amount was shown in the statement submitted to Government and sanctioned by them.

6. The Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 81, dated 4th May 1861), confirmed him in his possession of 2,673 B. and accorded to his heirs 1,000 B. in perpetuity without, of course, any option.

The Marri Tribe.

There was no occasion to sub-divide this large and aristocratic tribe for jagir purposes. The one family known as Hajizai comprised all the names included in the List of Sirdars.

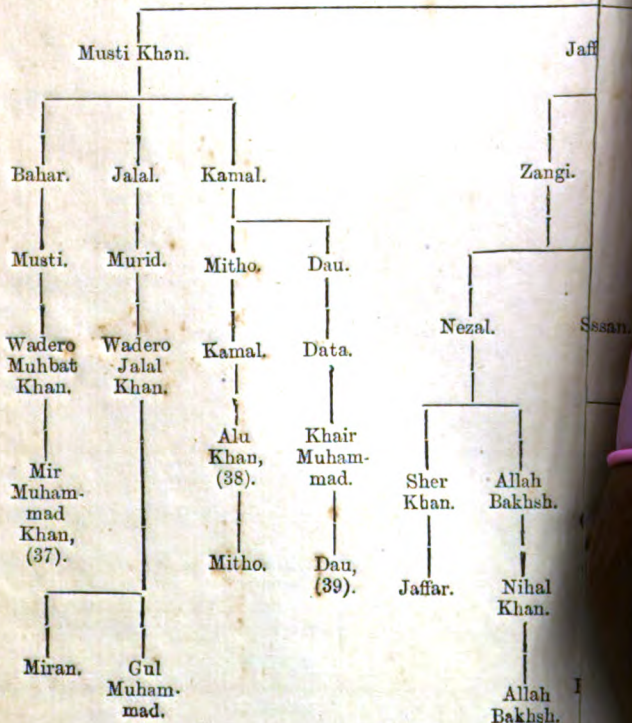
2. The Marris became much connected by marriage with the reigning Talpurs, and this alliance extending to both Upper and Lower Sind, naturally raised their influence and authority among the people of the country. They were formerly among the best and foremost soldiers of the State, and greatly distinguished themselves in the struggle with Shah Shuja in 1833, and the previous feud between Mir Ghulam Ali and Mir Thara.

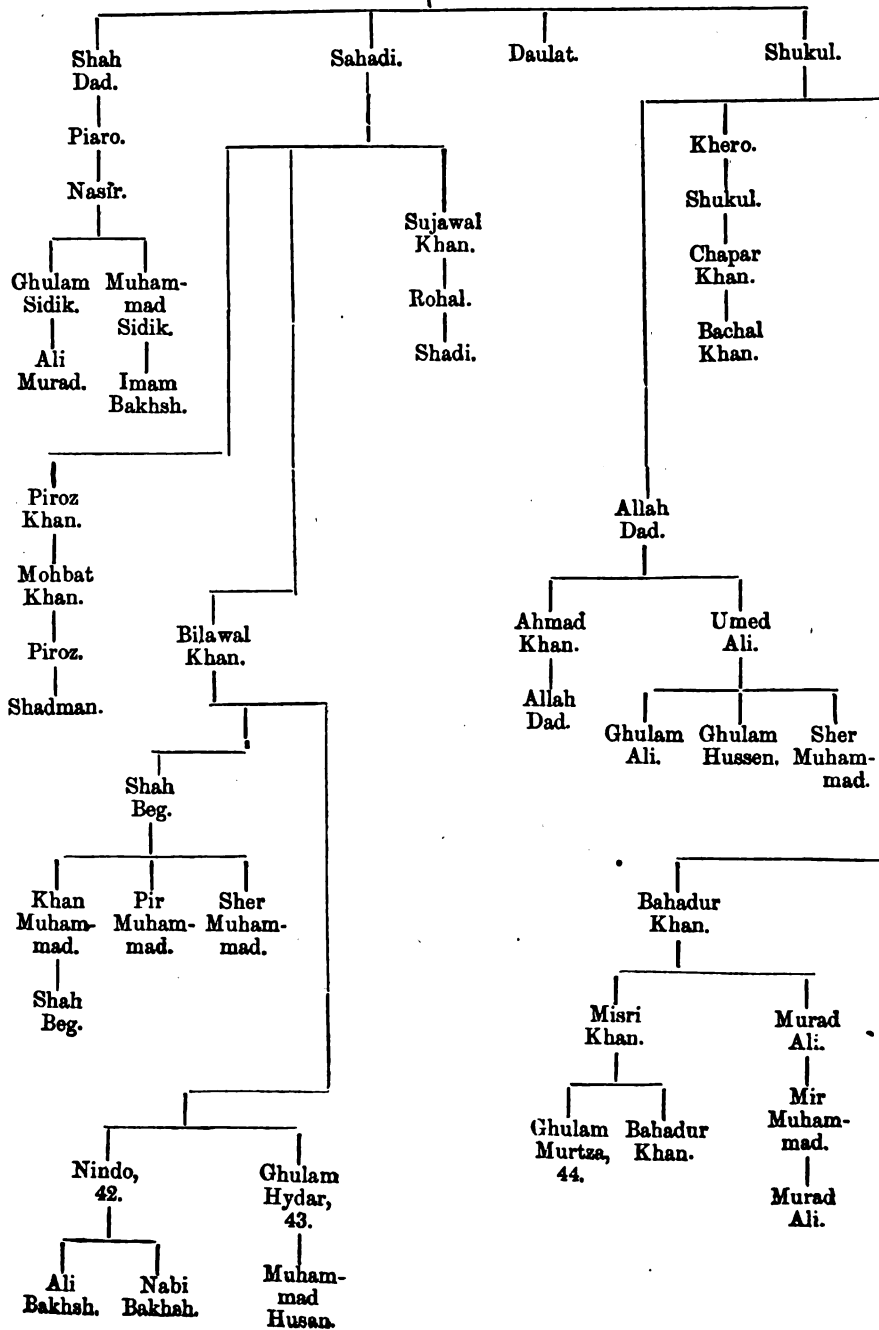
3. Haji Khan, the founder of the Hajizai house, was fourteenth in descent from Rind, and had two wives, one belonging to the Badanis and the other to the Loharanis. He had four sons by each wife. The Sirdars, Nos. 37-41 (both inclusive), are descended from Masti and Jaffar, the eldest and the second son of Haji by his Badani wife, and the Sirdars, Nos. 42-44 (both inclusive), from his second and fourth son by his Loharani wife. His eldest son's progeny was not sufficiently important, and his third son died without issue.

Genealogical

RIN
Ph
Phin
Bij
Phin
Muh
Kh
Hot
Rey
Tal
Jur
Ma
Sal
Dahi
Nab
Haji

By his Badani Wife (1st). _____



HAJI. *By his Loharani Wife (2nd.)*

[No. $\frac{37}{4}$ *MUHBAT KHAN HAJIZAI (DECEASED)*
SUCCEEDED BY WADERO MIR
MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Muhbat Khan was great-grandson of Masti Khan, the eldest son of Haji Khan, by his Badani wife.

Position.

Masti Khan's Tando is still a flourishing village near the old capital of the Khairpur house. It was to this house that Muhbat Khan, the father of Wadero Mir Muhammad Khan, was attached. He was a military chief and confidential adviser of Mir Sohrab, on whose death he continued, with little interruption, in the service of Mir Sohrab's son and successor, Mir Rustam. Mir Rustam's third son, Ali Mardan, married his daughter, and this family alliance augmented his importance.

2. Muhbat Khan had no Sanads from Mir Rustam, but

Estate.

this fact was attributed by Major Goldsmid to the position of the Marri Chief being above that of any Jagirdar, and to the want of system and organization in the Upper Sind Government records. Mir Ali Mardan, Muhbat Khan's son-in-law, conferred upon him large jagirs in Naushahro and Kandiaro for which Sanads were forthcoming. But the territory of which these Pargannas formed a part came into the hands of Mir Ali Murad after the flight of Mir Rustam. The battle of Meani and the British Conquest followed, and Muhbat Khan with other Chiefs paid their allegiance to the new Rais. It was not, however, until 1849 that the latter alienated in his favour the jagirs of Mulhan and Pannah Yaçub both in the Naushahro, District and found afterwards to be 2,310 B. and 583 B. in extent respectively, in all 2,893 B.

3. Of these two allotments Muhbat Khan was found in

Estate in possession on
 resumption of Mir Ali Mu-
 rad's territory.

possession, on the resumption of a part of Mir Ali Murad's country in 1852, and they were confirmed to him for life by the Commissioner's order of the 21st September of that year, No. 2350.

4. Subsequent enquiries, however, caused the Commissioner to modify the terms upon which this confirmation had been extended to the Marri Chief, and upon the death of Muhbat Khan on the 27th July 1856; a year's produce of his jagir was allowed to his son, Wadero Mir Muhammad, and on the 28th October 1857, orders were given to release $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the same pending Settlement.

5. Major Goldsmid * recommended that the present incumbent might be allowed to retain for life the alienation then in his possession, and that on his demise 1,000 bigahs from Pannah Yacub be retained as a hereditary grant in the family. Mir Muhammad's Sanad (No. 57) continued him in the possession of his two jagirs above mentioned "less quarter-produce," and accorded to his heirs 1,000 bigahs in perpetuity.

Pannah Yacub	...	2,310
Makan Mulhar	...	583
		<u>2,893</u>

No. $\frac{38}{55}$ *ALI KHAN HAJIZAI.*

Position. Ali Khan was great-great-grandson of Masti Khan. His father, Kamal Khan, occupied a high position, and lost his life at the battle of Dabba.

2. Kamal held 6,048 B. in Tando Bago and 1,007 in Hala. These were continued to his son by Sir Charles Napier, subject to the payment of quarter-produce.

3. Captain Pelly noted in his Tando Bago Roll against this and the next Jagirdar's names as follows :—
Classification. "These grantees are in the position of Sirdars

* *Vide* Roll for Taluka Naushahro No. 2, para. 2, in the Commissioner's office.

“ of their tribe, and will be included accordingly in my Roll
 “ of permanent Jagirdars. Their title deeds are not as yet forth-
 “ coming.” Major Goldsmid, under the instructions conveyed
 in the Commissioner’s endorsement No. 2124 of 25th August
 1858 to the Special Commissioner’s letter No. 19 of 24th August,
 classified the jagirs as follows :—

Bago Tando Jagir	3,028 B.	in the 2nd class.
	2,837 B.	„ 3rd „
	183 B.	„ 4th „
Halla Jagir.....	275 B.	„ 2nd „
	732 B.	„ 3rd „
	<hr/> 7,055 B. <hr/>	

4. The Jagirdar lived near Tando Adam Khan and not on
 his jagir. Major Goldsmid considering this
 Proposal. fact and his rank, recommended a hereditary
 provision to the extent of 1,500 B. which was sanctioned.

5. The Jagirdar’s Sanad (No. 58) accordingly accorded this
 Settlement. amount to his heirs without of course any op-
 tion, while confirming him in the position he
 occupied under Sir Charles Napier’s regrant.

6. Ali Khan died on the 21st November
 Death. 1870, without heirs.

No. ३१ D A U K H A N H A J I Z A I.

This Jagirdar was son of Khair Muhammad, who was
 Position. Ali Khan’s cousin, and died with his paternal
 uncle, Kamal, at the battle of Dabba.

2. Mir Fateh Ali's book of Sanads showed a grant on the 4th March 1794, to Dau Khan Marri and two others in Tando Bago. This Dau Khan was Khair Muhammad's grand-father. Khair Muhammad and his son held 6,048 B. in Tando Bago, 2,013 in Hala, and 605 in Tando Adam, in all 8,666 B. Sir Charles Napier continued these jagirs to Khair Muhammad's son, Dau Khan, subject to the payment of *Chowth*.

3. Major Goldsmid, under the Commissioner's orders, classified the jagirs, and found 3,028 B. of the Tando Bago Jagir and 550 B. of the Hala Jagir, in the 2nd class.

4. Major Goldsmid therefore recommended him, like Ali Khan, for a permanent grant of 1,500 bigahs, and this was sanctioned.

5. Dau Khan's Sanad No. 59 accordingly secured this amount to his heirs without of course any option, while it confirmed him in his possessions. It added "No separate arrangement is made for the continuance to your heirs of your own original jagirs as these are under rule not regratable, being in the 4th class."

No. 40 RASHID KHAN HAJIZAI.

This Jagirdar's father, Gawhar, died at the battle of Meani. Gawhar was great-great-grandson of Jaffar Khan, the second son of Haji by his Badani wife. Rashid and the next Jagirdar were classed "Sirdars of their tribe" by Captain Pelly.

2. Gawhar held 897 B. in Guni, 152 B. in Badin, and 14,818 B. in Sehwan. His son, Rashid, was continued in these jagirs by Sir Charles Napier, subject to the payment of Chowth.

Estate.

3. Captain Pelly registered the Sehwan possessions of Rashid in the 2nd class, and the rest in the 4th class.

Classification.

4. Rashid did not reside on his jagir but in Gorechani. But his second class land lay in Manjhand, and no more than a quarter of it was cultivable. Major Goldsmid, under these circumstances, proposed a permanent grant of 2,500 B., but this was increased on revision by Mr. Ellis to 3,000 B. and the increased grant was sanctioned.

Proposal.

5. The Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 60) accordingly accorded this amount to his heirs, without, of course, any option, while it confirmed him in his possession of 15,867 B. subject to the existing liability.

Settlement.

No. $\frac{41}{38}$ AHMAD KHAN HAJIZAI.

Position.

Ahmad Khan was Gawhar's brother, and was registered as a Sirdar by Captain Pelly.

Estate.

2. He held 14,818 B. in Sehwan, 897 B. in Guni, and 973 B. in Badin.

Classification.

3. The first of these jagirs was registered in the 2nd class, the second in the 3rd, and out of the fourth 648 B. were registered in the 3rd and the rest in the 4th.

4. Major Goldsmid proposed the same amount of permanent provision for this Jagirdar as for Rashid Khan, *viz.*, 2,500 B.; but Mr. Ellis was of opinion that Rashid Khan was the elder brother's son and that Ahmad Khan was not entitled to an equal amount, and he therefore recommended 2,000 B. to be permanently granted.

5. This amount was sanctioned, but Ahmad Khan died on the 16th February 1861 before the Sanads were issued, and as he died without any lineal male heirs, his jagir lapsed to Government (vide Assistant Commissioner in Sind's No. 181, dated 25th March 1861, and No. 329, dated 7th May 1861).

**No. 42 NINDO KHAN MARRI AND HIS TWO
SONS ALI BAKHSH AND NABI BAKHSH.**

Nindo Khan was great-grandson of Haji by his Loharani wife. He is spoken of in Lieutenant Leech's report as commanding 1,200 of his tribe under Mir Nur Muhammad, and holding land in jagir near Tando Allahyar and Hyderabad. He was nearly 100 years of age in 1858, and his two sons also were "grey-bearded men, well advanced in life, "each a fine specimen of the Baluch Chief." They resided in Bilawal-ka-Got near Adam Khan's Tanda, but at some distance from their jagir.

2. Nindo Khan and his sons held 6,006 B. in Tando Bago in equal shares.

3. This jagir was classified by Captain Pelly in the 2nd class. The first Sanad registered by Captain Stack was that of Mir Ghulam Ali to Nindo's father, Bilawal, but the grant was traced

Classification and proposal.

to Mir Fateh Ali's time by Major Goldsmid. This officer proposed to grant permanently 1,500 B. to Ali Bakhsh's heirs and 1,000 to Nabi Bakhsh's. But Mr. Ellis proposed 1,200 for the elder son, and 800 for the younger.

4. This proposal was sanctioned. The Sanad (No. 61) issued

Settlement.	
Deh Phatu.	2,002
Do.	2,002
Do.	2,002
	<u>6,006.</u>

to Nindo, Ali Bakhsh, and Nabi Bakhsh recites that the three were continued in possession of the jagirs marginally noted by Sir Charles Napier, and that it had been "found necessary to apportion and settle "the particular rights and shares to which " they were "respectively claimants." Then it declares that with regard, to each of them, "as an individual shareholder the Government had determined that their position shall not be interfered with for the term of their natural life," and that 2,002 bigahs would be accorded to their heirs in perpetuity. "That is "to say, the share of Nindo would be regratable without assessment except as above (*i. e.*, except 5 per cent. cess) to his eldest "son, Ali Bakhsh, whose share would thus consist of 4,004 bigahs. "In the event of Ali Bakhsh predeceasing his younger brother, the "latter would become possessed of the same amount in like course "of succession. And of whatever number of bigahs of land Ali "Bakhsh may die possessed, the amount of 1,200 bigahs is declared "to be the hereditary grant above authorized. And of whatever "number of bigahs of land Nabi Bakhsh may die possessed, the said "grant will consist of 800 bigahs." The next clause grants the usual option to the immediate heir.

5. Nindo died on the 29th December 1861, Ali Bakhsh on the 11th June 1870, and Nabi Bakhsh on the 18th August 1883.

Death.

No. 43 GHULAM HAIDAR.

Ghulam Haidar was the youngest of the three sons of Bilawal, the eldest and the second being Shah Beg and Nindo Khan respectively. Captain Rathborne calls him Chief of the Shadiani branch of Marris, but from what Major Goldsmid could gather in the way of oral evidence, it appeared that on Shah Beg's death, Nindo Khan became the headman of the family and not Ghulam Haidar. This was corroborated by an original Hukami Parwana of Mirs Karam Ali and Murad Ali dated the 7th April 1822, dividing the "Wijuhat" (maintenance) granted to Bilawal then deceased, between his sons agreeably to their request. It ruled :—

- (1) That Shah Beg was to keep what he formerly held on his own account during his father's life-time;
- (2) That whatever Bilawal was in the habit of giving to Nindo and Ghulam Haidar should be continued; and
- (3) That whatever Bilawal himself enjoyed should be divided into 17 shares, of which 12 were for Shah Beg and his sons, and 5 for Nindo. Shah Beg had three sons, Nindo two, and Ghulam Haidar one.

2. Ghulam Haidar's name was mentioned in one of Mir Fateh Ali's Sanads, but this did not "link" with the Sanad of Mir Karam Ali, granting to Ghulam Haidar 4,392 B. in Shahdadpur, 1,211 B. in Tando Allahyar, and 3,158 B. in Mirpur Khas. These jagirs were, however, mainly derived from a grant to his father, Bilawal, and were therefore registered in the Taluka Rolls in the 2nd class, with the trifling exception of 303 B. in Tando Allahyar which were registered in the 3rd class.

3. Major Goldsmid was of opinion that although this
 Proposal. Jagirdar's possessions were more extensive
 than Nindo Khan's, yet there was nothing in
 his social position "to warrant a special recommendation for
 "hereditary privileges". Mr. Ellis, however, on revision, recom-
 mended him for a permanent grant of 1,000 B.

4. His Sanad (No. 62) accordingly accorded this amount
 Settlement. to his heirs with the usual option, while it
 confirmed him in his jagirs (8,761 B).

5. Ghulam Haidar died on the 7th
 Death. December 1862.

No. $\frac{44}{41}$ GHULAM MURTAZA HAJIZAI.

This Jagirdar was descended from the youngest son of Haji
 Position. by his Loharani wife. His father, Misri
 Khan, was Kardar of Ropa under Mirs Karam Ali and Murad
 Ali, and his mother was sister to one of the cousins of the latter
 Mir. He was, according to Major Goldsmid "a man of re-
 "spectable position."

Estate. 2. Ghulam Murtaza held 4,849 B. in
 Dadu.

Classification and proposal. 3. Captain Pelly registered these in
 the 3rd class, but Major Goldsmid wrote as follows regarding
 them :—

"It would seem from Captain Pelly's summary and recommendation to
 "his case No. 11. in the Johi Roll, that he might have accorded to him the
 "benefits of 2nd class bigahs, could he have ascertained that the document-
 "ary evidence admitted of such classification.

"Had this case originally come before me for settlement, I should
 "have accepted at once a Sanad of Mir Karam Ali registered in the life-time
 "of Mir Ghulam Ali, which has since been discovered, in evidence of a greater

"antiquity to this tenure than that established by the acting 1st Assistant Commissioner. But there is no doubt that the *bundi* or batch of deeds in which this document has appeared, should have been forthcoming on first enquiry; and I do not therefore feel at liberty to disturb the settlement."

Having however been permitted to revise the classification, he put the Jagirdar's possessions in the 2nd class, and recommended a grant in perpetuity of 800 bigahs which was increased to 1,000 B. by Mr. Ellis in the statement submitted to Government.

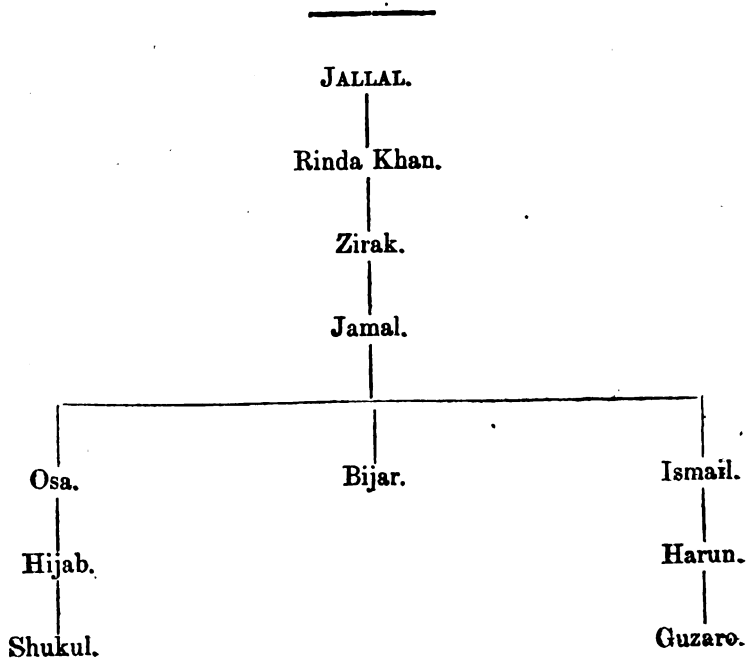
4. Ghulam Murtaza's Sanad (No. 63) confirmed him in his Settlement. possessions (4,849 B). and accorded to his heirs 1,000 bigahs in perpetuity with the usual option.

Death. 5. Ghulam Murtaza died on the 26th March 1867.

The Jamalis.

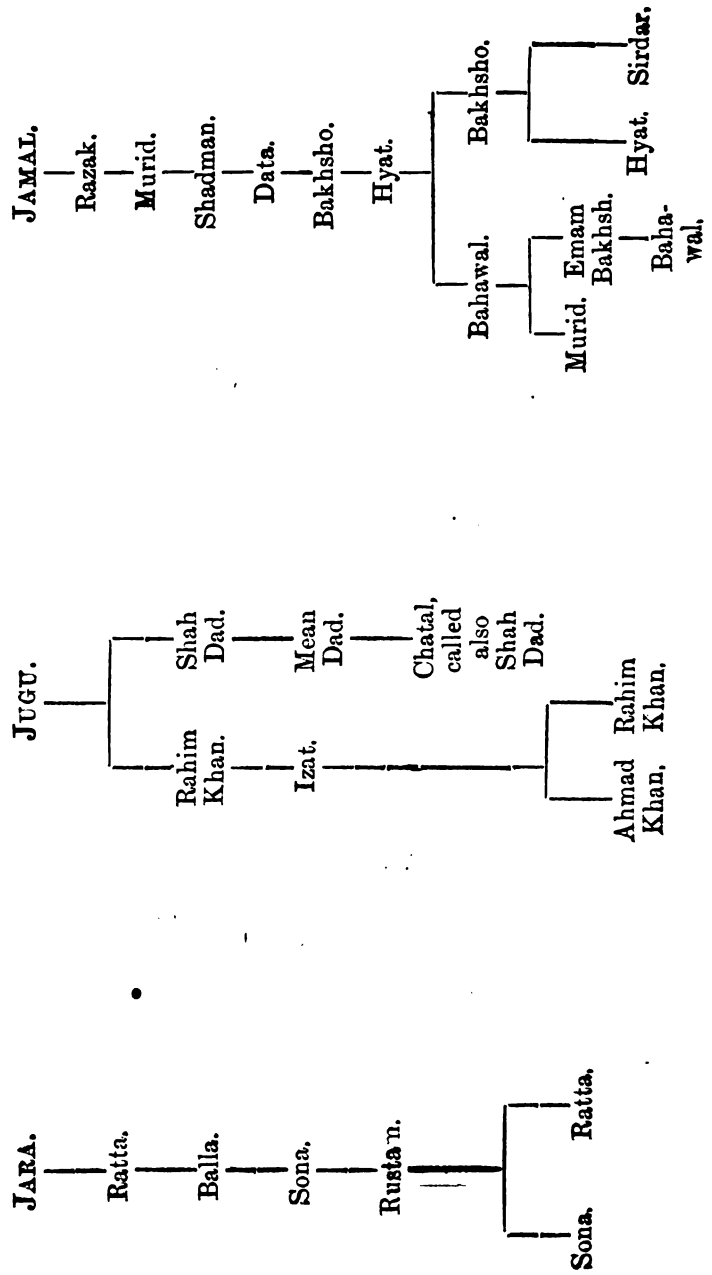
The Jamalis are descended from Jamal, grandson of Rind, though according to some they are descended from Hot, a brother of Rind. The four sub-divisions of this tribe from which the Sirdars were selected were the Muridanis, the Jalbanis, the Bakhshanis and the Sukhwanis. The Muridanis were called after Murid, fifth in direct lineal descent from Ismail, son of Jamal. The remaining three were called after Jalal, Bakhsho and Sukhwan, likewise direct lineal descendants from Jamal. Their pedigree, however, is not like that of Murid traceable in an unbroken chain from Jamal, several links being missing.

2. The genealogical tree which follows shows, besides these sub-divisions a few others of less importance holding minor jagirs.

Genealogical Tree of the Jamallani Tribe.

**Sukh-
wani.**

(87)



No. 4 $\frac{5}{2}$. *BAKHSHO KHAN MURIDANI.*

This Jagirdar was fifth in descent from Murid, and Major Goldsmid felt no doubt that his family were the same old Jamali Deradars referred to in Mir Fateh Ali's book of Sanads, and that he himself was "the chief Sirdar of the whole tribe".

2. His jagir lay in Johi, and was 6,020 B. in extent. It was registered in the 3rd class.

3. There was good documentary evidence that Bakhsho held $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Deh Phulji under Mir Murad Ali, and that he had been granted 500 B. in the same deh as a place of residence by Mir Nur Muhammad. Major Goldsmid recommended that the permanent grant should be at least 500 B., but Mr. Ellis in the Statement he sent to the Commissioner with his No. 22 of 1858, increased this amount to 1,200 B. This amount was further increased to 5,000 B. in the revised statement prepared in communication with Mr. Ellis, under the Commissioner's endorsment No. 2,124 of 1858, authorizing Major Goldsmid to correct errors of fact in Captain Pelly's classifications.

4. The Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 91) dated 24th May 1861 accordingly accorded this amount to his heirs with the usual option, while it confirmed him in his possessions.

5. Bakhsho died on the 7th March 1873.

No. 43. DATO KHAN JALBANI.

Dato was great-grandson of Jallal. His family were Deradars of Ropa at one time. Dato was described by
 Position. Major Goldsmid as "a very unobjectionable
 "old gentleman of nearly 60, a plain Zamindar without polish or
 "learning, but at the same time without undue assumption of
 "importance."

Estate. 2. He held 9,805 B. in Tando Bago,
 878 B. in Duaba and 652 B. in Dero
 Muhbat, in all 11,335 B.

3. Captain Pelly left no materials by which to arrive at
 the classification of the jagirs held by this
 Classification and proposal incumbent as registered in the Collectorate
 Roll, beyond the statement that Dato and Fateh Khan were
 Sirdars. But Captain Stack had kept a detailed record of his
 Sanads, and Major Goldsmid on referring to the Sanads them-
 selves, placed the Tando Bago jagir in the 2nd class, and the
 remainder in the 3rd class. This classification did not materially
 differ from that in the Collectorate Roll. Considering the large
 number of bigahs held by the Jagirdar in the 2nd class, and the
 fact that he was a resident Jagirdar, Major Goldsmid recom-
 mended him for a permanent grant of 3,000 B.

4. This was accordingly secured to his heirs with the usual
 option by his Sanad (No. 64), which confirm-
 ed him in his possessions.
 Settlement.

No. 44. SAINDAD BAKHSHANI.

Saindad was great-grandson of Bakhsho. Captain Rath-
 borne had designated the whole party of
 Position. which Saindad was chief, "small Jagirdars," and on this account

Captain Pelly placed Saindad in the 3rd class of Jagirdars and not in the class of Sirdars, although he was not satisfied in his own mind that Saindad was not by social position entitled to rank as a Sirdar.

2. Saindad held 1,018 B. in Shah Bandar which were really
 Estate, classification, and in the 2nd class—though lowered to the
 proposal. 3rd class by Captain Pelly on the ground
 above stated. On revising the classification under the Commis-
 sioner's orders, Major Goldsmid recommended in consultation
 with Mr. Ellis, that 400 B. might be permanently granted to the
 Jagirdar.

3. This recommendation being approved, a Sanad (No. 92)
 Settlement. dated 24th May 1861, was formally issued
 according this amount to his heirs with the usual option and con-
 firming him in his possessions.

Death. 3. The Jagirdar died on the 13th
 December 1867.

No. 4²/₅. *GHULAM ALI SUKHWANI.*

Lieutenant Leech in his report says:—"There are two thousand
 "Jamalis with Ghulam Ali under Mir Səbdar
 Position. "having lands in Lima-jo-kumb near Hala on
 "the north." He was fifth in descent from Sukhwan, the founder
 of the family. "I am personally acquainted with Ghulam Ali,"
 wrote Major Goldsmid, "and though he bears the stamp of a
 "man in not very affluent circumstances, there is something
 "of better times in his manner and deportment. He is still to
 "be found at Lima-jo-kumb, his old place of residence, under
 "the Mirs."

2. He held 3,490 B. in Hala and 3,848 B. in Johi. Captain Pelly registered both these jagirs in the 3rd class, excepting 59 B. in the former which he registered in the 4th.

3. Major Goldsmid did not feel himself at liberty to recommend a hereditary grant to this Jagirdar, as none of his lands had been registered in the 2nd class, and they appeared all to have been given in lieu of pay by Mir Karam Ali. This last, however, would not have been a fatal objection had there been a more favourable classification. Mr. Ellis, however, in communication with the Commissioner, determined to recommend him for 800 B., and this grant was sanctioned.

4. His Sanad (No. 65) accordingly secured this amount to his heirs with the usual option, while it confirmed him in his possessions.

5. He died on the 16th November 1870.

The Bhurgri Baluchis.

Major Goldsmid wrote as follows about this tribe :—

“The Bhurgis are strictly Talpurs, but it has become usual to consider them as distinct. There are various quaint derivations of the name given to the tribe, none of which, however, bears the stamp of likelihood.

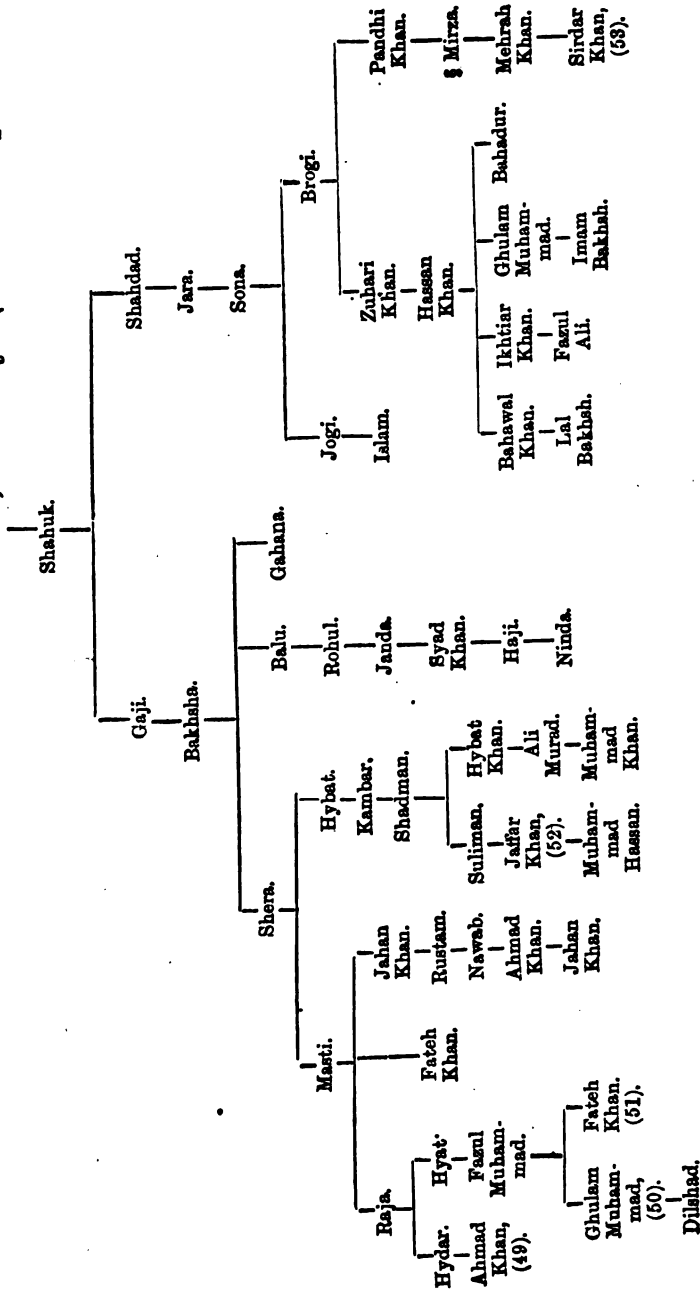
“The Islamanis of Mehar and the Morais of Ninda Shahr, are perhaps the most peculiar of the sub-divisions of Bhurgis. Of the former there are no less than 20, and of the latter 32 co-sharers of jagir. To attempt to settle permanently their internal territorial disputes, independently of Government arrangements, is next to vain. Their land tenure is a perpetual source of contention, and no one of the number appears to possess sufficient authority to command the obedience of his brotherhood. It would have been gratifying to have acknowledged a Sirdar among them, if only to make him a responsible Head. Yet there is a frankness and good humour shown by these litigants which makes temporary adjustment a no very difficult matter.

"The particular class now alluded to, exhibits, generally speaking a fine body of men, including the handsome old patriarch, the robust middle-aged cultivator, and the well-featured beardless youth. They have alienations of very ancient date, but are not included in the present enquiry, from want of social position."

2. The Jagirdars recommended to Government for permanent grants were five in number, four of them being descended from Gaji, a grandson of Zangi, and the 5th from Shahdad, another grandson of Zangi.

Genealogical Tree of the Bhurgri Talpurs.

ZANGI, son of Bijar (*Vide* the Talpur Trees).



§ Married his aunt the widow of Zubari.

No. $\frac{49}{46}$. AHMAD KHAN BHURGRI.

This Jagirdar was sixth in descent from Gaji, and was Sirdar of the whole tribe; and Captain Rathborne designated him "a most respectable Chief, connected by marriage with the late "reigning family".

2. Ahmad Khan's father, Haidar Khan, was an officer of great distinction under Mir Ghulam Ali, from
 Position. whom he received both pay and jagirs. He filled the office of the Mir's Mukhtyarkar, much in the same light as Wali Muhammad Laghari, when serving Mirs Karam Ali and Murad Ali. Ahmad Khan was himself employed as Mukhtyarkar under Mir Nasir Khan.

Estate and classifi- 3. He held 3,767 B. in the Hyderabad
 cation. Taluka which were registered in the 2nd class.

4. Ahmad Khan resided in his father's Tando near his jagirs
 Proposal and settle- though not in them. He was about 50 years old
 ment. in 1858 A. D. and had no son. He was under these circumstances recommended for a permanent grant of 1,500 B. which was sanctioned, but Ahmad Khan died on the 8th of March 1861 before the Sanads were issued, and as he left no lineal heir male, his estate lapsed to Government.

No. $\frac{50}{47}$. GHULAM MUHAMMAD BHURGRI

and

No. $\frac{51}{48}$. FATEH KHAN BHURGRI.

Both these were sons of Fazul Muhammad and second-cousins of Ahmad Khan Bhurgri. Fazul Muhammad, like Ahmad Khan, was sixth in descent from Gagi.

2. Each of the brothers held 807 B. in Hyderabad and 5,844 B. in Shahdadpur, in all 13,302 B.

Estate and classifications.

Captain Pelly registered the 807 B. of each in the 4th class, and the Shahdadpur possessions in the 3rd class.

3. Major Goldsmid's proposal was as follows :—

“Without re-opening the settlement in this case, it may be

Proposal.

“remarked that the classification is according to the strict letter of documentary evidence, but that the position of Fazul Muhammad, father of present incumbents and grantee under Mir Ali Murad, leads to the inference that there were prior grants to the family which would, if proved, create a title to permanent consideration.

“Captain Pelly has, moreover, entered in his Summary and recommendation to No. 26 in the Duaba Roll, with reference to the two Bhurgis :—‘These are Sirdars’ and this would seem to imply intended revival of settlement on their behalf.

“Upon the whole, I am of opinion that in default of a son to succeed to the jagir of Ahmad Khan, the hereditary grant of 1,500 bigahs might be allowed to the lineal heirs male of his relative Ghulam Muhammad out of the bigahs in his possession, the remainder of his jagir being treated as already proposed.

“Ghulam Muhammad resides with Ahmad Khan, but not on his jagir.”

4. On revising the classification, however, under the Commissioner's orders, Major Goldsmid thought

Revision of classification.

it just to place 1,535 B. of each of the brothers in the 2nd class, and recommended Ghulam Muhammad for a permanent grant of 1,500 B. jointly with his relative Ahmad Khan, and Fateh Khan for one of 500 B. These were sanctioned.

5. Ahmad Khan having died, Ghulam Muhammad was by

Settlement.

Sanad (No. 66) confirmed in the possession of 6,651 B. held by him, while his heirs were accorded 1,500 B. in perpetuity with the usual option. Fateh Khan's Sanad (No. 67) likewise confirmed him in his possessions and accorded to his heirs 500 B. with the usual option.

Death.

6. Ghulam Muhammad died on the 4th February 1875, and Fateh Khan on the 10th August 1879.

No. $\frac{53}{49}$. JAFFAR KHAN BHURGRI.

This Jagirdar was seventh in descent from Gaji. His position, according to Major Goldsmid, was not superior to that of "the headmen or Patells of tribes such as the Nundanis, Notakanis and Chelgiris."

2. He held 1,059 B. in Hala and 61 in Hyderabad. Both these were registered by Captain Pelly in the 4th class, but according to Major Goldsmid the Hala tenure was "clearly traceable to a grant of Mir Ghulam Ali made to the grand-father" of Jaffar Khan in 1806. Mr. Ellis, therefore, in his No. 22 of 1858 agreed with Major Goldsmid that Jaffar Khan should have a permanent grant of 500 B. This was sanctioned.

3. But before the Sanads were issued, Jaffar Khan died on the 3rd June 1860, leaving a son, Muhammad Hassan Khan. The Sanad was consequently issued in his name and confirmed to him the whole of his father's jagir without any deduction and free of assessment, except the life-grant of 61 bigahs, which lapsed to Government, and accorded to his heirs 500 bigahs in perpetuity, without of course any option.

**No. $\frac{53}{50}$. MEHRAB KHAN BHURGRI (DECEASED)
SUCCEEDED BY SIRDAR KHAN.**

Mehrab Khan, Bhurgri, was sixth in descent from Shahdad, a grandson of Zangi. He was the associate of his relative Hassan Khan, Killadar of Karachi. Of the two Chiefs, Hassan Khan was the more distinguished. But he appears to have incurred the displeasure of His Excellency

the Governor, owing to his treatment of British Officers in 1837 ;
 and to have been summoned in after years
 to Karachi to answer for his conduct. The
 Collector of Shikarpur in reporting on
 this subject, stated :—

To Secretary to Govern-
 ment No. 14 of 5th Janu-
 ary 1848.

“ His Excellency pardoned him and gave orders that he should not be
 “ deprived of his jagir.” (No. 14, dated 5th January 1848, to the Commis-
 sioner).

Hassan Khan died in July 1853, and in October of the
 following year, his eldest son, Bahawal, petitioned for regrant of
 his father's alienation. Major Goldsmid in reporting upon the
 case on the 2nd of November 1854, (No. 366), stated that the
 deceased was the Sirdar of the Bhugia branch of his tribe. A
 portion of the tenure was decided to be in the 2nd class, but by
 after settlements the whole amount alienated was resumed on the
 decease of Bahawal in 1856. As Major Goldsmid considered
 Hassan Khan “ the first person for consideration among his clans-
 “ men,” he did not recommend any permanent grant for Sirdar
 Khan.

2. Lieutenant Leech, however, speaking of the Bhugias had
 said :—

“ Their chiefs are Mehrab Khan, Bhawal and Hassan Khan.”

The Bhugias were called after Bhogi, grandfather of Has-
 san Khan and great-grandfather of Mehrab Khan. On the death
 of Hassan's father Zahari, his widow, married Mirza, Mehrab's
 father, and Hassan and Mehrab were thus born of the same mother,
 though the father of the one was uncle to the father of the other.

3. Mehrab Khan, besides gardens, held (1) 774 B. in
 Estate and classification. Makan Kalachi in Mehar, (2) 146 B. in
 Thalla in Mehar, and (3) 780 B. in Larkana—in all 1,700 B.
 The first of these jagirs had been placed in the 4th class, in the
 absence of any Sanad in support of the grant, the second in the
 3rd class, and the last “ as a life-grant under the Governor's
 “ Sanad.”

4. "Of the above", wrote Major Goldsmid :—

"No. 1 is the only one which seems to call for remark, but I am of

Proposal.

"opinion it is derived from a very ancient tenure.

"The book of Sanads of Mir Fateh Ali shows the names of Mehrab Khan's ancestors, but the body of the deed in which they appear is lost. Sirdar Khan has produced two Hukumi Parwanahs, one of

"Mir Murad Ali, and one of Mir Mir

The Hukumi Parwanahs do not grant jagirs, but confirm prior grants or define shares. "Muhammad. The first is dated 1st

"March 1813, and gives Mehrab his share in Aliwal, agreeably to original Sanads. The date of the second is "illegible, but it appears to be a partition of shares in the same jagir."

"Sirdar Khan has also produced an original Sanad of Mir Ghulam Ali but though the names of 'Jaji Bhurgri, and Alliwal occur in it, its meaning is not sufficiently clear to be accepted in evidence. Nor is the "Sanad itself discoverable in Mir Ghulam Ali's book of Sanads".

Under these circumstances Major Goldsmid merely recommended that the Kalachi jagir might be given to Sirdar Khan for life, less $\frac{1}{4}$ th, as he was not at liberty to re-open the settlement.

5. Mr. Ellis, however, with the approval of the Commissioner, recommended a permanent provision to the extent of 150 B. in favour of Sirdar Khan. After this recommendation was submitted to Government, it was discovered that Sirdar Khan was in possession of 73 B. in Deh Pan in his own right. The Sanad (No. 82) accordingly recited that Mehrab and Sirdar Khan were both found in possession of certain jagirs at the Conquest; that on Mehrab's death "such portions of his jagir as were not regratable were wholly resumed, while such portions as were regratable under the rules were regranted, less $\frac{1}{4}$ th resumed in land"—and that the jagirs now in possession of Sirdar Khan and confirmed to him were as follows :—

Mehar Taluka ...	{ Deh Kalachi.	580 bigahs (<i>i. e.</i> $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the area).
	{ Deh Thalla	110 bigahs (<i>i. e.</i> $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the area).
	{ Deh Pan	73 bigahs.

763 bigahs.

No option was allowed to his immediate heir and no separate arrangement was made for the continuance to his heirs of his own original jagir, as this was "under rule not regratable, being "the 4th class".

Death.

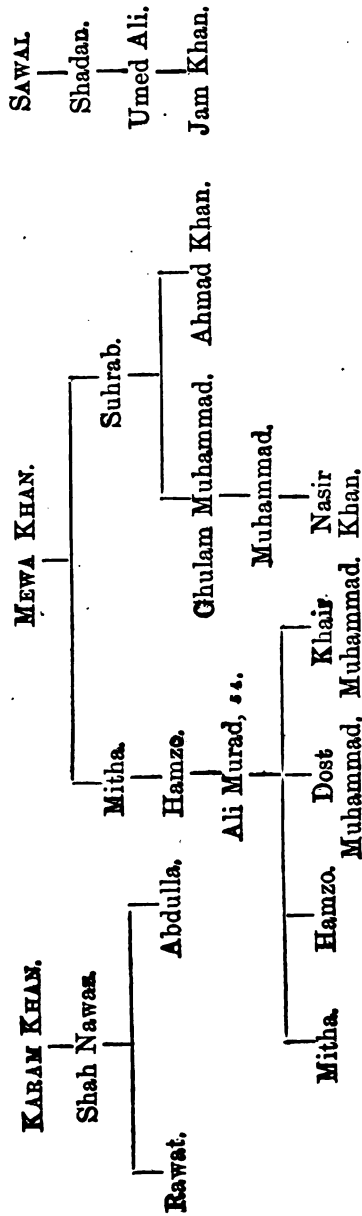
6. Sirdar Khan died on the 19th August 1879.

The Bagranis.

The genealogical tree of this tribe is not as complete as could be desired. Major Goldsmid could not obtain sufficient information to connect Mewa Khan and Sawai Khan with Zangi, whose descendants they appear to have been according to Captain Rathborne. Under the early Hyderabad Amirs these two cousins were the Chiefs of the tribe, while another branch descended from Karam Khan took service under the Khairpur Amirs.

2. The Sirdar admitted to a permanent grant was taken from the Mewais.

Genealogical Tree of the Bagrani Tribe.



No. $\frac{54}{51}$. *ALI MURAD BAGRANI.*

Ali Murad, son of Hamzo, was third in descent from Mewa Khan. In his Shahdadpur Roll, Major Gold-

Position.

smid recorded that he was "a respectable "Jagirdar," and Captain Pelly in his Hala Roll recorded a similar opinion. He was one of those privileged to wear a golden sword, and was Mir Nasir Khan's Kardar at Ali Bahr in Shahdadpur.

2. Ali Murad held 1,614 B. in Shahdadpur, and 1,109 B. in Hala. On his father's death, Mir Murad

Estate and classification.

Ali had confirmed Karyo Mitho in Shahdadpur to him, and, according to Captain Stack, the family had doubtless held alienated land for a long period. Captain Pelly had registered Ali Murad's jagirs in the 4th class, though he had admitted that the alienations of Ali Murad's relations, Ahmad Khan and Muhammad Khan Bagranis, were deducible from a 2nd class Sanad, and had recommended that Ali Murad might be made a 3rd class Jagirdar. Major Goldsmid held that this Sanad was the one which regulated the classification of Ali Murad's jagirs. The name of Karyo Mitho, moreover, gave strong evidence of title, as Mitho was grandfather to Ali Murad and dug the canal for agricultural purposes.

3. Major Goldsmid therefore recommended the Jagirdar for a permanent grant of 600 B., but the

Proposal and settlement.

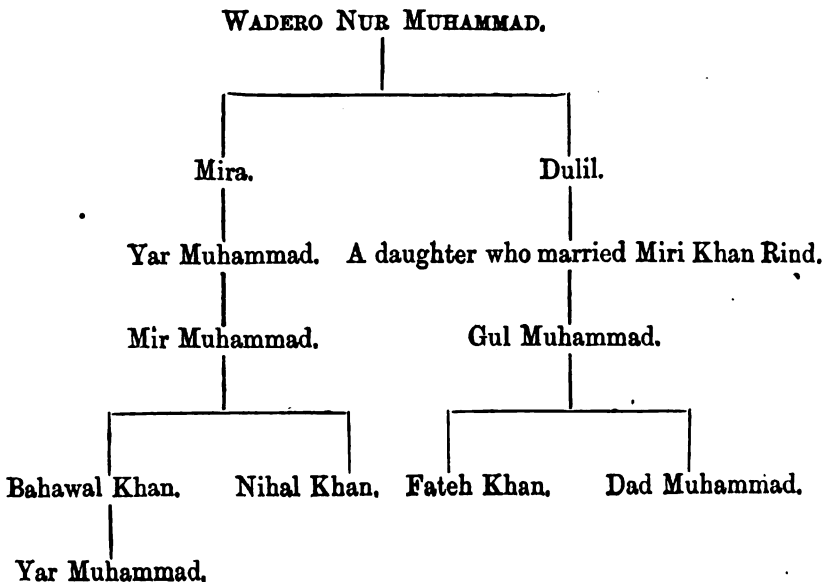
Jagirdar died in January 1860,* and on his demise, "according to the custom then prevalent, all his alienations in the 3rd class (under the terms of quarter-resumption) "and such portion as was found to be in the superior class, was "regranted to " his son Hamzo. The Sanad (No. 69) issued to Hamzo confirmed him in the possession of 1,358 B. in Shahdadpur and 657 in Hala, in all 2,015 B., and accorded to his heirs 600 B. in perpetuity without, of course, any option.

* According to the Persian Sanad. The English Sanad says "June 1860."

The Rinds.

The Rinds are the only descendants of Mir Chakar, who have retained the designation of their ancestor. In naming the various tribes which were created by his children, he retained to himself the affix of Rind. Mir Chakar, Rind is thus synonymous with Rind, son of Jallal, to be found in the Nizamani Genealogical Tree.

2. There are very few of this once celebrated tribe who hold jagirs in Sind. Mir Murad Ali married into this family, having chosen a wife from the daughters of Taj Muhammad, great-uncle to Bahawal Khan. There is a Tandra now near Hyderabad bearing the name of the Mir's mother-in-law, Mai Mahun.

Genealogical Tree of the Rind Tribe.

No. $\frac{55}{53}$. *BAHAWAL KHAN RIND.*No. $\frac{56}{53}$. *GUL MUHAMMAD RIND.*

Bahawal Khan was a son of Mir Muhammad who was third in descent from Wadero Nur Muhammad. This Wadero was
 Position. never in the service of the Talpur Chiefs, but of the Brohis. His younger son, Dalil, and his grandson, Yar Muhammad, however, joined Mir Fateh Ali Talpur in Sind. This Dalil was Gul Muhammad's maternal grandfather. There is extant a Sanad of Mir Fateh Ali, dated 5th September 1800, confirming Wadero Dalil Khan in his jagirs jointly with Yar Muhammad and his son Mir Muhammad. Mir Muhammad died about A. D. 1830. His son, Bahawal, seems then to have occupied the position of Sirdar of that portion of his tribe which served under the Talpurs. He is spoken of by Lieutenant Leech as having 400 men at the disposal of Mir Nur Muhammad.

2. Bahawal Khan as well as Gul Muhammad held each
 Estate and classification. 3,478 B. near Jhangar in the Sehwan Hills.
 These were registered in the 2nd class by Captain Pelly.

3. Bahawal Khan resided on his jagir, and considering this
 Proposal and Settlement. fact as well as his position, Major Goldsmid recommended him for a permanent grant of 2,000 B. He was, however, not prepared to recommend Gul Muhammad for enrolment among Sirdars. But Mr. Ellis was of a different opinion, and he recommended Gul Muhammad for a permanent grant of 500 B., while he increased Bahawal Khan's proposed grant to 2,500 B. These recommendations were approved, and Sanads Nos. 93 and 94 accorded these several amounts to the heirs of Gul Muhammad and Bahawal Khan respectively, with the usual option, while they confirmed the Jagirdars themselves in their possessions.

Death. 4. Gul Muhammad died on the 24th
 October 1862.

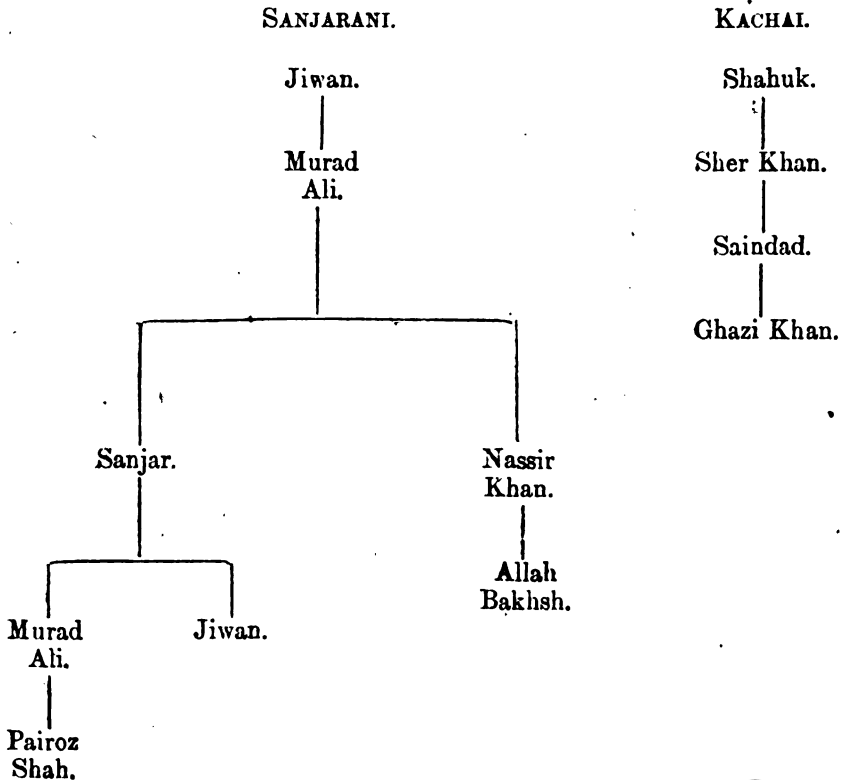
The Changs.

This tribe is stated by Lieutenant Leech to have been formerly at enmity with the Jats. Their Sirdar's name was Sher Khan. They mustered 900 men and were under Mir Nur Muhammad.

2. The sub-division represented by Sher Khan does not, however, appear to have included those members of the tribe who were held in the highest estimation on account of social position.

"They may be designated," writes Major Goldsmid, "for the sake of distinction, the Sanjaranis and the Kachais. Unfortunately they must remain separate, for I have not been able to get the information necessary to link the two together.

"The Changs are quite a fighting tribe, though in after years many have "become cultivators."

Tree of the Chang Tribe.

*No. 57.
54. MURAD ALI CHANG (DECEASED) SUC-
CEDED BY PAIROZ SHAH.*

Murad Ali was the eldest son of Sanjar, the founder of the Sanjarani family. Captain Pelly called him a Sirdar of the Changs. Murad Ali possessed 4,036 B. in the Guni Taluka. He died in July 1854, and on his death his life-grants were resumed, and the rest of his jagirs were regranted to his son Pairoz Shah "less $\frac{1}{4}$ th resumption." Under this regrant Pairoz Shah received 3,006 B. in all.

3. Captain Pelly registered these possessions in the 2nd class excepting 679 B. which he registered in the 4th class. Major Goldsmid, therefore, recommended the Jagirdar for a permanent grant of 1,200 B. specially as he resided on one of his jagirs.

4. This proposal was sanctioned, and the Jagirdar's Sanad (No. 90) accordingly secured this amount to his heirs, without of course any option, while it confirmed him in his holding.

5. Pairoz Shah died on the 16th November 1883.

*No. 58.
55. ALLAH BAKHSH CHANG.*

This Jagirdar was son of Nasir Khan the brother of Sanjar. Nasir Khan died at the battle of Meani. Allah Bakhsh was recorded by Captain Pelly as a Sirdar of the Changs in Lar. He was next in importance to Murad Ali.

2. Nasir Khan held 4,817* B. in the Guni Taluka, which on his death, were regranted to his son subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce.
- Estate and regrant.
3. Captain Pelly registered 2,569 out of these 4,817 B. in the 2nd class, and the rest in the 4th class.
- Classification and proposal.
- The Jagirdar resided upon one of his jagirs, and Major Goldsmid taking all these facts into his consideration, recommended him for a permanent grant of 800 B.
4. The Sanad (No. 71) granted to him, accordingly secured this amount to his heirs, without of course any option, while it confirmed him in the position he held under Sir Charles Napier's regrant.
- Settlement.
5. Pairozshah died on the 16th November 1883.
- Death.

No. $\frac{59}{58}$. SAINDAD CHANG (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY GHAZI KHAN.

Saindad belonged to the Kachai branch of the Changs. His father, Sher Khan, was Chief of the Kachai Changs under the Amirs.

Position.

2. Saindad held 2,355 B. in Ghorabari at the Conquest. He died on the 31st December 1855, and his jagir was regranted to his son, Ghazi Khan, less one-fourth, *i. e.*, in all 1,767 B.
- Estate and its regrant.

* In the statement sent to Government the amount held at the Conquest was shown as 6,190 B. How this was reduced to 4,817 B. in 1858 does not appear. The statement in the text is taken from the final Sanad issued to Allah Bakhsh.

3. Captain Pelly found Saindad's possessions of sufficient antiquity to be ranked in the 2nd class, but as he thought that Saindad's position did not warrant a grant in perpetuity, he lowered his 2nd class alienations to the 3rd class.

Classification.

4 "I should have been glad," wrote Major Goldsmid, "to recommend a hereditary grant of 500 B. in favour of this branch of a large family..... But he (the incumbent) does not reside on his jagir, and I do not therefore feel at liberty to suggest any alteration of the settlement now recorded". Mr. Ellis, however, proposed a permanent grant of 400 B. which was sanctioned.

Proposal.

5. The Sanad (No. 95) dated 24th May 1861, secured this amount to the Jagirdar's heirs without option, while it confirmed him in his possessions (1,767 B.)

Settlement.

The Nundanis.

No Genealogical tree of this tribe was prepared by Major Goldsmid. The tribe was not of great importance, and Major Goldsmid did not consider any one in it as deserving of a permanent grant. Mr. Ellis, however, rejecting the claims of the Chelgris included one of the Nundanis among the Sirdars. That one was Muhammad Khan.

No. 22. *BAHAWAL KHAN NUNDANI (DECEASED)*
SUCCEEDED BY MUHAMMAD KHAN.

"The only Jagirdar," wrote Major Goldsmid, "of any pre-
 Position. "tensions to Sirdarship in this tribe was Baha-
 "wal who died in 1857."

2. Bahawal held a jagir in Shahdadpur which was regranted
 less one-fourth, to his son, Bilawal. But Bilawal
 Estate, regrant, and clas- himself died shortly afterwards in November
 sification. 1857, and his young grandson, Muhammad
 Khan, became the headman of the whole tribe. Under the Com-
 missioner's instructions (*No. 22, dated 7th January 1858*), the
 the jagirs to be granted to him were only to be for his life,
 and his case was considered finally disposed of. But on revising
 this case, under Mr. Ellis's orders, and with the sanction of the
 Commissioner, out of the 511 bigahs held by the Jagirdar, 293
 were found in the 2nd class, and the remaining 218 in the 3rd.
 Sixty-one bigahs (somewhat more than one-fourth of the 3rd
 class jagir) were therefore resumed on account of Government,
 and the rest provisionally regranted to Muhammad Khan free
 of assessment permanently.

3. The provisional arrangement being sanctioned, the Ja-
 girdar's Sanad (*No. 72*) accorded to his heirs
 Settlement. 450 B. without, of course, any option, and con-
 firmed him in his possession.

The Khosas.

The following is taken from Appendix T. to Major Goldmid's report on the Sirdars :—

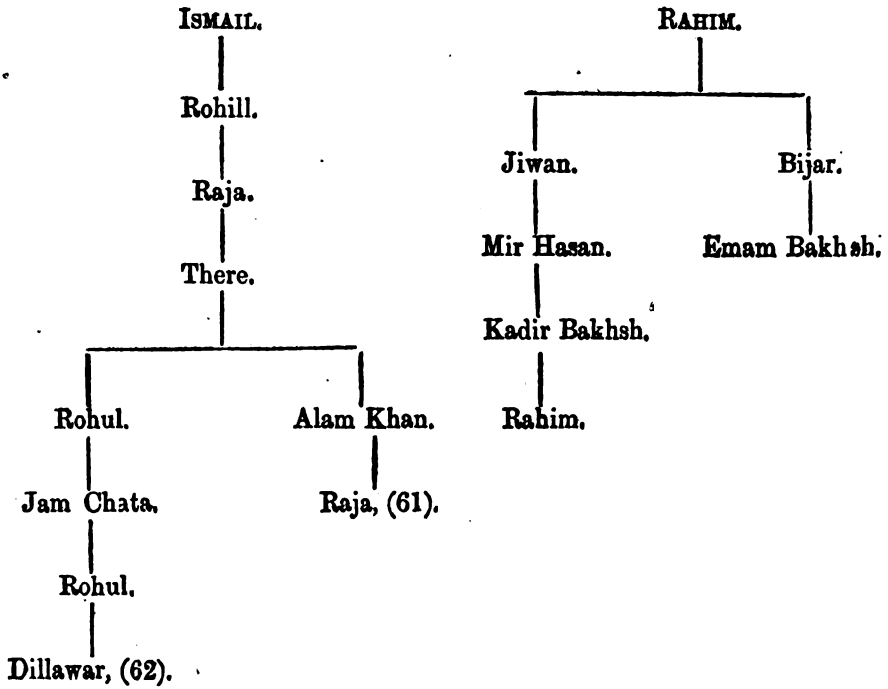
“ According to Lieutenant Postans, the Khosas, in 1840, were a “ numerous tribe of cultivating Baluchis inhabiting the intervening country “ between Sukkur and the Sind canal towards Shikarpur, and from thence “ to the westward of Rojhan along the edge of the “Desert.” He further “ states that they are not a predatory tribe, but employ themselves generally “ as cultivators. Major Jacob's Report of 1854, makes them plunderers, “ cultivators, soldiers or shepherds, according to circumstances. It is, more- “ over, a significant fact that in Walker's Sindhi Vocabularly the word “ ‘Khosa,’ is translated ‘plunderer, robber.’

“ Lieutenant Leech states that such portion of the tribe as were under “ the Hyderabad Government had two Sirdars, Jam Chatta and Alam Khan. “ Their jagirs were south of Larkana and they could count 1,300 men.

“ In connection herewith, I gather the following from the Khosas' own “ statements.

“ The old Rohill Khan came to Sind in the days of Mian Elias Kalhora, “ who flourished in the seventeenth century. It is said that Nasir Muhammad, “ son of Elias, conferred upon him land in jagir. Raja, son of Rohill, in like “ manner, is said to have held land in alienation from Mian Nur Muhammad “ Kalhora, and Sher Khan, son of Rohill, from Mian Ghulam Shah. Sher “ Khan had two sons, Rohill and Alam Khan, the former of whom is said to “ have been in the service of Abdul Nabbi Kalhora, who conferred jagirs on “ him. He died in the time of Mir Ghulam Nabbi, leaving a son, Jam “ Chatta.”

2. The Jagirdars enrolled as Sirdars from amongst Khosas were :—Rajah, son of Alam Khan, and Dilawar, grandson of Jam Chatta. It will be unnecessary therefore to say anything in respect of their position in the sub-sections devoted to them. Jam Chatta, it may, however, be added was, according to Major Goldmid, a Kardar under the British Government. He had been convicted of fraud and died while expiating his offence in prison. This conviction was not held to operate to the detriment of his successors.

Genealogical Tree of the Khosa Tribe.

*No. 91. ALAM KHAN KHOSO (DECEASED)
SUCCEEDED BY RAJAH.*

1. Alam Khan was found at the Conquest in possession of certain jagirs in Larkana and Baghban which were continued to him.

State and its re-
grant. He died in 1849 or 1850, but there-grant then made to his son, Rajah, was (according to the Sanad finally issued) "for certain reasons cancelled". But the case coming again under enquiry in 1854, Mr. Frere, Commissioner in Sind, restored the jagirs upon the principle then in vogue of calculating the re-grantable portion on the average yearly produce, and resuming the remainder as waste, or, in rain lands, making over $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the former jagir and deducting the remaining one-fourth. In respect of the first description of these lands an assessment was fixed as rent equal to a quarter of the net produce of the regranted jagir. The jagirs re-granted are noted marginally.

	Bigahs.
1. Deh Talh in Larkana	502
2. Haleja in Baghban...	574
Total...	1,076

2. The Baghban Jagir was registered in the 2nd class, and the Larkana one in the 4th class. Major Goldsmid therefore proposed a permanent grant of 560 B. to the Jagirdar which, however, was reduced to 400 by Mr. Ellis and the Commissioner.

Settlement. 3. His Sanad (No. 87) accordingly secured 400 B. to his heirs, while it confirmed him in his possessions (1,076 B).

*No. 42. JAM CHATTA AND ROHIL KHOSAS
(DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY DILAWAR.*

Jam Chatta and his son, Rohil, were, like Alam Khan, found possessed, at the Conquest of certain jagirs which were continued to them by Sir Charles Napier. Jam Chatta died in January 1851,

Estate and its regrant.

but the regrant to his son was withheld, and Rohil's own jagirs were at the same time confiscated. But the case coming again under enquiry in 1854 Mr. Frere decided on restoring to Rohil his own jagirs entirely, and of his father, upon the principle applied to Alam Khan's estate. Before however the decision could be carried out, Rohil died, and the regrant authorized for him was transferred as a special case to his son, Dilawar. The regranted lands are noted in the margin. Out of these 1,774 B. 861 in Baghban

Deh Tuhl, Larkana ...	753
Haleja, Baghban ...	1,021
	<hr/> 1,774

Classification.

were registered in the 2nd class and the whole of the remainder in the 4th class.

2. The produce depended upon rainfall and was consequently an uncertain provision. Mr. Ellis

Settlement.

reduced the amount recommended by Major Goldsmid (*viz.*, 840 bigahs) to 600, and as the Sanad (No. 88) that was issued after the grant was sanctioned did not specify from what jagir the permanent area was to be selected, Mr. Ellis' proposition was not much different from that of Major Goldsmid who had recommended that the permanent grant might be carved out of the Larkana jagir, and the Sanad (No. 88) secured this 600 B. to the heirs, without of course, any option, while it confirmed the Jagirdar in his possessions.

The Mugsis.

"The Mugsis may rather be considered inhabitants of Kachi than of Sind, but they are of some importance to the latter Province in connection with the Frontier Tribes. Their Chief is said to be Ahmad Khan, but he does not appear in the list of Jagirdars.

2. "The Mugsis are noted for enmity to the Chandias, whose land they adjoin, a feeling which may be held reciprocal. The feuds of these classes have become almost proverbial; nor are the Rinds on the best of terms with the Mugsis, but their divisions have been of a less determined kind."*

3. No complete Genealogical tree of this tribe could be obtained by Major Goldsmid.

No. 83. GUL MUHAMMAD MUGSI.

Position. Gul Muhammad, according to Major Goldsmid, had "some pretensions to superior re-spectability and social position."

2. He had in Mehar, 379 B. of which 220 had been declared a life-grant, and 159 regrantable for one generation, less $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

Estate and classification. Proposal. 3. "As a well-known Zamindar resident on his jagir," wrote Major Goldsmid :—
"perhaps the Commissioner might feel disposed to allow to the lineal male heirs of Gul Muhammad 120 B. out of the whole 379, as a hereditary alienation. This would be just the amount of the regrantable $159\frac{1}{4}$ th or $159.39=120$."

4. Accordingly Gul Muhammad's Sanad (No. 83) confirmed him in the possession of his jagirs 379 B. and accorded to his heirs 120 B. with the usual option.

* Major Goldsmid's Appendix N. to his report on the Sirdars.

The Khokars.

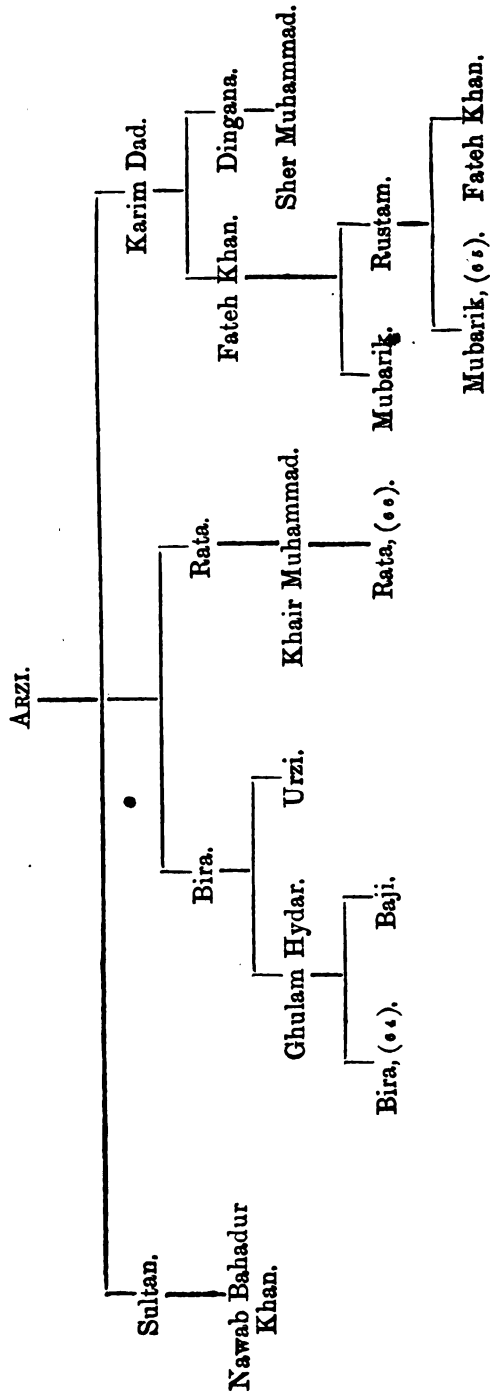
The Khokars are rather a Sindhi than a Baluch tribe. Lieutenant Leech in his report on the Sindian armies stated that their jagir was east of Hyderabad, that their Sirdar's name was Ghulam Haidar, and that they mustered 1,000 strong.

2. Ghulam Haidar's father, Bira, was the associate of the Talpurs in the war with the Kalhoras, and enjoyed the favours of the early Mirs when the country fell in their possession. His nephew, Bahadur Khan, rose to a high position at the same court. He was distinguished by Mir Murad Ali with the title of "Amir Kabir," the great nobleman, on the death of the Nawab Wali Muhammad, and succeeded to the office of the latter Chief as Governor of Larkana. But notwithstanding the importance of the post offered, it required much pressing to prevail upon the Nawab Bahadur Khan to accept the honour.*

3. When Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk availing himself of Mir Murad Ali's invitation reached Shikarpur in 1832-33, and the Pathans of Moguly flocked to his standard, Mir Nur Muhammad sent Bahadur Khan in the name of the other Mirs of Hyderabad to induce the Shah to proceed on his expedition against Kandahar. The Shah agreed to do so on payment of seven lakhs as tribute, and on promise of surrender of Moguly by the Amirs in the event of his establishing himself at Kandahar. He took Bahadur Khan with him to Kandahar, but failed in his attempt. (*Major Goldney's No. 32, dated 13th November 1847, to the Commissioner in Sind*). On Bahadur Khan's return to Hyderabad he was received with great ceremony by Mir Nasir Khan, who sent his son, Mir Hassan Ali, to meet him. He died a few years afterwards, and his jagirs were given to his cousin, Ghulam Haidar, before mentioned.

* Major Goldsmid's Appendix W. to his report on the Sirdars.

Genealogical Tree of the Khokhar Tribe.



No. 84. *GHULAM HAIDAR KHOKAR (DECEASED)*
SUCCEEDED BY BIRA KHAN.

Position. Ghulam Haidar was the undoubted head of the Khokar tribe.

2. He was found at the Conquest in possession of 16,380 B. **Estate and regrant.** in Jhuda and 2,171 B. in Sehwan, in all 18,551 B. After his death which took place in 1845, his jagirs were regranted to Bira Khan, one portion subject to an assessment of 2 annas per bigah, and another subject to the payment of quarter-produce.

3. **Classification.** Captain Pelly registered the Sehwan Jagir in the 3rd class, and 6,954 B. out of the Jhuda Jagir in the 2nd class. The rest he registered in the 4th class. The Sehwan Jagir, however, was really in the 2nd class, and it was lowered to the 3rd "owing to Bira Khan's concealment of a Sanad which accorded half the land to a relative."

4. **Proposal and settlement.** The Jagirdar lived on the Sarfraz-wah, one of his jagirs. Major Goldsmid proposed that he should have 3,000 B. out of this jagir, but Mr. Ellis, with the Commissioner's approval, increased the amount to 4,000 B. to be selected, as usual, by the Jagirdar out of his estates. The Jagirdar's Sanad accordingly secured this amount to his heirs, without of course any option, while it confirmed him in his possessions under the regrant of Sir Charles Napier subject to his existing liabilities.

5. **Death.** Bira Khan died on the 21st February 1879. He was, according to Captain Rathborne, "of amiable disposition and good character, but of straitened means."

*No. 85. RUSTAM KHAN KHOKAR (DÉCEASED)
SUCCEEDED BY MUBARIK KHAN.*

Position. Rustam Khan was grandson of Karim-dad, who was one of the uncles of Nawab Bahadur Khan.

2. Rustam Khan was, at the Conquest, found in possession of certain jagirs in Guni and Larkana which were continued to him by Sir Charles Napier. He died in November 1851, and his jagirs were re-granted to his son, Mubarik, upon the principle then in vogue of calculating the regrantable portion upon the average yearly produce and resuming the remainder as waste. An assessment equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the net produce of the regranting jagir was also fixed. The regranting land was 1,322 B. in Guni and 1,427 B. in Larkana.

Classification. 3. Captain Pelly classed both these possessions in the 2nd class.

Proposal. 4. Major Goldsmid's proposal regarding this Jagirdar was as follows:—

“Mubarik has petitioned that land may be taken in lieu of the assessment in Guni. I would recommend that such arrangement have effect with both grants, reducing that in Larkana to $1,427-357=1,070$, and that in Guni to $1,322-333=989$ ”

Total 2,059

“These might be converted into two unassessed grants of 1,000 bigahs each. Mubarik is a well-looking boy about 10 years of age, and will, it is hoped, attend the school proposed to be maintained at the village in which he resides, and for which maintenance his payments to the road and school Fund would in part provide.”

He did not reside on any one of his Jagirs.

5. Mubarik's Sanad confirmed him in his possessions subject to their subsisting liability, and granted to his heirs 2,000 bigahs without the option.

Death. 6. Mubarik died on the 24th of March 1879.

**No. ३३. KHAIR MUHAMMAD KHOKAR (DECEASED)
SUCCEEDED BY RATTÀ.**

Position. Khair Muhammad was son of Ratta who was an uncle of Nawab Bahadur Khan.

2. He was found at the Conquest in possession of 13,764 B. which were continued to him by Sir Charles Napier. He died in February 1852 and his jagirs were regranted to his son Ratta on the principle applied to Mubarik's case. The assessment fixed was, however, afterwards cancelled by a quarter land resumption effected at Ratta's own request in 1857. The jagir land in possession of Ratta in 1853 was 3,082 B.

Classification and proposal.

3. Major Goldsmid wrote about this case as follows :—

"This jagir being recorded in the 4th Class, I can offer no recommendation on the subject. Ratta is a Sirdar, but his position is not such that he could be proposed for hereditary provision, without documentary evidence of 2nd class".

4. Mr. Ellis, however, with the Commissioner's sanction, recommended him for a permanent grant of 1,500 bigahs, without of course any option, and his Sanad accordingly contained this provision, while it continued Ratta himself in his possession of 3,082 B.

Settlement.

The Abras.

This is an ancient Sindhi tribe, and not like the Gopangs, Rajas, Chachars, and Omars, confounded with Baluchis. They occupy Naushahro Abro, some of them being also sprinkled west of Larkana.

"The fame of this clan," writes Major Goldsmid, "is celebrated far and wide in legend and tradition. Jam Abro or Abro Abrami, the Samma ruler of Kachi, whose deeds of prowess are sung in the Poem of Dodo and Chanessar, may be reckoned the most noted of their ancestry. Proofs might be adduced that the same Jam Abra is, moreover, the Samma ruler of Sind spoken of by Ferishta. Captain Burton goes so far as to state that the Abras despise all other clans because they do not belong to the same name.

"Eight generations before the present Jagirdar, and pending the incumbency in Sind of the Viceroys of India, lived Mir Muhammad, Chief of the Abras. He and his brother, Jam Muhammad Sidik, possessed the three tapas of Bakkapur, Fatehpur and Khanwah in Larkana. His son, Allah Wassayo, succeeded to the first of these. Jalal Khan was the next lineal successor, and held also Sharifpur, now called Nau Derah, and Jalalpur, the present Naushahro, besides Adamji, Madeji, Aurangabad and Umroos.

"Fateh Khan, his eldest son, was in Kachi when Jalal Khan died. Kamal Khan, brother of the deceased, received in consequence the Turban of Family supremacy. But Fateh Khan soon returned with a retinue to claim his rights, and Kamal Khan fled. Jalal Khan's three brothers who had held Bakkapur, during the late Chief's life time, were now compelled to give up that possession also to their nephew.

"Pir Muhammad succeeded Fateh Khan, and opposed the inroads of the Kalhoras, who had overrun the country, on the west bank of the Indus below Shikarpur, so far back as under Nasir Muhammad. The Powhars of Khodad had given way before them, and the Abra Chief was also compelled to yield. The victors restored to him $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of his old tenures. On his demise, his son, Fateh Khan, quite a lad, received a grant of Seri valued at Rupees 500 per annum.

"The next in succession, Jalal Khan Abra, was a person of great distinction under the Kalhora dynasty. Upon the extinction of that régime Mir Fateh Ali endeavoured to persuade him to join the Talpur Court, but he declined the honour, preferring an honourable seclusion in his own village. The Mir conferred upon him Seri and Mamul grants, and he in turn attended the ruler in time of war."

This account Major Goldsmid obtained from Ali Mardan, the son of Jalal, who further added that his father received a golden sword from Mir Nasir Khan.

No. 84. *ALI MARDAN KHAN ABRO.*

Ali Mardan was head of all the Abras. According to
 Position. Captain Goldney, he was "rated as able to
 "produce some 8,000 to 10,000 men," and was "a quiet, inoffensive
 "man occupying himself in agriculture." He "dug a canal above
 "twenty-two miles long, in 1844-45," (*vide also Major Goldmid's
 Memoir of Shikarpur, page 44, Sind Selections No. XVII*).

2. It was unnecessary to ascertain the truth of the asserted
 Estate and classification. grants of Seri and Mamul under Mir Fateh
 Ali, as these could not be taken into account for classification of
 jagirs. Ali Mardan possessed $786\frac{1}{2}$ B. in two separate grants of
 726 and $60\frac{1}{2}$ bigahs each. This latter was granted as grazing
 land for Ali Mardan's horses at Tarai, the old dwelling place of
 the Abra Chief. The former was in continuation of a prior grant
 by Mir Murad Ali which was however discontinued by Mir Nasir
 Khan for a few months. A reference to Mir Nasir Khan's
 accounts shows that Ali Mardan received 971 Shikarpur rupees
 and 100 Kharwars of rice yearly. Captain Pelly registered the
 Jagirdar's possessions in the 4th class.

Proposal and settlement.
 Goldsmid :—

3. "My own opinion is," wrote Major

"that while Government can scarcely be expected to accord more to
 "any Jagirdar for hereditary maintenance, than the provision of which he
 "was found to be in possession at the Conquest, yet that in the present case
 "a confirmation in favour of Ali Mardan and his lineal male heirs of, say,
 "750 of his $786\frac{1}{2}$ B. might be recommended."

This was approved and the Sanad (No. 84) contained the
 necessary provision with the usual option.

Death.
 1884.

4. He died on the 13th November

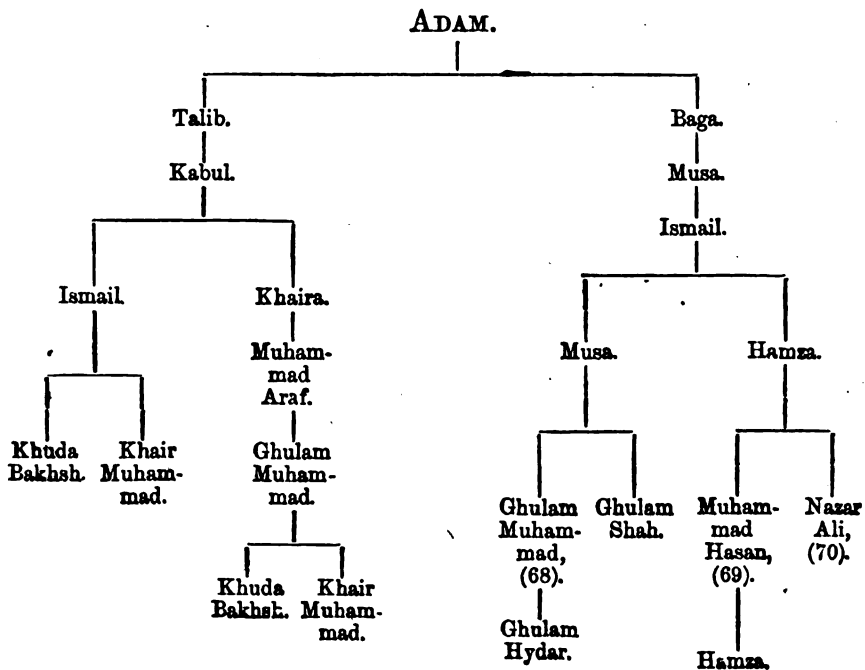
The Khatians.

This is a semi-Pathan, semi-Baluch race, occupying the country northward of the Bhugti territory, near the Upper Sind Frontier. They are classed by Lieutenant Postans with five other Afghan and Pathan Tribes "skirting the hills and in the low country between Sibi and Dadar."

"They appear," writes Major Goldsmid, "to have attached themselves from an early date to the fortunes of the Talpurs, under whom many of their Chiefs became Jagirdars of note and influence. Ismail and Musa were, perhaps, the more distinguished, yet I have been unable to trace a Sanad in favour of either, granted by the elder Mirs. According to Captain Pelly, the latter was a famous Lion-slayer and friend of Mir Fateh Ali."

2. The Sirdars selected from this tribe were all grandsons of Ismail.

Genealogical Tree of the Khatian Tribe.



No. ११. *GHULAM MUHAMMAD.*

He was an old servant of Mir Nur Muhammad. According to Lieutenant Leech he had "1,000 Rupees a month, and 20 jagirs, besides 100 Kharwas of grain," for which he was required to furnish 1,000 men in time of war.

2. Of the 68,221 bigahs held by him in Badin, Hala, Sakrand, Sehwan and Tatta, Captain Pelly registered 65,303 B. in the 2nd class as follows :—

In Hyderabad	41,861
In Karachi.....	23,442
	<hr/>
	65,303
	<hr/>

3. The estimated annual produce of the Hyderabad 2nd class jagir was 5,157 Rs. and of the Karachi ones Rs. 3,390, in all Rs. 8,547. Under the ordinary rules deducting a quarter (Rs. 2,137) and allowing one Rupee to represent one bigah of cultivated land and two of fallow land, there would have had to be regranted 19,230 B. But Major Goldsmid, following the spirit of a rule laid down by Sir Charles Napier, was of opinion that no hereditary grant should be larger than 5,000 B. "except in special cases such as 1st class or Four Great Family grants," and he therefore recommended this amount for a permanent provision. The Sanad (No. 76) of the Jagirdar accordingly secured it to his heirs with the usual option, while it confirmed him in his possessions.

Death.

4. He died on the 20th November 1872.

No. ३३. *MUHAMMAD HASSAN KHATIAN.*

No. १७. *NAZAR ALI KHATIAN.*

Position.

These two brothers were sons of Hamza, the uncle of Ghulam Muhammad.

2. They held one large jagir of 28,904 B. in Hala in the proportion of 2 to 1. Captain Pelly registered their jagir in the 3rd class, as he was unable to ascertain whether the grants made by Mir Murad Ali were "original or "continuative grants." He did not propose to include them in his list of Sirdars.

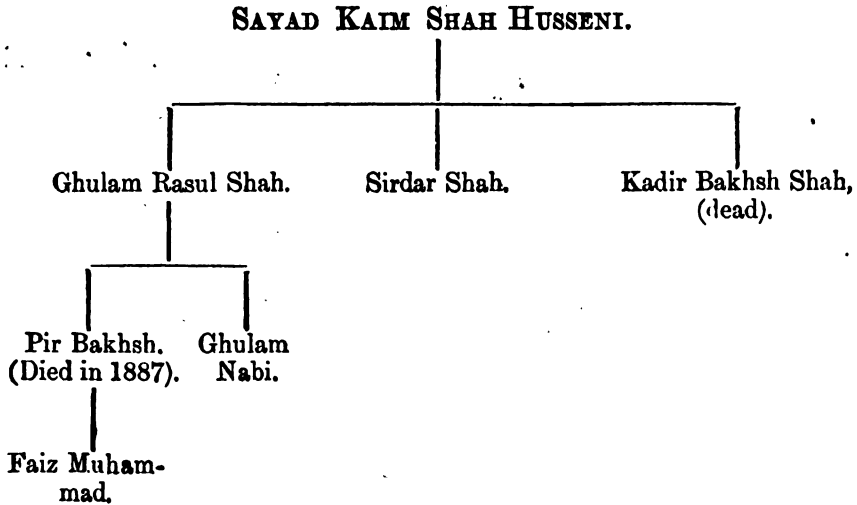
3. Major Goldsmid, however, showed that the Sanad upon which Captain Pelly had placed Ghulam Muhammad's jagirs in the 2nd class was one giving the jagirs of the deceased Musa (Gulam Muhammad's father) to his son, "his brothers and nephews;" that on the death of Mir Murad Ali who issued that Sanad, Ghulam Muhammad went to Mir Nur Muhammad, and his uncle, Hamza, to Mir Nasir Khan; that it then became evident who were the sharers and what their particular shares were; that when Hamza died, Mir Nasir Khan regranted half of his share to his sons; and that as a matter of fact, their jagirs stood on the same footing as Gulam Muhammad's. Mr. Ellis, on these grounds, with the sanction of the Commissioner, recommended Muhammad Hassan for a permanent alienation of 2,000 B. and Nazar Ali for that of 1,000 B. Their Sanads (Nos. 77 and 78) accordingly (while confirming them in their possessions in Cherawa and Jakri) accorded to their heirs 2,000 and 1,000 bigahs respectively with the usual option.

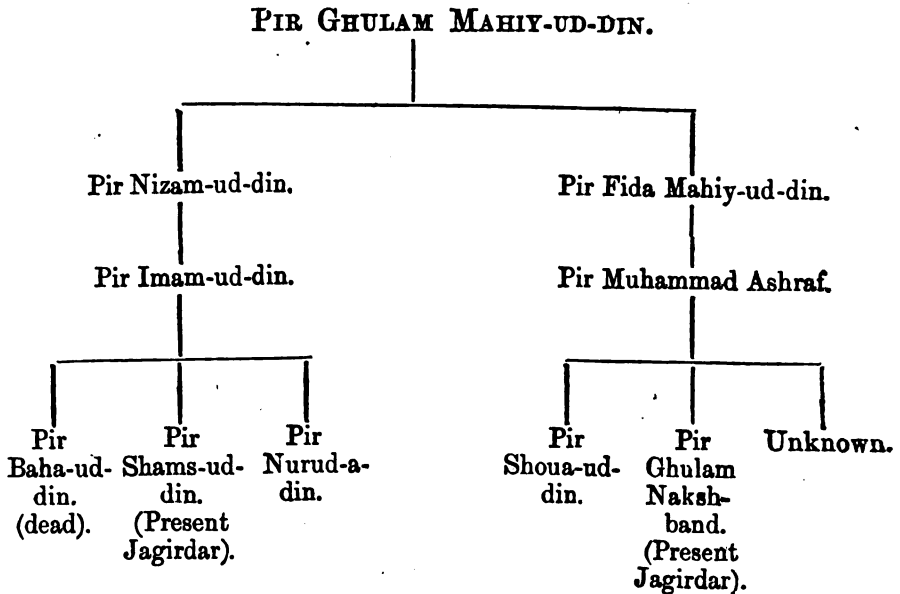
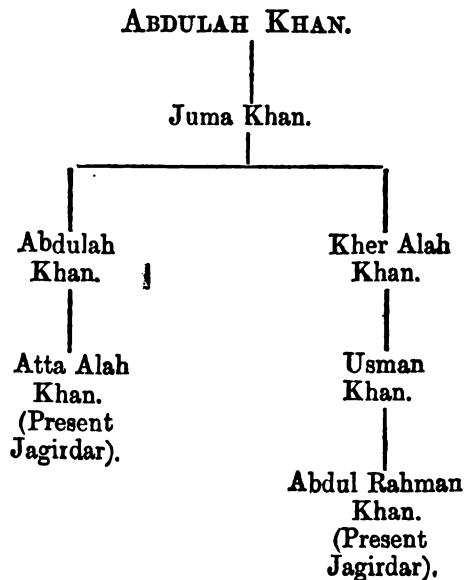
Death.

4. Muhammad Hassan died on the 19th October 1871.

Miscellaneous Sirdars.

The Jagirdars grouped under this head were a Husseni Sayad, two grandsons of Pir Sirhindi, and a Barakzai Pathan. Their Genealogical trees were as follows :—



Tree of Pir Sarhindi Jagirdars.*Tree of the Afghan Barakzai Jagirdars.*

No. 11. *SAYAD KAIM SHAH HUSSENI (DECEASED)*
SUCCEEDED BY SAYAD GHULAM RASUL.

Kaim Shah's father, Imam Ali, "held a very high position
 " under Mir Karam Ali, and was long con-
 Position. " fidentially employed by that Mir as Mukh-
 tyarkar. His son, Kaim Shah, was also after his father's death
 " employed by Mir Nasir Khan in the same manner, and at the
 " Conquest had charge of Samtani and other Pargannas in that
 " neighbourhood belonging to that Amir. He collected a con-
 " siderable force to aid his master in the war,"* which however,
 was dispersed after Meani, without having been brought into
 action.

2. Captain Stack adds that Sayad Imam Ali had only re-
 Estate and classification. ceived money and grain pay, but that Mir
 Nasir Khan gave Kaim Shah a jagir in addi-
 tion. This jagir, withheld at the Conquest and for some years
 after, from various causes, was regranted by the Commissioner
 so late as October 1853, under the orders of the Bombay Gov-
 ernment (*Vide Sanad No. 96*). By the regrant, five co-sharers
 were put in possession viz :—

Sayad Kaim Shah.	}	his sons.
" Ghulam Rasul.		
" Sirdar Shah.		
" Kadar Bakhsh.		
" Pir Bakhsh, his grandson.		

Their shares not being defined, were considered equal, and
 were all entered under the 3rd class. The last measurement
 of the jagir showed it to consist of 25,206 N. B., whereof 12,515
 were salt and utterly waste. The balance (12,691) divided by 5
 would represent the shares of each holder.

3. Kaim Shah died in November 1856, and his share was
 Regrant. regrant to his eldest son minus a fourth
 (which however, was farmed out to him as
 Government land) for life.

4. "The only addition which I would
 Proposal "submit," wrote Major Goldsmid :—

"to the terms of this settlement would be that, on the death of Sayad
 "Ghulam Rasul, in lieu of a regrant to a son of his own share less $\frac{1}{4}$ th, the next
 "incumbent be allowed to choose 1,800 B. of the 4,442 for a hereditary posses-
 "sion. This recommendation is made in consideration of the very high
 "position of the Sayads under the Mirs, and not with reference to ancient
 "tenure, although the latter is supported, in some way, by a deed of Mir
 "Fateh Ali to Sayad Ghulam Shah, the father of Sayad Imam Ali afore-
 "said.

"The Jagirdars reside at about 2 koss distance from their jagirs. They
 "are persons of great influence, and well-known at Sehwan."

5. Sayad Ghulam Rasul's Sanad (No. 96) confirmed him in
 Settlement. the possessions of the lands margin-
 ally noted, and accorded to his heirs
 1,800 B. with the usual option.
 Makans Theri and Akri. 5,976 B. He had of course to pay a lump
 assessment (Rs. 155) annually on that portion of the 5,076 B.
 which had been farmed out to him.

No. 73. *PIR NIZAM-UD-DIN SIRHINDI (DECEASED)*
SUCCEDED BY PIR IMAM-UD-DIN.

[No. 74. *PIR FIDA MUHIY-UD-DIN SIRHINDI*
(DECEASED) SUCCEDED BY PIR MUHAMMAD
ASHRAF.

For many years prior to the Conquest of Sind, the brothers, Nizam-ud-din and Fida Muhiy-ud-din, had been well known in the present Shikarpur Collectorate as Pirs of considerable repute. Pir Nizam-ud-din laid claim to an Arab descent, adding that his ancestor, Ferrukh Shah, settled in Kabul and converted many of the inhabitants of that city to Muhammadanism. The family went from thence to Sirhind, and settled there, building a town. They had followers in Balkh, Bokhara, Kabul and Peshawar, and numbered among their Murids the sovereigns of Hindustan, and Ahmad Shah Abdali. Nizam-ud-din further informed Major Goldsmid that the latter monarch brought back some of his ancestors from Sirhind to Kabul. His father, Ghulam Muhiy-ud-din, came from Peshawar to Sind in A. D. 1790, and repeated his visits. In 1806, he abandoned Peshawar, and, at the instigation of the Amirs and owing to the Sikh movement, took up his abode in this Province.

2. The Amirs of Sind gave the family 5,000 B. of land, and Azim Khan Barakzai and Ayub Shah added more favours. On the death of Ghulam Muhiy-ud-din, Mir Sobdar gave Nizam-ud-din and his brother 800 bigahs in Silrah and 8 Kharwars of grain from Larkana. Pir Nizam-ud-din assured Major Goldsmid that the Hyderabad Mirs bestowed money and jewels upon them to a very large amount, Mir Mir Muhammad Khan making an annual payment of Rupees 300 and 4 Kharwars of Sugdasi rice. There is no occasion, however,

to detail the jagirs, money, and grain, of which possession is asserted to have been held under the Afghan Kings, Timur, Zeman and Muhammad Shah ; suffice it to say that at the Conquest the two brothers were confirmed in the alienations of which they were found in possession.

3. Fida Muhiy-ud-din died in 1853. It was assumed that he and his brother had held their alienations in equal shares, and consequently under the rules then in force, Fida's son, Pir Muhammad Ashraf, was re-granted one-half of the total alienations after deduction of waste, subject to an assessment fixed in lieu of Chowth. Captain Stack recorded his opinion that Muhammad Ashraf's possessions should be "in perpetuity," and para. 6 of the Commissioner's decision on the subject (No. 3366, dated 15th November 1853), seemed to confirm such proposed treatment. Muhammad Ashraf under the regrant held the possessions marginally noted. They were registered in the 4th class by Captain Pelly, who apparently had not Captain Stack's report before him.

Regrant to Muhammad Ashraf and classification.	
In Larkana, Selro.....	235 B.
In Shikarpur, Guja....	527 B.
" Dalilpur ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th
" Kalhora ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th
In Naushahro Abro,	
Kot Habib.....	1,249

4. Captain Pelly in 1855, while classifying Pir Muhammad Ashraf's jagirs, arranged prospectively for Nizam-ud-din's share, as a 3rd class alienation, under the then regulations of a quarter land resumption without reference to waste land ; and on Pir Nizam-ud-din's demise this arrangement came in force. Under it Pir Imam-ud-din obtained the possessions marginally noted.

Regrant to Imamud-din and classification.	
In Larkana, Selro ...	220 B.
In Shikarpur, Guja....	527 B.
" Dalilpur ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th
" Kalhora ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th
In Naushahro Abro,	
Kot Habib	980 B.

5. Muhammad Ashraf and Imam-ud-din had each a " more than commonly large number of brothers " besides many other relatives to maintain," and the estates were deeply burdened with debt.

Major Goldamid's proposal.

"If the present two Jagirdars," wrote Major Goldsmid, "be the last of their race, respectively, ruin stares the whole of these young men in the face. The younger ones are at school, the elder are not used or much qualified to earn a respectable livelihood, a greater evil than all is an intense jealousy of the senior brother to whom Government has awarded the jagir, and perpetual bickerings arise on account of shares of maintenance. It would be difficult to conceive a more divided brotherhood than that of the sons of Fida Muhiy-ud-din, and the sons of Nizam-ud-din are too ready to enter the field on behalf of the more discontented of their cousins.

"On the death of Muhammad Ashraf, the whole maintenance of one branch of the family would cease. That of the other branch is equally dependent on the life of Imam-ud-din.

"The social position of the Jagirdars is not only such as would warrant hereditary confirmation of grants which would be hereditary by rule, but it would almost warrant an exception in their favour, in the event of failure of documentary evidence. It is, however, necessary in the first instance to analyze the tenures of Guja, Dalilpur and Kot Habib.

"The first and last though in the Shikarpur Collectorate, are grants of Mir Murad Ali and consequently 3rd class, but the grant of Dalilpur is by the Afghan Government, and the point to be decided is whether such grant should be guided by the rules which apply to the Hyderabad or to the Upper Sind Mirs? If to the latter, it would be 2nd, if to the former a 3rd class grant. My opinion is that the particular part of the country whence this alienated revenue is derived, having subsequently come into the share of the Hyderabad Suba, the Afghan Sanads should be considered as of that branch of the Talpurs, and should, therefore, not entitle the holder to superior treatment."

The jagir of Silro was a grant by Mir Sobdar but registered in the Collectorate Roll in the 2nd class, on the ground of Sardarship of the grantees.

There being no documentary evidence to justify the classification of the holdings as hereditary, Major Goldsmid, on the strength of the Jagirdars' local position and in order to provide for their numerous families, made the following proposal which was not strictly according to rule:—

"On the death of either of present incumbents, I would resume the half alienation in the name of deceased, and allow a money grant from the revenues of Dalilpur for the maintenance of the surviving family. On the demise of the second incumbent, I would resume the remainder of the alienation and double the money grant, to provide for the additional number of dependents on Government bounty. This should be a fixed and permanent pension for lineal heirs male of Pirs Nizam-ud-din and Fida Muhiy-ud-din,

"in trust with the Collector, and payable in such portions to such members of the family in the direct descent as he may think, on political or purely charitable grounds, merit the bounty."

Mr. Ellis, however, did not approve of this proposal. He recommended that Pir Imam-ud-din and Pir Muhammad Ashraf should each receive an hereditary assignment of 1,000 B., and this was sanctioned. Accordingly their Sanads (Nos. 86 and 85 respectively) secured this provision to their heirs without of course any option, while they confirmed them in their possessions under their respective regrants.

Mr. Ellis' proposal and settlement.

No. 14. *ABDULLAH KHAN PATHAN.*

"The social position of Abdullah Khan," wrote Major Goldsmid, "is in my opinion, that of a Sirdar, inasmuch as he is an Afghan gentleman of the Barakzai family, related to Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul: His father, Juma Khan, was a person under the Afghan Government, and was the ambassador or agent employed on behalf of his countrymen in negotiating with the Sindhi Nawab Wali Muhammad, for the cession of that city to the Mirs in A. D. 1824. He still remains at the old paternal residence of Garhi Yasin, about 8 miles from Shikarpur, whence he derives his share of revenues. He is thus a resident Jagirdar or Pattadar by whichever term he may be designated, and he attends himself to the creation and increase of his own means of maintenance, by cultivation and agricultural improvements. It is to this very place Garhi Yasin, that Abdul Mansur, last of the Afghan Governors of Shikarpur, retired as a last resource, when expelled the Sindian territory."

Position.

2. It appears from a deed of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk dated August 1810, that Ahmad Khan, brother of Juma Khan, had received remission of 75 Tomauns upon the Government share of purchased lands and canals in his possession, in lieu of pay. Owing to the death of Ahmad Khan, the revenues of certain lands were alienated in favor of Juma Khan, in lieu of the said money remission. A deed of Muhammad Shah, bearing date the same month and year and much to the same purport, is also among the jagir records. Major Goldsmid did not in his Appendix Z. to his report on the Sirdars attempt to explain the double Sanad farther than by citing the historical information, that about the time each was granted Shah Shuja became a wanderer, and Shah Muhammad occupied the throne of Kabul in his stead.

"Two later deeds of grant were by Sirdar Muhammad Azim, and by Sher Dil Khan of Kandahar respectively, and were both of the same date (viz, A. D. 1821) and to the same purport. This repetition of a double Sanad seems to have been occasioned by the divided interests existing at the time in Afghanistan, and a wish to secure the alienations recorded to the grantees under any circumstances of future revolution. These documents confirm to Juma Khan Barakzai two out of three shares of the Garhi Yasin revenues, in accordance with former usage, and for the grantee's own cultivation. The wording of each Sanad leads to the belief that half the whole revenues was intended, and that there was consequently a fourth share unmentioned. For two out of four shares is the gist of the claim, and this is just what Mir Nasir Khan accorded on the 5th April 1842.

"In 1842 the British Government proposed to the Mirs to farm the District in which was Abdullah Khan's jagir, or rather, as it was then designated, the jagir of the sons of Juma Khan. A question as to its resumption was then under discussion, and a letter of Mir Hussien Ali is in existence to show that the British authorities interfered on behalf of the Jagirdars. The matter remained in abeyance, pending enquiry. The Assistant Political Agent, Shikarpur, has however recorded* his opinion in the following terms:— 'There never was a question of the right of Juma Khan to his possessions, until the transfer of these districts to us was agitated, and we are consequently considered as connected with the proceedings. The only other jagirs thus held by the Pir Nizam-ud-din have not been interfered with, and there certainly appears no reason why those of Juma Khan should not be as heretofore.'

* Lieutenant Postans to Major Outram, No. 121, dated 23rd January 1842.

3. Lieutenant Postans had also issued a Parwana to Abdullah Khan that, he would "not be deprived of his rights by the British Government." Subsequently, the negotiations for the transfer of Shikarpur were broken off, and in the beginning of the ensuing year, occurred the battle of Meani and the conquest of Sind. But in the meanwhile, Mir Nasir Khan had placed Abdullah Khan and his brother in possession of new Sanads dated in April and May 1842.

4. These revenues continued to be thus alienated under British Collectors until the end of 1845, when Major Goldney called attention to the dispossession of 1841, admitting however, restoration in 1842. Much stress was laid upon the term "For service" used in the several Deeds of grant.

5. Enquiry was directed to be made from the Hyderabad records, and the result was that His Excellency the Governor re-granted the two shares less $\frac{1}{4}$ th only, or three out of eight shares.

6. In his report No. 22, dated 7th February 1854, on Pattadaris, Major Goldsmid treated Abdullah Khan as a Pattadar though he recorded that the share of revenue had been alienated as jagir. In the Nausahro Abro Roll occurs the following passage :—

Classification.

"The earliest title deed forthcoming for this tenure is that of Jema-di-ul-Sani 1236, which describes it as a jagir on account of service. It would be more correct, however, to describe the tenure as a Hissadari. As however, there is some doubt on the point, and as the Sanad of 1236 refers to a former grant, I recommend that the tenure be allowed the advantages of a 3rd class jagir grant, regantable for one generation." In the Collectorate Roll, on the other hand, it is classified as a Pattadari in the 3rd class, and consequently a life-grant.

7. On these facts Mr. Ellis recommended, Abdullah Khan and his brother, Khairulla Khan, for a permanent grant of $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of the village. Their Sanad (No. 89) thus recites the facts bearing on their position in 1858, in which they were confirmed :—

Proposal and settlement.

"Now it has been found on enquiry that at the Conquest of Sind, you were jointly possessed of half the jagirs in Dch Garhi Yasin, Taluka

" Naushahro Abro, which were continued to you by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Napier. But in the year 1846, after enquiry into former possession, it was decided for good and sufficient reasons to resume one quarter of the produce and to reserve to you three shares of the eight divisions comprising the entire deh."

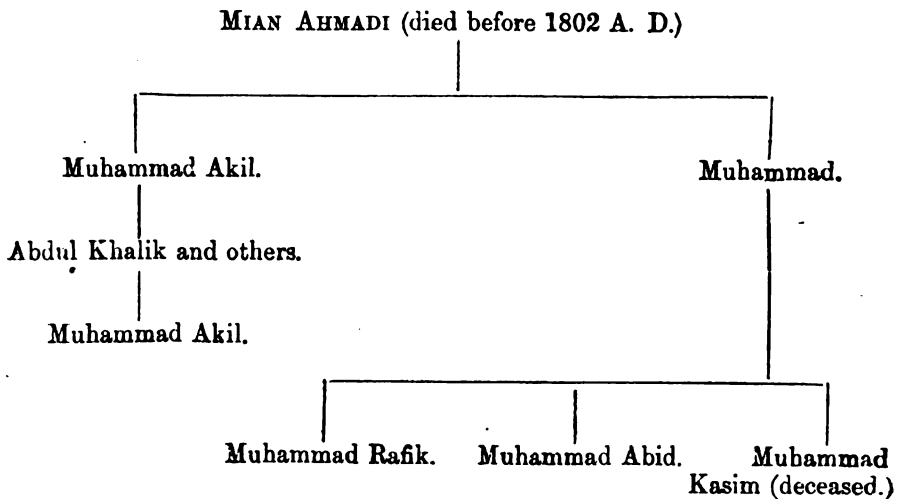
The Sanad accords to their heirs the amount of three out of the eight shares in the above deh, of course without option.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST CLASS KHAIRATDARS.

No. 1. MAKHDUM ABDUL KHALIK (DECEASED)
SUCCEEDED BY MAKHDUM MUHAMMAD AKIL,
and
MUHAMMAD RAFIK AND MUHAMMAD ABID.

The genealogy of this Khairatdar is as follows :—
 Genealogy and Positon.



* There is a separate Chapter (Chapter iii) on Khairats in the first volume "Alienations in Sind." Reference is invited to that Chapter for an account of the Khairatdari settlement.

Mukhdum Mian Ahmadi was a person of unusual respectability in the time of the Afghan Government. His family had a reputation for holiness and learning.

2. The first Sanad given to this family was one by Ahmad Shah Durani on the 12th November 1761 confirming certain remissions on the villages of Rawati, Mirzapur, and Jerinja "agreeably to former custom." Mian Ahmadi, the grantee, appears to have been owner of the land. The rest were by Timur Shah (in 1780), by Zaman Shah (1787), by Muhammad Shah (1802), by Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk (1219 A. H.), by Mir Rustam (1813), and by Mir Sohrab in 1823 and 1828. The Sanads of the Afghan kings granted remissions the value of which was dependant on the quantity of grain produced or the number of bigahs cultivated—the Government tax being restricted to $\frac{1}{10}$ th share of the former, and to one Rupee for each bigah of cash assessment. Mir Sohrab's Sanad in 1828, however, which was granted to Abdul Khalik, made an equal division of revenue between him and the Government, of the lands held by him under the first Sanad of his family and of Musapur, a dependency of Deh Mirzapur. Mir Sohrab's last Sanad was sealed and confirmed by Sir Charles Napier. His Sanad in 1823 fixed the shares of Abdul Khalik at $\frac{4}{5}$ ths and of Muhammad Rafik and Muhammad Abid at $\frac{1}{5}$ th each. The total value of these shares was Rs. 1,378.

3. Abdul Khalik died on the 11th of May 1852, and Major Goldsmid *recommended that as the tenure was more than 60 years old, it should be confirmed to Muhammad Akil agreeably to the terms of Mir Sohrab's Sanad in 1823, in order to put an end to all future litigation, there having arisen a great deal of it on the death Abdul Khalik. The Commissioner concurred with Major Goldsmid

Regrant and Settlement.

* No. 293, dated 26th August 1854, to the Commissioner.

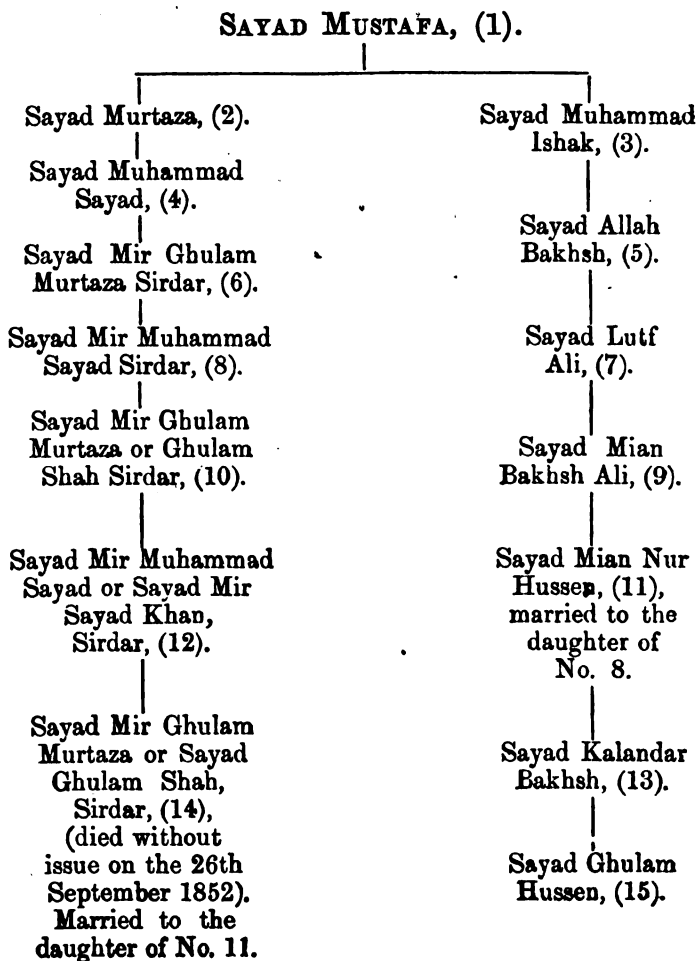
that the rights of the co-sharers being defined in a Sanad of a former ruler, should be enforced against the head of the family by the Collector without the intervention of the Civil Courts, and that the claim should be confirmed hereditarily* “to the legitimate lineal male descendants of the original grantee, Mian Ahmadi in the names of Muhammad Akil. . . . and of his co-sharers Muhammad Rafik and Muhammad Abid.”† The Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 5479, dated 18th December 1854, agreed to the confirmation of the grant “as proposed,” and it was further confirmed at the final Settlement. Its value was then stated to have been Rs. 599 and the area of the lands as 3,000 bigahs.

* No. 3251, dated 30th October 1854, to the Assistant Commissioner.

† No. 359, dated 30th October 1854, from Mr. Frere to the Bombay Government.

**No. 2. SAYAD GHULAM SHAH SIRDAR,
(DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY SAYAD MIAN
NUB HUSSEN.**

Genealogy. The genealogy of this Khairatdar was as follows :—



2. Sayad Ghulam Shah "was the head and representative
"of a large fraternity of Sayads"* who had

Position and Title.

settled in Sayadpur which derived its name from their number and influence—at the beginning of the 17th century A. D. At the Conquest Sayad Ghulam Shah Sirdar (14) was found in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$ th revenues of Biaji,† Panah Akil, Sarai Sarkhu, Nindapur, and Burst—of $\frac{1}{8}$ th revenues of Deh Hengorawahan, Nauraja, and Bani Kharkasa—and of $\frac{1}{8}$ th revenues of Shafiabad. All these are mentioned as portions of Sayadpur in a Sanad of Mir Rustam dated 23rd May 1817 to Sayad Ghulam Shah (10) and his brotherhood, which granted $\frac{1}{4}$ th revenues (Munafa) of Sayadpur, and in a Sanad of Mir Mubarik dated 30th April 1822 to the same grantee and of the same purport. Two earlier Sanads of Mir Sohrab to Mir Ghulam Shah alone had also confirmed these revenues in May 1799 and May 1802, and Major Goldsmid ‡ was further of opinion that a Sanad of Khuda Yar Khan Abbasi (Nur Muhammad) dated May 1738 continuing the "Mamul Mahsul of Tapas and Mauzas as before" to Mir Ghulam Murtaza and other Sayads referred probably to these same possessions, which he conjectured from two other Sanads of doubtful purport granted by the Emperors Jahangir and Shah Jahan in 1611 and 1619 A. D. respectively, were very ancient.

3. Sayad Ghulam Shah who had been confirmed in his
possessions at the Conquest in 1845 died on

Regrant and Settlement.

the 26th September 1852, and his Sirdari or Dastar descended by the common consent of the family upon his great-uncle and father-in-law, Sayad Mian Nur Hussien. "The turban," wrote Captain Goldsmid, "seems to generalize the grant,

* No. 50, dated 11th January 1853, from Lieutenant Lester, Deputy Collector, Left Bank, to the Collector of Shikarpur.

† In the Sanad this is written Bazidji.

‡ No. 192, dated 14th June 1854, to the Commissioner.

“and provide for the § sub-divisions, without the interference of “Government,” and on this account he recommended || that Sayad Mian Nur Hussen who undertook to be responsible to Government for the arrears due to Government from his predecessor should be regranted the revenues in perpetuity. Mr. Frere accordingly recommended ¶ to Government the confirmation of the shares of revenue enjoyed by the deceased “to Nur Hussen “the present Sirdar, and to the Sirdar for the time being, for “himself and brotherhood.” A deduction of 6 per cent. was however, to be made annually and “credited to Government as “his share of the district expenses.” The confirmation was accorded by Bombay Government Resolution No. 705, dated 15th February 1855, and eventually at the final Settlement.

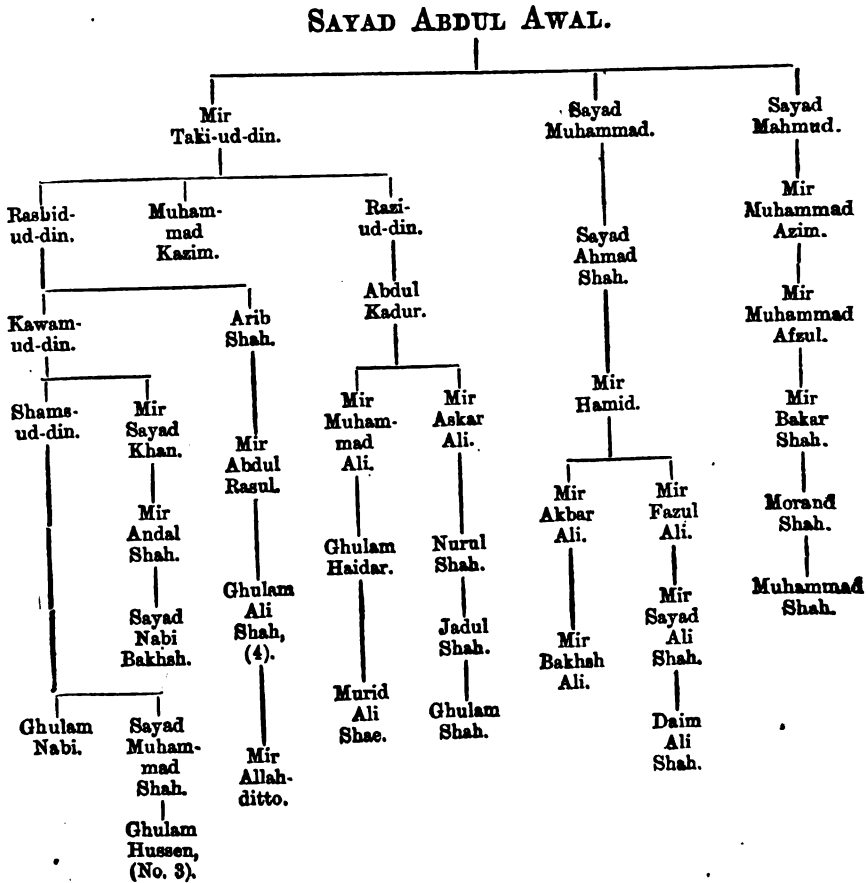
§ Besides Nur Hussen the following had shares (*vide* Lieutenant Lester's letter quoted at page 290) :—

Sayad Subban Shah.
 Fazul Shah.
 Kambar Ali Shah.
 Hayat Ali Shah.
 Idan Ali Shah.
 Hamz Ali Shah.
 Khair Muhammad.
 Sab Peyah Shah.
 Sataru Shah.
 Sadik Ali Shah.
 Himayat Ali Shah.
 Aisan Ali Shah.

|| No. 192, dated 14th June 1854, to the Commissioner.

¶ Appendix to No. 440, dated 18th December 1854, to Government.

Genealogical Tree of Nos. 3 and 4.



No. 3. *GHULAM HUSSEN SHAH SAYAD.*

This Khairatdar was at the Conquest in possession of $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the revenues of Dehs Sultanpur, Sanjari and Amirabad. The oldest Sanad in his possession was one by Ahmad Shah Durani in A. D. 1850, granted to Sayads Muhammad Kazim, and Kuwam-ud-din, the great grand-father of the Khairatdar. It stated that these Sayads having represented that they had certain hereditary landed property in Alore and Mathela, and gardens in Jatoi and Sayadabad for which they had been in the habit of paying a low rent, their prayer for the retention of their former privileges and remissions had been granted. A Parwana of Abdul Nabi Kalhora dated 15th October 1777, confirmed a previous Parwana by Muhammad Sarfraz Kalhora securing to Sayad Kuwam-ud-din $\frac{1}{5}$ th share of Sultanpur and Sanjari, which were in the old pargana of Alore. On the 23rd January 1798, Mir Sohrab passed a Sanad to Sayad Mir Shams-ud-din, Kuwam-ud-din's son—setting forth that the Sayad had obtained from Kharif 1207, $\frac{1}{12}$ th share of the revenues of Sultanpur, Sanjari, and Amirabad by way of remission or reduced assessment agreeably to former custom—that he had sought a renewal of the favour—that his request had been granted—and that he was to pray for the grantor's prosperity. This grant was confirmed to Shams-ud-din's son, Sayad Ghulam Nabi, on the 4th of May 1824 by Mir Mubarik and regranted to Sayad Ghulam Hussen—Ghulam Nabi's nephew, by Mir Mubarik's son, Mir Fazul Muhammad.

2. The tenure being more than 60 years old, Major Goldsmid in his report which was the basis of the final settlement, recommended the holder for admission to the class of permanent Khairatdars, and his recommendation was approved.

No. 4. SAYAD GHULAM ALI SHAH.

The earliest Sanad in the possession of this Sayad was one
Title. by Muzaffar Khan under the Emperor Shah Jahan, dated 1641 A. D., giving the Mauza of Kuddehri independently of four charitable assignments to Mir Abdul Amal, in consideration of his large family and their many wants. This Sanad was confirmed by Izzat Khan under Alamgir (A. D. 1661). The grant was enjoyed in the time of the Kalhoras as appears from a Sanad of Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, dated 19th October 1772, which recites that Mir Kuwam-ud-din and Mir Shams-ud-din had been in its possession, subject to a payment of Rs. 162-5-6 to Government as Nazarana per annum. After the devastations committed by Maddad Khan Afghan, whose inroad had almost depopulated the land, Mir Sohrab renewed the old agreement by a Parwana dated 5th March 1792, in the name of Shams-ud-din. In February 1801 there appears to have been an alteration in the agreement, and in Mir Rustam's time, a partition under which Sayad Ghulam Ali Shah received the share of the revenues of Kuddehri enjoyed by the family.

2. This share was, according to Major Goldsmid's statement
Settlement. sent up to Government in 1859, Rs. 374, and it was at the settlement, confirmed permanently to Ghulam Ali Shah.

**No. 5. NUR HUSSEN SHAH AND
SADIK ALI SHAH.**

The genealogy of Nur Hussen Shah has been already given (*vide No. 2*)—but for a complete genealogy of these Khairatdars reference must be made to Major Goldsmid's Memoir on the Sayads of Rohri and Bukkur printed at page 73 of "Selections from the records of the Bombay Government, No. XVII, New series." Suffice it to say that Nur Hussen Shah was sixteenth and Sadik Ali Shah eighteenth in descent from the celebrated Sayad Muhammad Makkai, Ruzavi, the ancestor of the numerous Sayads of Rohri and Bukkur.

2. Sayad Muhammad Makkai was the son of Sayad Muhammad Sujah, an inhabitant of Mashid, who was called "Sultan ul-Arifin," and married, on his way to Mecca, a daughter of a noted Shekh of Shekhs in Baghdad, Shahab-ud-din Sohurwardi the Murshid of Shekh Bahaw-ud-din Zakaria of Multan. Sayad Muhammad was born at Mecca and was hence called Makkai. After his father's death, and perhaps in consequence of the invasion of Chengiz Khan, he removed to Bukkur about 1260 A. D. whence his descendants spread to Ooch, Gujerat and Hindustan generally, and attained great eminence by their piety and learning.

3. The Deh Ali Wahan in possession of those of his descendants who remained at Bukkur is of unequalled antiquity in Sind.

"The oldest document produced in support of the claim," wrote Mr. Frere to Government in his No. 440, dated 18th December 1854, "is a Firman of Shah Jahan dated 1637 A. D. which recites that the Deh of Ali Wahan had been given wholly as Maddad Muash (for maintenance and support) to the body of Sayads of Bukkur, children of Muhammad Makkai of Rohri deceased, from the days of Alla-ud-din Ghilzi (1294 A. D. to 1316 A. D.) This would carry back the date of the grant to about the year 1300. At the date of the Firman the arrangement was still in force, and was accordingly confirmed with the same object by Shah Jahan. The

"ancient grant thus confirmed by the Delhi Emperor was subsequently strengthened by additional orders of the same tenor from the Kālhora rulers of Sind (by Ghulam Shah in 1765 A. D.) and from their successors, the Talpurs (Mir Sohrab Khan in 1791 and in 1820). The grant and confirmation by competent authority may thus be said to have extended over a period of five centuries and a half prior to the British Conquest, or dating only from the earliest document produced, of upwards of two hundred years.

"Nor can the existence of lineal descendants of the original grantee be for a moment questioned. The children of Muhammad Makkai may be counted by hundreds, and some idea may be formed of their number from the fact that an abridged English Genealogical Tree of this family compiled by the Assistant Commissioner for Jagirs occupies 23 pages of foolscap, while the Persian one is still more voluminous."

4. The annual value of the grant was Rs. 1,525, and the extent about 3,000 B. of which about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths were culturable. Mr. Frere's recommendation was that the grant should be "continued permanently to the body of Sayads, descendants of Muhammad Makkai."* And this recommendation was approved in Bombay Government Resolution No. 705, dated 15th February 1855. At the final Settlement the grant was entered in the name of Nur Hussien Shah and Sadik Ali Shah—the extent of land being shown as 3,000 B. and the amount of shares in revenue possessed by them being shown as Rs. 168.

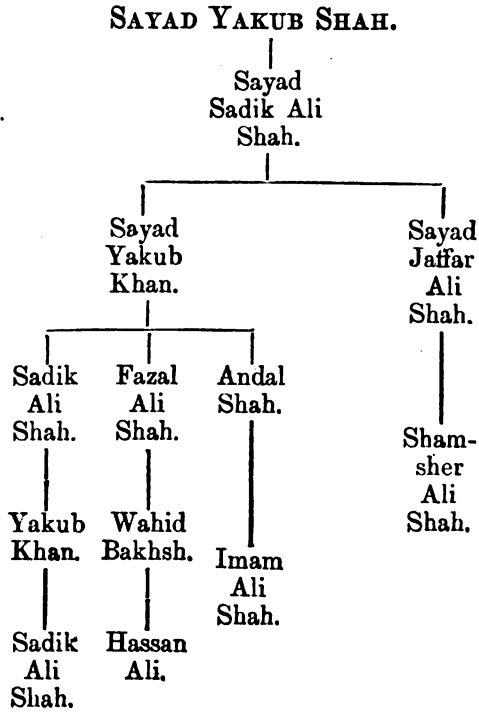
* The following extract from Captain Goldsmid's Memoir on the Sayads of Rohri and Bukkur is important :—

"To examine the position of the holders of Ali Wahan at the present day would be to discover a joint tenure, in which thirty-seven individuals have fixed shares, varying in proportions from 2,356 to 4,000. It is not important to unravel the mystery of this maximum and minimum as the division is quite a private affair, which it would be impossible to recognize as affecting regrants. Indeed, were such recognition attempted, it would be necessary to shut out a large number of lawful claimants, who could at any time prove a title to consideration, by lineal descent from the grantees of the fourteenth century."

No. 6. SADIK ALI SHAH.

Genealogy.

This Khairatdar's genealogy was as follows :—



2. The first document produced by him in proof of his claim to Deh Durrah or Hanif Wahan was a
 Title. Sanad of the Emperor Alamgir, dated 1684 A. D., granting as Inam to the family of Sayad Yacub villages including Hanif Wahan and Hussen-beli. Portions of this alienation were confirmed by Ghulam Shah Kalhora, the occasion being the recession of the river from lands which had been submerged, when additional title deeds were solicited for the portion thus recovered. The rights of the Sayads were further confirmed by Mir Sohrab Khan in 1792.* Besides Deh Durrah the Khairatdar claimed a grant in Kot Yacub, in support of which he produced a Sanad of the Emperor Alamgir, dated 1672 A. D., assigning 995 bigahs to the family of Sayad Yacub for maintenance.
 (مدد معاش)

3. The value of the grant of Deh Durrah was in 1854 stated to be Rs. 1,230, and its extent about 2,000 bigahs, of which about $\frac{2}{3}$ rds were estimated as
 Settlement. culturable. "After the succession of several generations," wrote Mr. Frere, "Hanif Wahan is still held by the lineal descendants of Mir Yacub Khan, the original grantee. . . . And it is accordingly recommended that the alienation be confirmed hereditarily to the lineal male descendants of Mir Yacub Khan and continued in the names of Sadik Ali, Hussen Ali, and Imam Ali Shah, the representatives of the family." He made the same recommendation regarding Kot Yacub the value of which was shown as Rs. 40. These recommendations were approved by the Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 705, dated 15th February 1855. At the final Settlement, the grant was shown as consisting of Durrah (2,000 bigahs) and Kot Yacub (995) and entered in the name of Sadik Ali Shah alone. The amount of shares in revenue was entered as Rs. 418 in Durrah, and Rs. 7 in Kot Yacub.

* No. 440, dated 18th December 1854, from Mr. Frere to the Bombay Government.

**No. 7. MUHAMMAD BAZA, AMIR ALI SHAH AND
ALLAH WARAYO.**

Genealogy. These Khairatdars were descended from
Ali Muhammad, a relative of Yakub Khan,
(*vide* No. 6.)

2. The claim of these Khairatdars to Deh Hussen-beli was
based on the Sanad of the Emperor Alamgir
mentioned in the last case (No. 6). This
Sanad was corroborated by an order of Nur Muhammad Kal-
hora in 1738, and Mir Rustam subsequently reduced from Rs.
95 to Rs. 60 a cess which was payable by the grantees. The word-
ing of the original grant showed that it was made not to Mir
Yakub personally—but to his family (*عائلة*) or more literally
to those connected with Mir Yakub, and subsequent to the
Kalhora order, collateral descendants were found in possession.
Thus Mir Rustam's order was in favour of Nizam Shah and
Darwesh Muhammad—the former of whom belonged to the colla-
teral branch descended from Ali Muhammad whose lineal
successors (Allah Warayo, Raza Muhammad and Amir Ali Shah)
were found to have been confirmed in possession by the British
authorities subsequent to the Conquest. Major Goldsmid,
therefore, in his report on the Sayads of Rohri and Bukkur,
registered the grant as one in *perpetuum* to the descendants of
Sayad Ali Muhammad Shah.

Settlement. 3. Mr. Frere * made the following 'pro-
posal.

"Two courses are open. The confirmation may be to Sadik Ali Shah
"and other lineal descendants of Mir Yakub Khan—at the same time making
"it imperative on them to continue undisturbed the possession of their colla-
"teral kinsmen, in which case Government would interfere only in the

* Mr. Frere's No 440, dated 18th December 1854, to Government.

"event (very unlikely) of the extinction of the line of Mir Yakub Khan. The alternative is to confirm the possession of the collateral heirs who have evidently for some years past superseded the other branch of the family, and in that case the alienation might be confirmed in the names of Amir Ali Shah, Muhammad Raza, Allah Warayo, and other lineal descendants of Ali Muhammad with remainder to the lineal descendants of Yakub Khan. This latter course as being most in accordance with past usages is the one I would recommend. I would also recommend that the amount payable to Government annually be Rs. 60, the sum fixed in the Sanad of Mir Rustam Khan."

4. This last recommendation was approved in Bombay Government Resolution No. 705, dated 15th February 1855. At the final settlement the extent of the grant was shown as 1,500 bigahs, and it was entered in the names of Muhammad Raza and Khair Muhammad Shah, whose shares in the revenue were stated to be Rs. 86. Mr. Frere in 1854 had shown the value as Rs. 400 per annum of which Rs. 86 were payable to Government and the extent as 1,500 bigahs.

5. "But it was found that no sooner had the name of Sayad Khair Muhammad appeared as the one acknowledged grantee, than those who had shared under the former Government, and even under our own, pending inquiry into all Sind alienations, were ousted from their presumed rights, and, as it were, disinherited."

"Under these circumstances," wrote Major Goldsmid, "I held a formal inquiry in the matter at Sukkur, and took evidence. There was found a lien upon the grant in the shape of a deed of purchase dated 37 years before the Conquest. This had apparently been respected up to the period of the more recent Settlement. It had only been set aside and disregarded when our rule of inheritance and practice of allowing but one nominee to appear in the Government books, had taken effect. Our object had been to graft justice upon irregularity, but we did no more than introduce an equitable theory with an inapt illustration. I then directed the old condition to hold good as regards admission of the shareholders by purchase, at least during the lives of present incumbents." (*Vide No. 249, dated 1st October 1861*).

*No. 8. SHAH MARDAN AND ALI ASKAR
(DECEASED).*

Genealogy. These were descended from Mir Bakhari.

2. The earliest documentary proof adduced by them in support of their claim to the tapa of Bakhar, consisting in 1854 of 31 dehs, with an estimated extent of 6,000 bigahs and valued at Rs. 7,500, was a Firman of the Delhi Emperor Alam Shah, dated in 1709, or 134 years before the British Conquest. This document recited that the tapa had before been given in Inam to Sayad Mir Razavi Bakhari—but that a Firman having become necessary, it was granted confirming the said tapa as Inam to the Sayads and their children. It was clear from this document that the intention of the donor was to make the grant permanent, and independently of the terms of the grant, the prescriptive title acquired during an enjoyment of 134 years through successive generations, was sufficient to ensure confirmation hereditarily. The Emperor's Firman was further strengthened by confirmatory orders from Mian Sarfraz Khan Kalhora, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, and Mir Ali Murad Khan, which were in favour of the whole body of Sayads and not of any particular individual, the alienation being evidently to the whole community of Bukkur Sayads.*

3. Mr. Frere, on these facts, recommended* that the Tapa Bukkur should be confirmed to the lineal male descendants of Mir Bakhari (in other words to the community known as the Sayads of Bukkur) and continued in the names of Shah Mardan and Ali Askar their Chiefs. The recommendation was approved in Bombay Government Resolution No. 705 of 1855. At the final Settlement, the grant was entered in the names of Shah Mardan and Muhammad Makkai, and shown as 54,139 bigahs in extent, and Rs. 4,881 in value.

* No. 440, dated 18th December 1854, from Mr. Frere to Government.

***No. 9. SAYAD SADIK ALI SHAH, SAYAD IMAM
ALI SHAH, AND SYAD WAHID BAKHSH
(DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY SAYAD
ASSAN ALI SHAH.***

The genealogy of these Khairatdars
Genealogy. will be found in No. 6.

2. These claimants of $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of the revenue of Dubar Wahan were not able to produce any ancient Sanads until 1855, when they produced the following :—

- (1) A deed of confirmation of customary charitable assignments enjoyed by Mir Yakub Khan in this Deh and in Khanpur, Sayad Sultan, and Hanif Wahan, dated 1748 A. D., under the seal of Khuda Yar Khan Abbasi, better known as Mir Muhammad Kalhora.
- (2) An order dated March 1786 of Mir Fateh Ali, in favour of Sadik Ali, to release the estate of Dubar Wahan from the annoyance of Derahdari.
- (3) A similar order by Mir Sohrab in the following year.
- (4) A Parwana of Mir Rustam, dated 7th June 1819, giving $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Dubar Wahan by virtue of Zemindari to Yakub Ali Khan, Wahid Bakhsh and Andal Shah.

3. Neither Major Goldsmid nor Mr. Ellis had any reason to doubt the authenticity of these documents, and they therefore recommended that, the, share resumed on the death of Wahid Bakhsh should be restored without arrears, and the whole grant confirmed heriditarily. * The recommendation was the basis of the final settlement.

* Major Goldsmid's report appended to his final Settlement of Khairatdars and Mr. Ellis's para. 38 of No. 30, dated 10th November 1858.

No. 10. *SAYAD IDAL SHAH, SON OF FATEH
ALI SHAH.*

This Sayad had 20 bigahs in Zamanpur, Abijana, and Abdul
 Title. Salempur in Ladhagagan, which had been
 granted to his father by the Kalhoras. This
 was proved by a Sanad of Abdul Nabi in 1779, and a confirma-
 tory deed of Mir Sohrab in 1788, which recited the fact of prior
 possession.

2. As the grant was therefore 60 years old at the date of
 the resumption of Ladhagagan from His
 Settlement. Highness Mir Ali Murad in 1852, Mr. Frere
 recommended* its hereditary confirmation, which was accorded
 by Bombay Government Resolution No. 3575, dated 31st July
 1857, and by the final Settlement.

No. 11. *THE MUZAWARS OF THE TOMB OF
YAR MUHAMMAD KALHORA.*

These enjoyed 165 bigahs yielding a revenue of Rs. 62 in
 Title. Phaka in Johi, † and produced in support of
 this grant a Sanad of Mir Nasir Khan, dated
 14th October 1835, which was expressly in continuation of previous
 deeds granted by Mir Murad Ali and his predecessors, probably
 antedating from the death of the Kalhora Chief in honour of

* No. 176, dated 1st July 1857, to Government.

† It is now in the Dadu Taluka, and not in the Johi Taluka. The mausoleum now sadly
 requires repairs—but the Muzawar is too poor to carry them out. The dome is likely to fall in a
 few years, unless it is soon repaired.

whose remains the Muzawar's appointment was made. Yar Muhammad, brother to Din Muhammad, and son of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora was first rendered famous in the annals of Sind by his opposition to the force of Prince Moiz-o-din, son of Shah Alam, of Delhi. He subsequently tendered his allegiance to the Court, and received the imperial title afterwards conferred upon his son Nur Muhammad also, of Khuda Yar Khan Abbasi. He died in A. D. 1719.

2. Supposing then a period of 124 years before the Conquest, and taking into account the historical associations connected with this grant, Major Goldsmid recommended that the alienation "be considered hereditary to the office of guardian to the tomb," and his recommendation was the basis of the final Settlement.

*No. 12. PINIAL MUZAWAR OF THE SHRINE
OF KHWAJA KHIZZ.*

This shrine is "one of the most picturesque spots in Sind. "It is also called the abode of Jind Pir " (corruption of Zindah Pir—the Living "Saint)—a kind of river god whose life is exemplified in the "ever-flowing waters of the Indus."* An annual fair is held at the island, in which the shrine is situate, at which thousands attend from the neighbourhood and from neighbouring countries. The claimant had been confirmed in the enjoyment of 4 bigahs in Bindi Manu Dhareja at Sukkur, in 1845, by Captain Townsend, Deputy Collector of Sukkur, on being satisfied as to his prior possession under a Sanad of Mir Nasir Khan. This Sanad, however, could not be produced in 1858.

* Major Goldsmid's report annexed to his Statement of 1858.

2. Nevertheless in consideration of the trifling nature of the grant, and of the fact that the grantee catered "to the natural curiosity of myriads of travellers in a place of very general resort," Major Goldsmid recommended that the holding be confirmed in perpetuity to the Muzawars for the time being. The recommendation was approved at the final Settlement.

No. 13. KAMBAR ALI SHAH.

This Khairatdar claimed 5 jirebs of land in Abaji in Nausahro in the Hyderabad District. The rental of the grant was Rs. 6-14-0 in 1853. He produced Sanads bearing the seal of Muhammad Khan Kalhora, dated 1774 A. D., and of Abdul Nabi Kalhora, dated 1780 and 1781 A. D. with several other documents, including confirmatory title deeds by Mir Sohrab, Mir Rustam and Mir Ali Murad. The amount of the original grant was 12 jirebs, and the original grantee was Hussen Shah, the claimant being his lineal descendant.

2. Mr. Frere therefore recommended* that, the 5 jirebs enjoyed by Kambar Ali Shah to the last be confirmed to him, and "to the lineal male "decendants of the original grantee" hereditarily. The Government † inquired if the Sanads contained any specific words of hereditary import. Mr. Frere replied ‡ that they did not, but that it was not usual to bestow title deeds for charitable gifts in that form, and that the specific ground for his recommendation was

* No. 354, dated 15th September 1853, to Government.

† No. 6321, dated 28th October 1853.

‡ No. 445, dated 11th November 1853.

that the grant had been held since 1780, in other words, for 72 years before the cession of the District of Nausharo to the British Government (1852)—and that even looking to the number of generations that had succeeded the original grantee the claimant was entitled to hereditary confirmation under the Amended Rules of 1842. The Bombay Government accordingly confirmed* the grant, and the final Settlement did not disturb this confirmation.

No. 14. SHER MUHAMMAD SHAH.

This Sayad of Mitani, grandson of Sher Muhammad, the original grantee, claimed 10 jirebs, 5 of which were garden land—the whole being of the annual value of Rs. 20. He produced a Sanad of Mir Fateh Ali Khan, dated 1784 A. D., which *continued* to the grantee this land originally confirmed to him by some other authority, whose name was too much obliterated in the Sanad to be legible.

2. Mir Ali Murad had confirmed this grant, and in consideration of his uninterrupted long enjoyment, Mr. Frere recommended† that it should be confirmed hereditarily to the claimant and the lineal male descendants of the original grantee.

3. The confirmation was accorded by Bombay Government Resolution No. 7072, dated 7th December 1853. In the Statement of Khairats submitted to Government in 1858 for final settlement the extent of the grant was shown as 5 bigahs—the garden land having been shown in the statement of garden grants. The grant was confirmed at the final settlement.

* No. 7072, dated 7th December 1853.

† No. 354, dated 15th September 1853.

No. 15. IMAM BAKHSH AND BACHAL SHAH (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY FATEH MUHAMMAD SHAH, CUSTODIAN OF THE TAKIA OF HAJI SHAH.

Imam Bakhsh was a lineal descendant of Pir Haji Shah, at whose tomb accommodation was provided for poor travellers. The grantee claimed 32 jeribs and 5 visvas, which were attached to one well and to one wheel. The grant was an ancient one dating from the time of the Kalhoras, but the old Sanads having been burnt, the only Sanad forthcoming was one in renewal of them passed by Mir Ali Murad in 1843.

2. The grant being evidently one intended by the grantor to be of a permanent character, Mr. Frere recommended that it might "be continued rent free for the maintenance of the tomb and the entertainment of poor travellers." The Bombay Government confirmed the grant,* and the final Settlement did not disturb the confirmation.

No. 16. LALDAS FAKIR UDASI.

This Khairatdar claimed 8 jeribs of land in Moro (four culturable in the Kharif and four in the Rabi season) valued at Rs. 12-8-0 in 1853.† His original title deeds were not forthcoming—but he produced a

* Bombay Government Resolution No. 6321, dated 28th October 1853.

† In 1858 at Rs. 14.

Sanad of Mir Sohrab, dated 1793 A. D., which proved the grant to have existed before, and which had been confirmed by Mir Rustam and by Mir Ali Murad. The succession was from disciple to disciple, and this principle had been recognized by former rulers.

2. The incumbent maintained a resting-place for travellers at Moro, and as the grant had been enjoyed
 Settlement. for a long term of years, Mr. Frere recommended "its continuance on the same tenure, so long as the incumbent maintained a resting-place for poor travellers."

It was accordingly so confirmed by Bombay Government Resolution No. 6321, dated 28th October 1853, and at the final Settlement.

*No. 17. DARVESHAN NANIKSHAHI OF
 HALANI, KANDIARO.*

These Hindu Fakirs claimed rent-free certain lands attached to one well and to one wheel in Deh Halani consisting of 40 jeribs and 8 viswas, and other land
 Title. attached to one wheel in Deh Kandiarno consisting of 20 jeribs. The value of the former in 1853* was Rs. 60-3-2 and of the latter Rs. 24-8-0. The first grant was made by Mir Rustam while Rais of Upper Sind in 1839, and was confirmed by Mir Ali Murad (the locality being changed.) No Sanad was forthcoming for the second grant—but Lieutenant Jameson ascertained that it had been enjoyed for 40 years.†

* In 1858 Rs. 59 and 39 respectively.

† No. 354, dated 15th September 1853, to Government.

Settlement.

2. Mr. Frere's proposal was as follows :—

"The grantees are much respected by the influential sect of Nanik Shahis to which they belong, and they maintain by virtue of this and other grants a 'Tikana' or resting-place for travellers, and besides support there a number of blind and lame people. They appear truly to maintain the objects for which the grant was made, and as that object was evidently of a permanent character, it is recommended that this claim be confirmed, and the grant continued permanently, on the condition of the maintenance of the present Tikana."

This confirmation was accorded by Bombay Government Resolution No. 6321, dated 28th October 1853, and at the final Settlement.

No. 18. SAYAD WARAYO SHAH.

The grant to this Sayad for a well and 12 bigahs in Hum-
 Title. munlo in Ladhagagan, though unsupported by Sanads, was "clearly proved to be an inheritance of old date and traceable to a holding enjoyed under Delhi and Kalhoro warrants, by one Unis Fakir whose disciple, Shah Muhammad, became his son-in-law and inherited his property."

2. Warayo Shah was the wearer of Shah Muhammad's 'Das-
 Settlement. tar' in the seventh generation, and Mr. Frere therefore recommended that the above small land allotment might be confirmed to him, and to "his lineal male heirs upon condition of the well being kept in repair, and cultivation maintained." Mr. Frere's recommendation was approved in Bombay Government Resolution No. 3575, dated 31st July 1857, and the grant was also made hereditary at the final Settlement.

* Mr. Frere's No. 176, dated 1st July 1857.

No. 19. KAZI MUHAMMAD SHARIF.

This Kazi, of Larkana, drew two grain allowances worth Rs. 2-12-0 and 4 annas respectively, in all Title. Rs. 3 monthly—the former by virtue of a Sanad under the seal of Mirs Shahdad, Mir Muhammad, Nasir Khan and Fateh Ali (son of Mir Sobdar), dated the 3rd of April 1836, and the latter under a Sanad of Mir Fateh Ali, dated 6th May 1801, in favour of a predecessor in the Kaziship, Muhammad Afzal. On the death of Muhammad Afzal, Nawab Wali Muhammad Laghari appears to have made over his office to Ahmadi, the father of Muhammad Sharif. Ahmadi died in 1825, and his son became his successor.

“There is no question,” wrote* Major Goldsmid, “that the stipend was attached to the office, and not Settlement. “to the individual. The later Sanad is “quite unmistakeable on this point. But a claimant to a share “in the 4 annas has lately appeared in the person of one Ramzan, “grandson of Muhammad Afzal, the original grantee, and the “litigants appear to have compromised the matter by an equal “division. I do not think Government need interfere in this tri- “fing arrangement.” In his opinion the grant came within the meaning of clause VIII of the Amended Rules of 1842, and he therefore recommended that the monthly sum of Rs. 3 should “be confirmed to the present incumbent and his successor in per- “petuity.” The recommendation was approved at the final Settlement. But under the orders of the Government of India, given in the letter sanctioning this amount, the allowance was commuted with the holder’s consent for a plot of 36 bigahs in Deh Dandana, Taluka Larkana, which, taking into consideration the fallows required for this class of land and its then assessment, corresponded in value as nearly as possible with the annual money grant of Rs. 36.†

* Report appended to his statement of Khairatdars.

† *Vide* Mr. Frere’s No. 1537, dated 8th July 1859, to the Collector of Shikarpur, the Collector’s reply No. 313, dated 27th August 1859, and the Commissioner’s decision No. 2376, dated 16th September 1859.

**No. 20. KAIM KALHORO (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED
BY DAUD.**

This man was guardian of the tomb (in Larkana) of Muham-
Title. mad Elias Kalhoro, "one of the early Kalhora
 "Chiefs who flourished in A. D. 1620, when his brethren were
 "making those early encroachments upon Sind territory, which
 "led to their eventual usurpation of the whole country."*

2. He enjoyed a money allowance of half a Rupee per men-
Settlement. sem, and on his death Mr. Frere recommended
 that, being "a very ancient grant for a perfectly unobjectionable
 "object," it should be confirmed hereditarily. This confirmation
 was accorded by Bombay Government Resolution No. 3825, dated
 20th November 1858, and by the final Settlement. But, like case
 No. 19, the allowance was commuted with the holder's consent
 for 10 bigahs in Deh Faridabad, Taluka Larkana, which tallied
 with the money payment. (*Vide* foot note to case No. 19.)

**No. 21. AHMAD MUZAWAR (DECEASED) SUC-
CEEDED BY JUMA, HIS SON.**

This man held charge of the tombs of the Daudpotras in
Title. Shikarpur, "who fell, it is said, in conflict
 "with the Persian troops sent by Nadir Shah against them, in about
 "A. D. 1745, under Sirdar Tamasp or Askar Beg. Nadir, it is re-
 "corded, had bestowed Shikarpur upon the Daudpotras on return-
 "ing from Umarkot en route to Persia, but they soon became

* Mr. Frere's No. 384, dated 21st October 1858, to Government. (Major Goldsmid's draft.)

“refractory and refused to meet the exactions of the Court.....
 “There are 19 graves in one spot, and a small mosque at the entrance of the cemetery. Until lately a small pittance was received by the Muzawar from the Bahawulpur Nawab, whose ancestors belonged to the same tribe.”* The Muzawar enjoyed a money grant of Re 1-12-0, per month from the time of the Kalhoras.

2. On his death, Mr. Frere recommended its permanent Settlement. continuance which was sanctioned by the Resolution quoted in the last case, and by the final Settlement.

No. 22. MIRZA ATA MUHAMMAD.

In his letter No. 384, dated 21st October 1858, Mr. Frere wrote as follows about this Khairatdar :—

Title and Settlement. “Of the personal grants to individuals there is but one (Rs. 4 per mensem to Mirza Ata Muhammad) which I would recommend for confirmation hereditarily. This allowance is now held by Mirza Ata Muhammad, a man of distinguished learning, at Shikarpur. He is a grandson of the original grantee, Abdul Rahim, in whose name a certain amount of ghi and wheat flour was bestowed as a charitable allowance by Shah Wali Khan, the Vazier of Ahmad Shah in 1762, when Shikarpur was under the rule of the Afghans. (The competency of an Afghan Vazier to alienate need not be questioned.) This grant thus bestowed was continued by confirmatory Sanads from the Mirs Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan and its equivalent (Company’s Rs. 4 per mensem) was confirmed by the British to the present incumbent. Uninterrupted enjoyment for a period of 81 years, and the possession by a grandson of the original grantee at the time of the British Conquest being thus proved, the allowance should be confirmed hereditarily to the present incumbent and his lineal male heirs hereditarily. This would be the case whether under the Amended Rules of 1842 or under the modified rules proposed for the province in my letter No. 1720 of 1853.”

The Bombay Government confirmed the proposed settlement in their No. 534, dated 7th February 1855, and the final Settlement accorded a fresh confirmation to the grant.

* No. 384, dated 21st October 1858, from Mr. Frere to Government.

No. 23. MULLA ALLAH BAKSH.

This Mulla enjoyed certain grain assignments which were
Title and Settlement. commuted in 1853 into a cash allowance of Rs. 54 annually. The assignments had been made for the care of the mosque of Nawab Ibrahim Khan Nurzai, and dated from A. H. 1174 (A. D. 1760). Mr. Frere thought the grant came under Section VII of the Amended Rules of 1842, and was entitled to a permanent confirmation (*No. 99, dated 12th March 1855, to Government*) which was accordingly sanctioned by Bombay Government Resolution No. 1755, dated 28th April 1855, and at the final Settlement.

No. 24. FAKIR BAKHSH.

This man enjoyed certain assignments worth Rs. 78 per annum. The grant had been made for "the
Title and Settlement. "care of the only Dharmshala situated in the "city of Shikarpur," which was of a very old date and much used by travellers. This case was recommended for permanent confirmation on the same ground as the last case, and confirmed in the same Resolution as well as at the Settlement.

No. 25. MUFTI NASRULLAH.

This Mufti also enjoyed certain allowances fixed in 1853 at Rs. 63. The grant differed slightly from those coming regularly under Section VII of the Amended Rules of 1842, but Mr. Frere still considered it worthy of permanent confirmation.

"The original grantee," he wrote, * "the great grandfather of the present recipient obtained a Sanad from Ahmad Shah Durani in H. 1177 (A. D. 1763) by which the Office of Mufti † was conferred upon him, and therewith a specific grant of money for keeping up a mosque. There is still a small one lighted and kept by the present holder, who is looked upon as the most learned man, next to his uncle in Shikarpur; and although the building is very small and chiefly used for the purposes of a school, I agree with Captain Goldsmid in thinking that there are peculiar circumstances which call for an hereditary confirmation of this small grant, to the family upon whom the mantle of the muftiship has unmis-takeably fallen."

The confirmation was accorded by Bombay Government Resolution No. 1755, dated 28th April 1855, and by the final Settlement.

No. 26. SHAH MUHAMMAD SAYAD.

This Sayad enjoyed an allowance of Re. 1-12-0 per month (Rs. 21 per year) for the maintenance of the shrine (which had no mosque or dome) of Pir Muhammad Jasrani, a disciple of Shah Khair-ud-din, and a devotee of renown who was said in 1854 to have died 250 years ago. His grant was recommended for permanency under Section 7 of the Rules by Mr. Frere in the letter quoted in the last case, and confirmed accordingly by the same Government Resolution as well as by the final Settlement.

* No. 99, dated 12th March 1855, to Government.

† His business was "to register and legalize marriages and affix his seal to deeds and contracts of varied descriptions, among the inhabitants of the city." Captain Goldsmid therefore thought that the office involved no positive "service to the State," and "from local usage, was meant to be permanent" within the meaning of Section VIII of the Rules. (*Vide his Memorandum without date or number forwarded to Government with Commissioner's No. 368 of 1854.*)

No. 27. GULZAR FAKIR.

This Fakir resided on the rock known as the Than of Sattis near Rohri "a curious and beautiful monument,"* of which he was the custodian. He produced a Sanad of Mir Sohrab, dated 16th Jamadi-ul-Awal 1220, granting him 4 annas Kora per diem equal to Rs. 5-2-0 per mensem, which shortly before the Conquest was reduced to Rs. 2 per mensem. This sum continued to be paid 15 months after the Conquest—but then it ceased. Captain Pelly on investigating the case in 1855* recommended the permanent confirmation of the grant for the maintenance and care of the tombs. On the 29th June 1857, Mr. Frere in his No. 169, solicited Government sanction to this confirmation which was accorded in Bombay Government Resolution No. 3390, dated 21st July 1857.

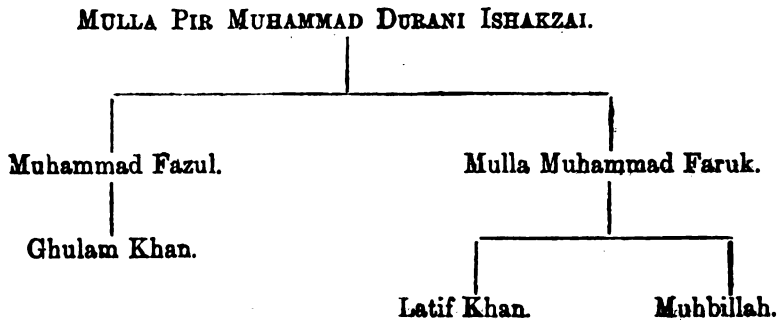
* Captain Pelly's No. 117, dated 28th March 1855.

CHAPTER V.

*MEMOIRS OF PATTADARS.**LATIF KHAN AND MUHBILLAH.*

Genealogy.

The following is the genealogy of these Pattadars.



2. The oldest Sanad produced by this family was one by

Estate and Title.

Shah Zāman dated 7th Zikaid 1208 (1794 A. D.) to Mulla Muhammad Faruk. It recited that the grantee possessed "certain lands and a garden "&c.," as his property (املاک) in Shikarpur, and paid revenue on them, in accordance with ancient Sanads which it confirmed. The wording of the Sanad leads to the inference that the assessment was low, and that what the sovereign promised was that it would not be enhanced. The next Sanad—that of Mir Mubarik, dated 25th Rabiul sani 1227, A. H. (8th May 1812)—confirmed the "Pattas of the Mauzas (مواضع) of Shah Kalipur, Soheja, Mari, Kot Habib, and Chamra". And lastly, Mir Nasir Khan

Khairpuri's Sanad, dated Mohurruum 1250, confirmed " $\frac{1}{4}$ th Pattadari " from the revenues of Mari and Shah Kulipur and Soheja and its other appendages (توابع و لواحق). " From two of his later orders in 1253 A. H. and 1254 A. H., it appears that Muhammad Faruk had died, as they were addressed to his sons Muhibillah and Abdul Latif. It appears from these orders that, 4 annas out of 16 from the produce of Deh Mari belonged to Sayads Ali Akbar Shah and Murad Ali Shah, and that Muhibillah and Abdul Latif and Ghulam Khan with their brothers were entitled to 3 annas out of the remaining 12. Ghulam Khan was the only one of the grantees who made his Salam to His Excellency the Governor, but the Pattadari was continued by order of Captain Pope, Collector of Shikarpur.

3. Muhibillah died in 1850, and his share which was $8\frac{1}{4}$ pies
 Settlement. was resumed by Government. Major Goldsmid, however, recommended that this share should be restored on the ground that the Collector of Shikarpur in his letter No. 495 to the Deputy Collector of Shikarpur, dated 19th July 1852, had considered the sale of a share in the estate as legal, and that if the tenure was saleable it should be looked upon as personal property, rather than a resumable alienation of Government rights. Accordingly the share was restored (*vide Murasilla No. 948, dated 2nd November 1858*), and the original three annas in the Rupee were recommended to Government for confirmation hereditarily. The recommendation was approved.

The Ulavi Pattadars.

No. 2. *BADI-UD-DIN SUCCEEDED BY ZAHUR-UD-DIN.*

FAKHR-UD-DIN „ SHAHNAWAZ.
SHARF-UD-DIN.

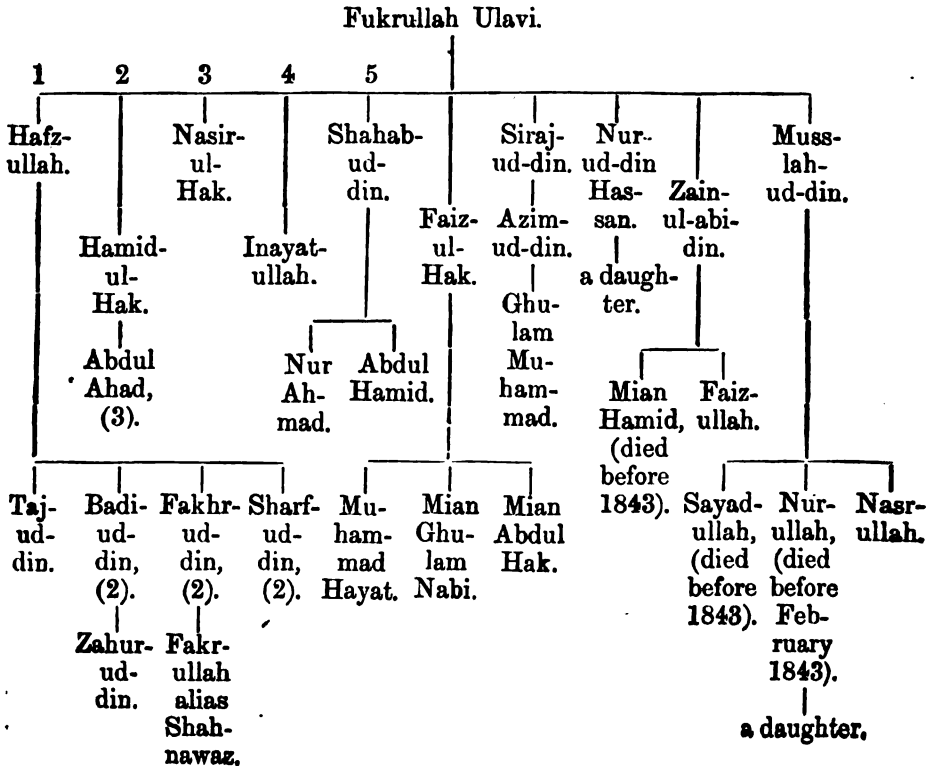
No. 3. *ABDUL AHAD.*

No. 4. *NUR AHMAD SUCCEEDED BY MUHAMMAD HAYAT*
AND GHULAM MUHAMMAD.

No. 5. *FAIZ-ULLAH.*

NASR-ULLAH (DECEASED).

The Genealogical Tree of these Ulavi Pattadars is as follows :—



2. Haji Fukrullah was the ancestor of the Pattadars numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5. He was a religious character

Title of the ancestors
Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

of note, and was holder by purchase of Fakirabad and old Kalwari and Sahkji and Thenda, some lands in Ropah, and some pieces in the city of Shikarpur and Sukkur. A Sanad of Timur Shah, dated 8th Rajab 1186, remitted to him $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the Government dues in kind, and 500 dinars of the Government dues per every cropped jireb paying assessment in cash. Another Sanad, that of Shah Zaman, dated Safar 1213, confirmed the above, together with Riayatpur to Zainul Abidin and the other sons of the deceased Fakrullah, and empowered them to enjoy the whole of the revenue "after paying 100 Tumans Tabrizi every year to the Government Treasury," in accordance with the division made by their father. Of these 100 Tumans—Mahmud Shah, by a Sanad, dated 1st Safar 1217, settled 25 as *Imdad* on Siraj-ud-din and 5 on Mulla Abdullah; and Shah Shuja-ul-mulk, by a Sanad, dated 1219, settled 5 more on the latter as *Imdad* and the remaining 65 on Hafzullah as *Madad Muash*. (مدد معاش) In Shaiban 1231 Mahmud Shah remitted the whole of the Government revenue excepting $11\frac{1}{2}$ Tumans (Rs. 230) on certain land bought by Hafzullah, and in the same year he remitted even this reserved revenue, as *Madad Muash*.

3. On the 2nd of Safar 1237, Mir Rustam, who was entitled as his father's successor on the Khairpur

No. 2. Treatment by the
Talpurs and settlement by
the British.

throne to $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the revenues of Shikarpur, remitted one-half of his dues in favour of Badi-ud-din on his lands of Jagan and Jahin. Taj-ud-din having died—Badi-ud-din was the eldest of the surviving brothers, and evidently this Sanad, though in his name, was intended for all the brothers. Fakhr-ud-din made his Salam to His Excellency the Governor who sealed Mir Rustam's Sanad. Fakhr-ud-din died on 31st October 1854 and Badi-ud-din on 7th March 1858. In view of the ancient possessions of Fakrullah, Captain Pelly, and

after him Major Goldsmid, recommended that Hafzullah's descendants should be confirmed as hereditary Pattadars, and accordingly his surviving son, Sharf-ud-din, and his grandsons, Zahur-ud-din and Shah Navaz (sons of Badi-ud-din and Fakhr-ud-din respectively), were so confirmed at the final Settlement.

4 The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sons of Fakrullah received a Sanad from Mir Mubarik on the 11th Shawal 1227, granting them Rs. 1,040 from the Government revenue of the Mauzas of Kalwari and its appurtenances, and one-half of the remaining dues. They appear also to have cultivated 402 bigahs themselves, and out of these the Mir granted them 100 bigahs as Seri, and reserved only $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of the produce of the remainder to himself. On the 8th of Rabi-ul-sani 1258, Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, Talpur, confirmed Hamid-ul-Hak's son, Abdul Ahad, "in the enjoyment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th share "of the produce in cash as well as in kind of Kalwari and Jhulli" (this being the share enjoyed by him at that date) and of 10 bigahs as Seri. Abdul Ahad received a Salam Parwana, dated 7th May 1843, and he, like the heirs of Hafzullah, was recommended both by Captain Pelly and Major Goldsmid for hereditary confirmation. He was accordingly so confirmed at the final Settlement.

5. The next two sons of Fakrullah, Shahab-ud-din and Faizal Hak, appear to have died before the 21st Rajib 1841, for on that date we find a Sanad from Mir Mubarik Khan Talpur and Mir.Nasir Khan Khairpuri to their respective sons, Mir Ahmad and Ghulam Nabi, and to their brother, Nur-ud-din Hassan and two others (not in the genealogical tree). This Sanad granted half the Government dues of Deh Sahkji and Ghaghro, after deducting the portion already granted in equal moieties to Rawat Khan and Abdullah Khan Bagranis—and it was confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in the name of Nur Ahmad, who made his Salam, Ghulam Nabi and Nur-ud-din Hassan having

No. 3. Treatment by the Talpurs and settlement by the British.

No. 4. Treatment by the Talpurs and settlement by the British.

both died before this time. The latter had left a daughter who was married to Nur Ahmad, and had bequeathed his share to his son-in-law. This was confirmed to Nur Ahmad by a Parwana, dated 12th August 1844, of Captain Townsend, Collector of Shikarpur. Nur Ahmad died in 1851 without any male issue, and his share was enjoyed by his widow. In April 1853, the Deputy Collector of Shikarpur and Sukkur, acting doubtless under the orders of the Collector, issued an order to the Kardar of Nau-shahro confirming also the the shares of the survivors in Deh Sakhji, and regranting those of the deceased, subject to a deduction of one-fourth, to Muhammad Hayat and Ghulam Muhammad, sons of Faizal Hak and Siraj-ud-din. But all the survivors having died before 1858, Major Goldsmid in his Statement of Pattadars, submitted to Government, recommended that the original half share should be granted to these two individuals, and his recommendation was finally sanctioned at the Settlement.

6. The remaining two sons of Fakrullah, Zain-ul-Abdin and Musslah-ud-din appear to have died
 No. 5. before Rabiul Sani 1243 A. H., for in that month we find a Sanad by Mir Muhammad Ali Khan to their respective sons, Faizullah and Nurullah, granting them one-third of the Government dues, after deducting Rs. 150, of Deh Maka and Riayatpur, and 10 bigahs as Seri. On the 22nd of Safar 1249, Mir Nasir Khan remitted to them $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the revenue due to him from Deh Saba, and on the 27th Safar 1254, Mir Fazul Muhammad Khan (son of Mir Mubarak) renewed the Pattadari of Maka (the enjoyment of which and Riayatpur had been interrupted)—but restricted it to $\frac{1}{7}$ th instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. Sir Charles Napier received Faizullah's Salam, and confirmed to him and to Nasrullah (the surviving brother of Nurullah, deceased) $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of the revenues of Deh Saba and $\frac{1}{7}$ th of Maka. Nasrullah died on the 30th of March 1850, and it was reported that up to that period the tenure had been equally divided by the two Pattadars, the

deceased's one-half having been sub-divided into 5 shares as follows :—

	Nasrullah.....	2
	His sister.....	1
His sons...	{ Saifullah	1
	{ Ubaidullah.....	1

The Commissioner, Mr. Pringle, having directed* Nasrullah's portion to be resumed owing to failure of Salam on his part, the sons petitioned for a regrant, urging that their's were Pattadari rights derived from ancestral purchased property—but their restoration was not authorized, and three years later the Commissioner in a letter† to the Collector distinctly ruled the prior resumption to be in force. But the resumption made by the local officers was not one-half of the Pattadari, but $\frac{2}{15}$ ths of it of the value of Rs. 31. Captain Pelly in his Roll of Naushahro Abro could not understand this procedure for which he could find no authority, and Major Goldsmid holding it to be irregular was of opinion that it would have been more just to confirm Nasrullah's one-half to his sons. But under the circumstances he was "inclined to include Faizullah with the rest as a 1st class Pattadar, whatever might be the extent of his holding." Mr. Ellis wrote on this subject as follows:—"In one or two cases the subordinate shares of deceased Pattadars have been erroneously resumed by the local authorities. The whole should be left intact so long as a lineal descendant of the original grantee survives, and the shares of the Pattadars among themselves should not be interfered with. If the general Settlement now proposed be sanctioned, a share of the estimated value of Rs. 31 per annum resumed by the late Commissioner, will be restored to the surviving shareholders." The Government of India were pleased to order the restoration of this share. (*Para. 8 of No. 711, dated 5th April 1859*).

* No. 740, dated 22nd April 1850.

† No. 3392, dated 17th November 1853.

No. 6. *HAFZULLAH (DECEASED) (SUCCEEDED BY SHAH MUHAMMAD).*

HABIBULLAH (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED BY TIMUR KHAN AND SHUJAWAL KHAN.

No. 7. *NAZAR MUHAMMAD.*

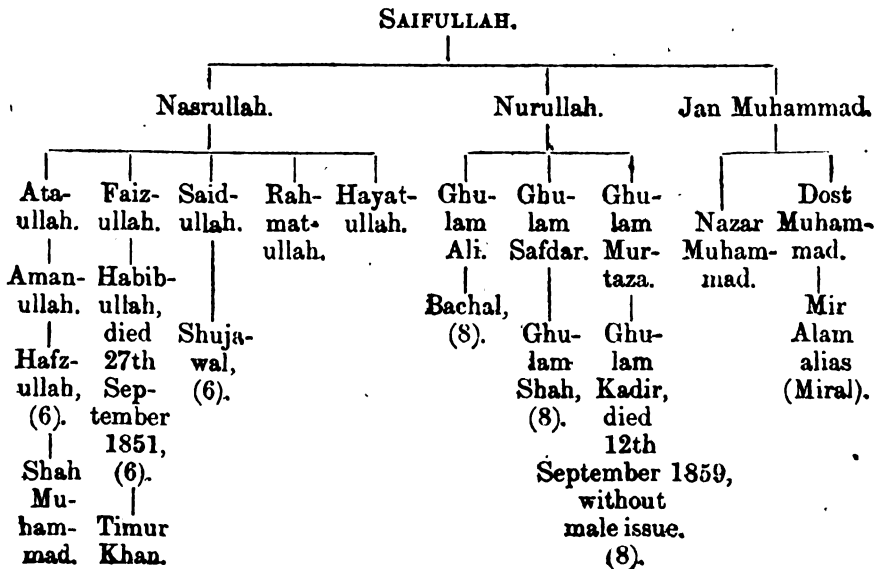
No. 8. *BACHAL.*

GHULAM SHAH.

GHULAM KADIR (DECEASED).

Genealogy.

The genealogy of these Pattadars is given below :—



2. The first Sanad produced by this family was one issued to Sayad Saifullah by Ahmad Shah in Shawal 1176 A. H., confirming previous remissions enjoyed by him on his *Zar Kharid* lands of "Karia Bagirji, Mubarikpur, Ropah and other Mahals." To these Timur Shah appears to have added Sayad Abad in 1194 A. H. and his Sanad was confirmed by Shah Zaman in 1208.

3. In Ramzan 1246, Mir Nasir Khan granted a fourth share of the revenues of Bagirji, Ghumro and Dhedana to "Aman Ullah and his brotherhood." Aman Ullah himself appears not to have been alive at the date of the Conquest, and the Salam Parwana was issued to his son, Hafzullah, who himself died in 1849. The Commissioner confirmed his share to his son, Shah Muhammad, in July 1850. Habib Ullah died on the 27th September 1851, and it was reported by the Kardar that his share in Bagirji, &c., was enjoyed by his son, Timur Khan, under an order of Mr. Dickson, Deputy Collector, Sukkur. As Shah Muhammad, Timur Khan and Shujawal appeared to represent the grantees under Mir Nasir Khan's Sanad, Major Goldsmid recommended that all the three should be registered as 1st Class Pattadars of the lands mentioned in that Sanad. This was finally sanctioned.

4. On the 11th Rabi-ul-Awal 1255, Mir Muhammad Ali, son of Mir Mubarik, granted to Nazar Muhammad $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the revenues of Kazi Wahan (including Mubarikpur) and Kuleri.* In these he was confirmed at the Conquest by virtue of his Salam Parwana, dated 28th May 1844. Both Captain Pelly and Major Goldsmid recommended that he should be registered as a first class Pattadar—and their recommendation was finally approved and the settlement made accordingly.

No. 6. Treatment by the Talpurs and final Settlement.

No. 7. Treatment by the Talpurs and final Settlement.

* So called by Captain Pelly. Major Goldsmid called it Keneri.

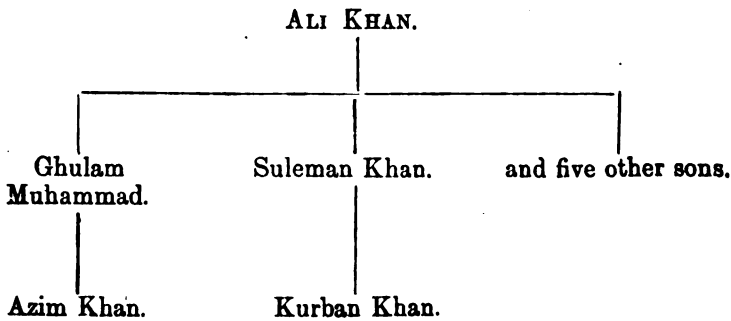
5. As of the earlier possessions of Saifullah, Bagirji fell to the share of Nasrullah's descendants, and Mu-
No. 8. Treatment by the Talpurs and final Settlement. barikpur to Jan Muhammad's—so Sayadabad fell to the share of Nurullah's. Mir Rustam Khan by a Sanad, dated 22nd Mohurram 1249, confirmed one-half of the revenues of Sayadabad Arai to "Ghulam Murtaza Khan "and other Pathans," subject to the payment of Rs. 500 as 'Nazrana' per annum. This Sayad was confirmed in Rajib 1254 A. H. by Mir Ali Murad, on the resumption of a portion of whose territory in 1852, Ghulam Kadir Khan, Bachal Khan, and Ghulam Shah appear to have been registered as Pattadars. They claimed " $\frac{1}{2}$ revenue of the village including taxes," in all Rs. 865 per annum—but as of these they had to pay Rs. 500 every year to the Government, their claim was reduced to Rs. 365. Mr. Frere in his No. 405, dated 30th November 1854, recommended the continuance of the Pattadari to this extent "hereditarily to the "claimants and to other lineal legitimate male descendants of Sa- "yad Saifullah, the original grantee," on the ground of ancient possession. He described the Pattadari tenure as one "peculiar to "Upper Sind, the claimants to which possessed special claims to "favourable consideration from their position, which was usually "that of substantial landholders, and from the antiquity of their "title deeds, which in most cases dated from the time of the "Afghan Dynasty." The Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 575, dated 9th February 1855, sanctioned the settlement proposed by Mr. Frere. Their names were entered in the list of hereditary Pattadars, sent up to Government in 1858, and finally, sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in 1859.

No. 9. *GHULAM MUHAMMAD*

and

*SULEMAN KHAN (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED
BY KURBAN KHAN.*

Genealogy.

The Genealogy of these Pattadars is given
below :—

2. The oldest deed produced by Kurban Khan was a Parwana
 of Mir Sohrab Khan, dated 15th Shaiban 1234,
 (=9th June 1819) addressed "to the Kardars
 "of Bichanji." The following abstract of it was given by Major
 Goldsmid :—

"Ali Khan, Ghulam Muhammad and Suleman Khan had made a re-
 presentation on account of their sources of subsistence—Inam, Mafi, and
 "7th share of inherited Pattas, agreeably to 'Anjamnamah'—Battai (grain
 "valuation) and Zabti (cash valuation) as of old, and in the time of the
 "Afghans. They required confirmation hereof from Rabi 1230. The whole
 "of the above have been granted as requested. The 'Wijuhat,' 'Inam,'

“ 7th share, and Mafi of wells and garden, with 6 Charkhas of juari—Battai
 “ and Zabti according to former customs to be considered ‘ Free’ as below
 “ specified :—

1. The 7th share, &c., and Hawai, Feroi, as before.
2. Mafi of 3 wells as before, in each season.
3. Garden with paka well walled in, as before.
4. Six Charkhas for juari ‘ Imdad’ for Kharif of 1,230 (being)
 Khud Kasht.
5. Zamindari, money and kind, as before. (*‘ Pinki’ is the term here
 idiomatically used—the actual meaning of which is the
 640th part of a Kharwar.*)
6. Battai and Zabti and Batti of cotton, as before.

This Parwana was confirmed by Mir Ali Murad Khan on the 8th Zilkaid 1266, (15th September 1850). On the death of Ali Khan (about 1236 Fasli year) his 7 sons, by a deed bearing the seal of the Kazi, divided the proceeds of the grant into $11\frac{1}{2}$ shares which they allotted for the support of the various members of the family, Suleman Khan as the eldest son enjoying two of them.*

3. On Suleman’s death, the question arose whether the subdi-
 Settlement. vision should be recognized, and whether chowth
 should be taken. Azim Khan, son of Ghulam Muhammad, on being
 examined, stated that Ali Khan came originally from Persia—that
 the Tapa of Bichanji and its dependencies were then waste and un-
 productive—that he laid out thousands of Rupees in fertilizing the
 land by means of irrigation, &c.,—that on this account Timur
 Shah gave him the 7th share as a Pattadari inheritance, and also 3
 wells and a garden and well—that Shah Shujah afterwards confirmed
 the grant—but that all the royal grants had been burnt (about 1788
 A. D) at the old Bichanji. This Bichanji was carried away by the
 inroads of the river, and Ali Khan then cultivated another portion
 which also was lost in the same manner. Shah Shujah’s grant was

* No. 80, dated 18th April 1853, from Lieutenant Webster, Deputy Collector, Sukkur and Shikarpur, to the Collector of Shikarpur.

the one that had been confirmed by Mir Sohrab. The remaining 6 shares of Bichanji belonged to Pir Dost Khan and Ghafur Khan, Duranis, who had spent 1,000 Rs. on the land, and had received the shares from Timur Shah as Pattadari.

4. The 6 Charkhas of juari were struck off by Major Goldsmid from the claim made by the Pattadars on the ground that they were "mere grants for cultivation or similar purposes, as 'Inam' or 'Imdad'" which could be dealt with by the Revenue Officers. The value of the 7th share and of the Mafi of the 4 wells was Rs. 554-8; but as Rs. 50 were proved to have been paid to Mir Ali Murad, the claim was reduced to Rs. 504-8-0. Mr. Frere was convinced that the grant was an ancient one, and looking to "the nature of the original grant, its continuance through two Dynasties so opposite in character as those of the Afghans and the Mirs, and the character of the holders" whom, he said, it was "desirable (as a fiscal arrangement, even apart from considerations of equity) to encourage," he recommended that it should be confirmed hereditarily as in the case of No. 8. * This recommendation was approved by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 575, dated 9th February 1855. It is not clear how, in the statement of Pattadars made by Major Goldsmid in 1853, he entered the value of the $\frac{1}{7}$ th share of the revenues of Deh Bichanji as Rs. 402, and omitted all mention of the wells. The Pattadari as entered in his statement was finally sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

* No. 405, dated 30th November 1854, from Mr. Frere to the Bombay Government.

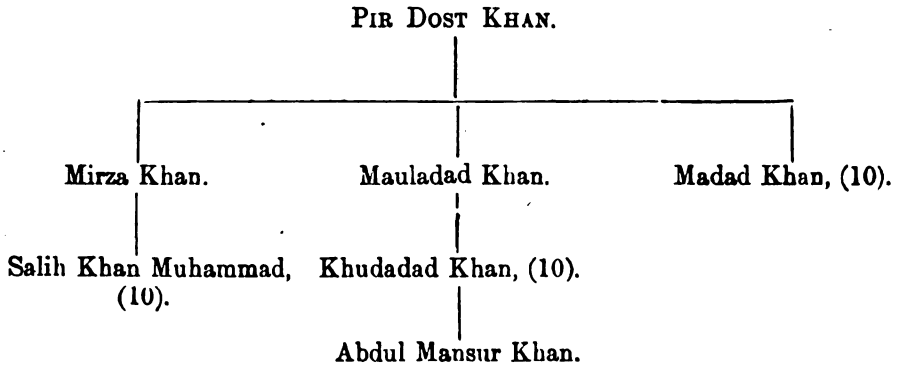
No. 10. *MADAD KHAN.*

KHUDADAD KHAN.

SALIK MUHAMMAD KHAN.

} *DURANIS.*

Genealogy. The genealogy of these Pattadars is as follows :—



2. The title of these Pattadars depended upon the same grants as those relied on by No. 9. Their ancestor and Ghufur Khan Durani appear to have assisted Ali Khan and his sons in fertilizing the land, and received from Timur Shah 6 out of the 7 shares of the revenues of Bichanji. Mir Sohrab confirmed this grant, and in 1234 A. H. recognized its validity by purchasing 3 shares out of the 6 for Rs. 4,500. The proprietors are stated in the deed executed in that year, as "Khyrullah Khan, Mirza Khan, Mauladad Khan, "Abdul Majid Khan, Madad Khan, Ata Muhammad Khan, Ali "Khan, Murad Khan, Muhammad Rahim Khan, &c." The remaining 3 shares were divided into 17. From these $11\frac{1}{2}$ ths were also sold to Mir Sohrab. Thus supposing the whole value of Bichanji to be Rs. 700 the shares would be as follows :—

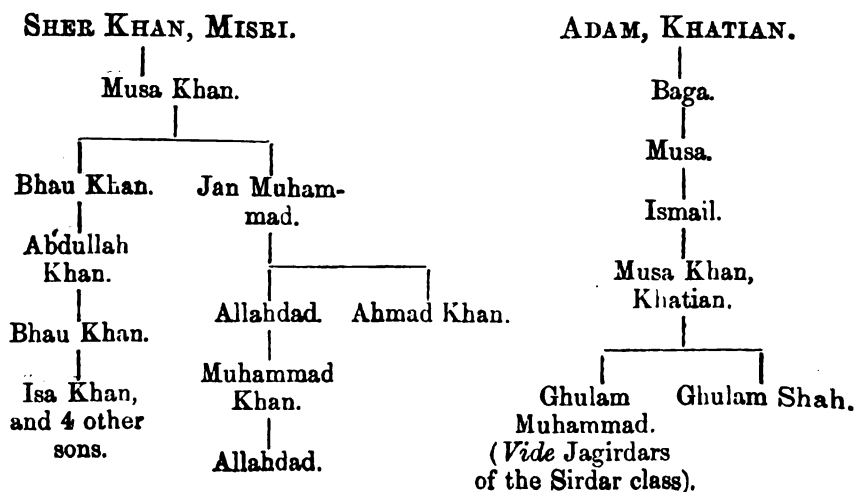
$\frac{1}{2}$ ths.....	= Rs. 600
$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ ths bought by Mir Sohrab	= „ 300
$\frac{1}{17}$ th share of the remainder.....	= „ 300
	$\frac{17}{17} = 17-10-4$
$\frac{1}{17} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ (bought also by Mir Sohrab)	= $17-10-4 \times 11\frac{1}{2} = 204-8-1$
$\frac{1}{17} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ (remaining to the Pattadars)	= $17-10-4 \times 5\frac{1}{2} = 94-13-7$
" $\frac{1}{2}$ th and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the revenues of the village."	

3. The value of the Pattadari left to these claimants was Rs. 260, and Mr. Frere in his No. 405, dated Settlement. 30th November 1854, recommended to Government for the reasons advanced by him in the case of No. 9, that it might be confirmed hereditarily. The recommendation was approved by Government in their Resolution No. 575, dated 9th February 1855. Salih Muhammad died in February 1858, without issue—but Major Goldsmid in his Statement of hereditary Pattadars did not on this account reduce the Pattadari. He described it as $5\frac{3}{8}$ ths out of 17 shares, and valued it at Rs. 249. This whole Statement was sanctioned by the Supreme Government as already stated.

No. 11. BHAU KHAN MISRI.

GHULAM SHAH KHATIAN.

Genealogy. The genealogy of these Pattadars was as follows :—



2. Abdullah Khan, Allahdad and Ahmad Khan purchased from Mulla Nur Muhammad, son of Ibrahim Khan, Afghan, half Sayadpur and Fatehpur, now known as Izmatpur for Rs. 1,000 in 1172 A. H. The Afghan Government fixed upon this land a yearly assessment of Rs. 1,000, and took Rs. 160, more or less, for various fees—but the Nawab Wali Muhammad, by an agreement, dated the 26th August 1825, assessed all the Mirs' demands at Rs. 1,000

3. The Pattadars in possession at the Conquest were—Bhau Khan and Ghulam Shah. It is not clear how the latter came to have a share in it. They appear to have made their Salam rather late, and hence probably an additional sum of Rs. 500 was stipulated for a regrant.*

4. The Pattadari land was a township, the exact extent of which was ascertained to be 12,000 bigahs. It was surrounded, with the exception of a very small piece, by His Highness Mir Ali Murad's land. The river in or about 1847, encroaching upon it, carried away first the Mir's land on the east side, and subsequently 800 bigahs of the Pattadari estate. In 1850, however, the river receded, and left this extent, together with a little in excess, which was claimed by His Highness the Mir in virtue of the river being his recognized boundary. This, the Collector thought, was perhaps the best proof of the original area of the Pattadari land that could be had. "As far as I can learn," he continued, "in cases of this nature when a portion of the possession was destroyed by the river, the Mirs generally made some amends for the loss incurred. It appears to me therefore that the land in question should be given up to the Pattadar."† Mr. Frere, after calling for reports from other Collectors, ‡ was of opinion that as the Pattadar's "right was to

* No. 550, dated 7th August 1851, from the Collector of Shikarpur to the Commissioner.

† No. 450, dated 7th August 1851, to the Commissioner.

‡ Vide page 393 of "Alienations in Sind."

" the *village*, without specification of extent of land," and that as in cases like the present, " the new land left by a river when " it formed the boundary of a village was considered by custom " to belong to that village," the 800 bigahs of alluvion should be handed over to the Pattadars. *

5. In 1858 Allahdad, son of Muhammad Khan, inhabitant of Khairpur, filed a suit for a share of the Pattadari on the ground that Allahdad's grandfather was one of the original purchasers, that his father had mortgaged $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the property, and farmed the other $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to Ghulam Shah, Khatian, and that Bhau Khan had $\frac{1}{3}$ rd only. The claim was thrown out owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff—but as Major Goldsmid had no doubt that the case was open to further investigation prior to deciding on the shares to be permanently registered, he recommended that the alienation should remain in the names of Bhau Khan and Ghulam Shah in the last ascertained proportions of $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{3}{4}$ th, " pending further orders and proof of otherwise " defined possession." The Pattadari was accordingly confirmed to these two individuals at the final Settlement, but without any specification of shares.

*No. 12. MUHAMMAD RAHIM PATHAN AND
SULTAN KHAN.*

Shah Zaman by a Sanad, dated 1210 A. H. (1795 A. D.),
which recited that the 'Nalas' of Mulla
Title. Dost Muhammad had been purchased by
Sultan Khan Babar, and that he had been granted Pattas

* No. 1616, dated 18th August 1851.

for the "Mamul Malia," confirmed these Pattas to him. The amount was not recorded. The Sanad was confirmed by Muhammad Shah in Safar 1217 A. H.

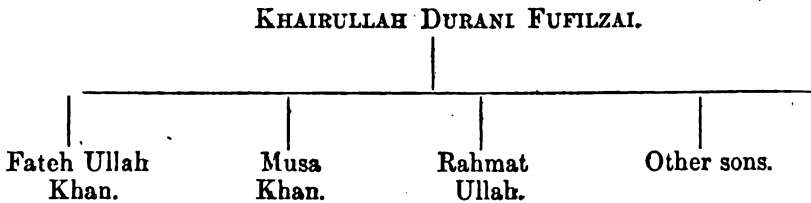
2. Mir Rustam by his Sanad, dated 15th Ramzan 1258 A. H. (1842), granted to Sultan Khan's son

Treatment by the Talpurs
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the 3rd share of (the revenues of) Dostwah out of the $\frac{2}{3}$ ths due to the Khairpur Mirs, besides remitting assessment on two wells. Captain Pelly recommended that the Pattadari enjoyed under Mir Rustam might be declared hereditary, and Major Goldsmid concurring with him, the final Settlement admitted him to this class.

No. 13. FATEH ULLAH, MUSA KHAN AND RAHMAT ULLAH.

The genealogy of these Pattadars is as follows:—



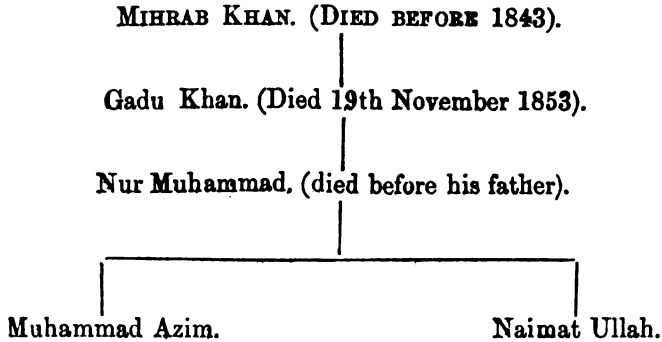
The first Sanad recorded in this case was one by Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk in favour of Khairullah, dated December 1788, 55 years prior to the Conquest. It "continued the ancient 'Mamul' of the Zarkharid lands of Chodia, Mirdah, Kara Bagejo and Nunari" to Khairullah. In 1806 a bond of agreement was drawn up between the Pattadars and Ghulam Haidar Khan, son of Mir Sohrab, to the effect that one-third of the land revenue in the purchased estates should be the property of the former, and two-thirds sold to the Mir. Mir Muhammad Khan, son of Ghulam Haidar, however, under this and subsequent agreements held $\frac{1}{3}$ Chodia and $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of Deh Adamji, the balance forming the Pattadari, which at the final Settlement was confirmed hereditarily to its holders.

Fateh Ullah Khan, Musa Khan, Rahmat Ullah Khan and other sons of Khairullah Khan hold jointly the Pattadari of Deh Chodio only. Fateh Ullah holds solely the Pattadari of Makans Hazaro, Jamalpur and Manamabad in Deh Adamji.

**No. 14. GADU KHAN (DECEASED) SUCCEEDED
BY MUHAMMAD AZIM.**

Genealogy.

The genealogy of this Pattadar was
as follows :—



2. Gadu Khan and his father as well as Samand Khan's grandfather came from Kandahar, their native country, in or about 1774 A. D. The Pattadari of Amrut and Aurangabad was first held in the name of Ghulam Sidik Khan, Governor of Shikarpur, under Timur Shah* (1773-1782 A. D.) and was divided into 3 shares as follows :—

$\frac{1}{3}$ rd for State revenues, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd for Ghulam Sidik, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd for Mirab (conditional on increase of cultivation.)

When Ghulam Sidik died, his nephew and heir, Fateh Ullah inherited the Pattadari, retaining his father's share for 20 years, after which he sold it to Pir Muhammad, the father of Samand Khan. From these facts Major Goldsmid inferred † that Ghulam Sidik, the Governor, "a man of considerable note and influence, "had either appropriated, or received from his Monarch in Kandahar," the ownership or proprietary right of lands from the whole

* *Vide* Appendix B. to Major Goldsmid's printed Memoir on Shikarpur.

† No. 398, dated 23rd December 1854.

produce of which he paid one-third into the Royal treasury, and that he admitted Mihrab Khan as a subordinate sharer." It was not improbable that the Afghan Government readily acknowledged an arrangement, which was likely to increase the value of their own third share. At all events Mihrab Khan appears to have obtained a kind of prescriptive right to his portion of the Aurangabad and Amrut revenues, which was not interfered with on the death of Ghulam Sidik. Still he was not the Zamindar of either of these dehs. The two shares were continued in alienation by the Afghan authorities in the names of Pir Muhammad and Mihrab, and on their demise, of Samand and Gadu Khan, their sons. When the Mirs attained power, the two last noted grantees received half the Government share only, and this half was in the course of five years reduced to a quarter. This was continued to them by Captain Townsend, Deputy Collector,

Regrant on Gadu
Khan's death.

Sukkur, on their producing the Governor's Parwana and their title deeds. On his death

Major Goldsmid recommended that his share ($\frac{1}{8}$ th) should be regranted hereditarily to Naimat Ullah, and that Samand Khan's share should be placed in the 2nd Class of Pattadaris, and Mr. Frere concurred in this arrangement. * At the final Settlement, the Pattadari was entered in the name of the eldest son, Muhammad Azim, and placed in the 1st Class.

3. Gadu Khan was more than 100 years old when he died in 1853. He had seen Nadir Shah and was 12 years old when that king died. He himself had been one of Ahmad Shah's officers, and in 1832-33 had sided with Shah Shuja. †

* No. 290 dated 27th January 1855.

† Vide Major Goldney's list of men of rank sent in 1847.

CHAPTER VI.

HISSADARS.

* *JAM ABUL KHAIR WALAD JAM BANBHO.*

The Jam's forefathers originally possessed the district of Ubauro as independent Chiefs in their own right. They became subject to the Delhi Emperors in the reign of Shah Jahan, probably between 1630 A. D. and 1650 A. D. "They appear to have been men of considerable influence at Court as well as landed proprietors to no mean extent during their dependence on the Mogul Emperors." There were said to have been 16 generations of Chiefs since the tribe led by Jodh Dahr first took possession of this tract. Jam Abulkhair, even after the Conquest, was a man of great consequence. He was "the Chief of a very numerous tribe, the cultivators of a large tract," and he held "an important position as the largest Zamindar in the districts on the left Bank of the Indus."†

2. He produced a number of documents in proof of the antiquity of his title. The earlist of these a Firman under the seal of Aurangzib in 1668-69 directed the remission of certain levies and the discontinuance of certain exactions which had been levied from the

* The facts and quotations in this Chapter are from Mr. Frere's Memorandum attached to his No. 405 of 1854 to Government, when not stated otherwise.

† He was Zamindar of the whole of the Ubauro Taluka with the exception of the following 4 villages :—

Baharki, Basti Jiwanshah, Shah Wali, and Tanda Lohar (*Vide Collector of Shikarpur's No. 333, dated 20th July 1855, to the Commissioner.*)

present Jam's namesake and grandfather. The exact nature of the remissions allowed was not very clearly defined either in this or the other earlier documents of the Durani kings. His rights were, however, accurately described in a deed executed by Mirs Sohrab and Rustam in 1808 A. D. This document is to the effect that the 'Sirkar' (of the Mirs) and the Dahr Chiefs were to divide the revenues of Ubaura equally between them, and by the wording of the bond which is in the form rather of a contract between equals than of a grant from a superior to an inferior, it is stated that "the obligation is to be sacred according to "Faith." The Dahr Chiefs, however, had gradually been declining in importance and some years afterwards Mir Rustam reduced the rights of the Jam to $\frac{1}{8}$ th as we find by an order issued in 1824. In the course of time the rights in the villages noted in

1. Deh Shah Wali.
2. Wasti Jiwanshah.
3. Tanda Ahangaran.
4. Rahiki.
5. Tapa Rowti except Madauwala and Detta Bhya.

the margin were also lost, and we further find that at the close only $\frac{1}{12}$ th instead of an $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the Deh Rowti was enjoyed, the Dahrs having for a time been deprived alto-

gether of this share and receiving only $\frac{1}{12}$ th on their restoration. But with these exceptions the Jam was in possession of $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the Ubaura revenues at the time the British resumed the territory in 1852.

3. He was continued in these possessions subject to the payment of the $\frac{1}{8}$ th share of the District Revenue Establishment employed for the col-

Settlement. lection of assessment. This share amounted to Rs. 1,000 and besides this sum the Jam had to pay the remuneration of 8 Patwaris which amounted to Rs. 1,515. On his complaint the Collector of Shikarpur made an arrangement for redistributing the Patwari establishment which reduced the Jam's charges to Rs. 1,257-8-0 in all, and the arrangement was approved by Mr. Frere.*

* No. 3212, dated 10th October 1855, to the Collector.

Subsequently the Hissadari collection charge of 6 per cent. was substituted for this sum. Mr. Frere on the 30th of November 1854, strongly urged the policy as well as the justice of confirming his possessions ($\frac{1}{8}$ th of the revenues of Ubaura and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Rowti) hereditarily and his recommendation was approved by the Bombay Government* and eventually at the final Settlement.

* No. 575, dated 9th February 1855.

NOTES.

In the old Summary as well as in the Rolls, the names of Patadars are given first, then those of Hisadars and last of all the names of Khairatdars; but in the new book of Alienations this order has been changed, the Khairatdars being placed above the other two, who should have precedence in consideration of their position and the prevalent practice.

In the old Summary under the head of Patadars, the name of Fateh Allah is entered as No. 13, and Deh Chodio as the place of his Patadari. Under the same number, next to Fattah Allah, stand the names of Musa Khan, Rahamat Allah Khan and other sons of Khair Allah Khan, with Deh Adamji and its Makans Hazaro, Jamalpur, and Manamahad as the places of their Patadari; this is a mistake. Fateh Allah Khan, Musa Khan, Rahamat Allah Khan and other sons of Khair Allah Khan hold jointly the Patadari of Deh Chodio only. The name of Fateh Allah, Kalandarzaï, ought to have been entered as No. 14 and Deh Adamji and its Makans Hazaro, Jamalpur and Manamahad as the places of his Patadari. The name of Azim Khan ought to have been entered as No. 15, but not 14, as it stands now. This error was corrected in the year 1863, both in the English and Persian Rolls, signed by Mr. Maxwell Melvill, Assistant Commissioner. *Vide* his Persian letter No. 55, dated 12th January 1863, to the address of the Collector of Shikarpur, and the reply of the latter thereto, No. 2407, dated 3rd May 1863.

In 1886, every particular of above error and its correction, was given to Rao Bahadur Dayaram Gidumal, in a demi-official note by the undersigned (dated 28th January 1886) in reply to that officer's demi-official note dated 26th idem.

The Patadari Roll signed by Mr. Melvill, written in 1863, was also supplied to Rao Bahadur Dayaram Gidumal, but still the 2nd Volume of the new book does not contain the corrected entries.

The eight Patadars, considered to be 2nd Class at the first settlement, were included in the First Class at the recommendation of the Commissioner, contained in this letter No. 66, dated 13th March 1860, approved of by Bombay Government Resolution No. 547, dated 31st January 1861. It is therefore that in both the English and Persian Rolls under the head 'Patadars' 22 are shewn, i.e., 14 original Patadars and 8, added to their number under the above quoted Resolution. This was communicated to Rao Bahadur Diwan Dayaram in my demi-official note, para. 5, sent to him in reference to his demi-official note, dated 20th January 1886, but no mention of the 8 Patadars appears to have been made in the 2nd Volume, in which they should be shewn immediately after the 14 Patadars after page. 335.

In the first Volume, however, the correspondence quoted above, regarding the inclusion of the 8 Patadars in the First Class, has been transcribed as far as necessary at pages 326 and 327.

K. S. KHUDADAD KHAN.

Karachi, 30th September, 1887.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 2, line 14, *for* "would" *read* "should."

Page 3, *for* "Section 1" *read* "Chapter I."

Page 221, the figures $\frac{33}{33}$ with which the heading commences should be $\frac{34}{33}$.

Page 293, line 4, *for* "1850" *read* "1750."

TALUKAWAR LIST OF ALIENEES.

Ghotki—

1st Class Jagirdar.

For "page 55" *read* "page 56."